Willamette Farmer.

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PORTLAND, MARCH 14, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

River and Harbor Improvements.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The river and harbor bill as passed by the Senate provides for the following increase in the amounts granted by the House for the Pacific Coast improvements: Sacramento river, increased from $8,000 to the full amount of the department estimate. Canal and locks at the cascades of the Columbia river from $50,000 to $100,000. The following sums were inserted by the Senate: For the commencement of a breakwater and harbor of refuge at such point between San Francisco, Cal., and the Straits of Fuca as a majority of the board of engineers may determine, the general and local interest of commerce being considered, $150,000; to continue the survey and tidal observations at the bar of the Columbia river, $5,000. The Senate also reported new items providing for accurate surveys of Alsea harbor and bar and the Umpqua river. Other Pacific Coast items in the House bill remain unchanged, except that on motion of Sargent, the Senate inserted the requirement that the $6,000 granted for the continued improvement of Oakland harbor should be returned to the U. S. treasury on the first day of next July, unless the right of the United States to the bed of the estuary and training walls be secured at the time free of expenses to the government, by making the date September 1st instead of July 1st. The items which have been agreed to by both Houses, without change, are the following: Wilmington harbor, $12,000; Lower Willamette and Columbia rivers to the sea, $45,000; Upper Willamette, $2,000; Upper Columbia and Snake rivers, $20,000, and also provides for a survey of Petaluma creek and for a survey of the Columbia river at the Dalles, including plans and specifications for locks and a canal around said obstruction.

Political Plunder.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Tweed mansion at Greenwich, Conn., built with money plundered from New York, was sold to-day by Mrs. Tweed to a New York broker for $75,000.

Payment Prevented.

At the suit of Henry W. Olmstead, assignee of Oliphant & Co., China commission merchants, and who also held a contract with the Peruvian government, against Drexel, Morgan and Co., Judge Lanemore gave a temporary injunction to-day, restraining the defendants and all others from paying over to the Peruvian government any portion of the proceeds from certain sales of nitrate of soda mentioned in the complaint.

Republican Revival.

The municipal elections held throughout Maine to-day show the usual general Republican victories except in Portland, where the Democratic Greenback combination candidate for mayor squeezed in by 46 majority.

Pistol Practice.

GLENN FALLS, N. Y., March 4.—Rev. Sidney M. Stray, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lake St. George, while exhibiting his revolver to his wife last night discharged it, wounding her. Thinking he had thus accidentally killed his wife he placed the revolver to his own head and fired. The wounds are not thought fatal.

A Texas Tale.

A News special from Sherman says K. Ayers, marshal of Whitesboro, was murdered by desperadoes whom he was trying to arrest.

Death in the Debris.

North Troy, Vt., March 4.—During adjournment of court at Masonville yesterday a crowd collected on the post office veranda, when the roof gave way under the weight of snow burying several persons. Leo. Walker was killed, Custom officer Gunn fatally injured, and a number of persons seriously wounded.

Court Convened.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The U. S. Supreme court convened to-day after a recess of four weeks. All the justices were present except Associate Justice Hunt. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood was admitted to practice.

Potter Committee—Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The report of the Republican members of the Potter committee is quite long.

They present their views under the disadvantage of not possessing any indication of what the views of the majority will be. The original subject of their investigation was the honesty or dishonesty of the election in Florida, Louisianna, and South Carolina. For two years prior to October, 1878, Mr. Tilden and his agents in season and out of season had iterated and reiterated charges that the canvassing boards of the doubtful States had acted fraudulently and corruptly in discharge of their duties. If these charges had been fortified by any proof, the character of those who made the charges would be of no consequence whatever. No man had come forward to say that any bribe was accepted, or that any member of any canvassing board indicated any desire to betray his trust. Every intimation of that kind had been traced to some Democrats and there ends.

General Barlow, whose conduct has received the compliments of the majority, after full knowledge of the workings of Cowgill's men, admits his honesty of purpose and that of all others. As to the South Carolina board, the full free and uncontradicted testimony of Mr. Linn satisfied every man who heard it of the absence of fraud in South Carolina.

These charges then of fraud and corruption were nothing but unsupported assertions of litigants against whom the courts have decided. The tribunals in three States decided in favor of Hayes. Straightway the defeated party and its agents set up the assertion of wrong-doing. The committee have toiled from August last to bolster up that assertion.

October the publication of cipher dis- tes showed conclusively that the very who have been the loudest in denuncia- f the tribunals before they had failed emselves endeavored to corrupt these ls with money.

e accusations then appeared to be complaint of honest men, but the of beaten seborners of perjury. abric of alleged fraud thus fallen was report of the majority is endeavor- uild up again, and upon the old ns. No wonder then they prefer- mit the receipt and transmission of criminating dispatches, each and all of them. Col. Pelton, whose appearance before the committee was really pitiable, seems to have been selected to bear the largest share of the burden. Manton Marble occupied a different situation. He had prior to the month of October, 1878 taken a very conspicuously high-toned position. He had written the "Ark and Shekinah" letter and had otherwise conducted himself loftily before mankind. He could not, therefore avoid an attempt to preserve himself. It was not for him to take the bold position of Smith Weed, that it was right to seize stolen goods from robbers. Such an ark of refuge would have wrecked him long before reaching Ararat. Nevertheless, the committee had two propositions to buy the Florida returning boards, in his own hand writing, two replies of Pelton and his own rejoindre. These he was obliged to admit, and also to admit the substantial accuracy of the translations.

Colored Children in Cuba.

HAVANA, March 4.—The government has advised the municipality to establish schools for colored children, and wherever this cannot be promptly done, they should be admitted to white schools.

Bills That Were Killed.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Among the bills of distinctive Pacific Coast interest which expired with the Forty-Fifth Congress today, are the following: Booth's bill authorizing interchange of subsidiary silver coins and legal tender notes; bill authorizing issuance of scrip for a portion of Oregon railroad grant included with Klamath Indian reservation; bills for relief of C. N. Felton, Frank Soule, Dorsey & Sheppard and Reed & Dougherty; bill to reimburse the State of Oregon for expenditures in the Modoc war and providing for ascertainment of the losses of citizens of Oregon and Idaho during the Indian hostilities of last year; also numerous bills relating to settlers and land settlers; general bills to aid the construction of the Portland & Salt Lake railroad, the Portland, McMinnville road, the railroad around the Dalles, and authorizing the Pacific railroad to extend its line to the El Paso.

Secretary Sherman Speaks.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular concerning the issue of four per cent. bonds, consols of 1907:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
March 4, 1879.

Notice is given that when outstanding 5-20 six per cent. bonds of the United States are covered by subscriptions to the four per cent. consols, the latter will be withdrawn from sale upon the terms proposed by the department circular of January 1, 1879, and upon terms stated in the contract with Rothschild and others of January 21, 1879. The amount of 5-20 six per cent. bonds outstanding and embraced in calls to this date is $88,079,800. When this sum is covered by subscriptions under the existing circular and contract, all further sales of four per cent. consols to provide for refunding the 10-40 five per cent. bonds will be made upon terms which will probably be less favorable to the purchaser, and in accordance with new proposals and contracts. This notice is given so that all parties wishing to subscribe for consols upon terms stated in the circular and contract may have an opportunity to do so until the 5-20 bonds are called.

JOHN SHERMAN, Sec'y.

$30,000 Fire.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The steamers Lake Superior and Dubuque, belonging to the Keokuk Northern line, lying just above the mouth of the Missouri, burned at noon today. The boats were valued at $15,000 each; no insurance.

Emmet's Birthday Celebration.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The 101st anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, was celebrated at Cooper Institute to-night. The hall was handsomely decorated, and on the platform were O'Donovan Rossa, Chas. Underwood, O'Connell, Judge Shea, Judge Chartes, A. P. Daley, Hon. W. E. Robinson and many others.

Clamorous Creditors.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Eight more suits have been filed against Archbishop Purcell to-day, aggregating $23,000. There was considerable excitement in the vicinity of the Archbishop's residence to-night among clamorous creditors, many of whom forced their way into the building, but beyond angry words nothing serious occurred.

Our Ex-Senator.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Ex-Senator Mitchell goes to Pennsylvania in a few days to give attention to private business there for some time, and will return to Oregon in about a month.

An Extra Session.

The President will issue a proclamation convening the Forty-sixth Congress in extra session on the 18th of March.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Resigned.

MADRID, March 4.—The resignation of the cabinet is considered inevitable. It is stated that the King agress with Martinez Campos that a change is necessary.

Destroyed by Fire.

The castle of Teronven, where Carlotta, late Empress of Mexico resided, was destroyed by fire March 4th. She was safely removed to the royal palace of Lucken, near Brussels.

To Withdraw.

PARIS, March 4.—France will advise Greece to withdraw her commissioners and appeal to the powers with reference to her trouble with Turkey.

No Sign of Peace.

BERLIN, March 4.—The Post concludes from speeches of the Pope to journalists and cardinals, that there is but a slight prospect of peace between the vatican and the European States, especially Germany, unless the Pope considerably modifies his sentiments.

A Secret Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—An official messager says that the police have discovered a secret printing press at Kieff. On entering the apartment they were met by a storm of bullets. One officer of the gen-de-armes and two privates were killed. Eleven men and five women were arrested. Four of the former were dangerously wounded.

Revolutionary Russians.

It is certain that there is unusual activity among revolutionary classes in Russia. They display almost incredible boldness. A publication declaring that the Governor of Charkoff had been condemned to death by the Russian party for inhuman treatment of political prisoners, and that the act of assassination was consequently executed by one of that party, was openly posted in the halls of the university on the day after he was shot.

Russia and Bulgaria.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Tiernova, says that there seems to be little doubt that Russian occupation of Bulgaria will be prolonged six months.

Laboring Troubles.

Hill Top mill at Burnley, running 600 looms and 300 spindles, has suspended oper- to close this week. Masters in the Forest of Dan iron trade have given notice of a five per cent reduction in wages. The cotton trade at Todmerden and Walsden is generally enforcing without resistance reductions of from five to eight per cent.

Reductions Accepted.

Bolton cotton operatives have decided to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.

Steamship Sunk.

The steamer Austrian, which sunk in collision with the Spanish steamer Guilermo off Skerrio's Island, has been towed to Liverpool, much damaged. Five of the crew of the Guillermo are missing and are believed to be drowned.

River Overflow.

PESTH, March 4.—The river Theiss has overflowed its banks and inundated an immense tract of land. Szegedin and many other towns are greatly damaged. Troops with pontoons have started to save life.

PACIFIC COAST.

Horses Entered.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Nominations for the Pacific Blood Horse Association number 41, besides nearly as many for embryo stakes. The meeting is expected to be a great success.

Seriously Stabbed.

About three o'clock this morning while a wake was being held over the body of a man named Dwyer on Natoma street, near Third, a stranger, name unknown, introduced himself on those assembled and was put out. He laid in wait outside, and when three of the participants left the house, he attacked them, stabbing two of them seriously and the third slightly.

Shooting Scrape.

SALT LAKE, March 4.—Yesterday at Park City James Morey shot and fatally wounded Jacob Smith.

Shipped a Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—A dispatch from Eureka, Cal., says that the steamer Los Angeles while crossing the bar yesterday shipped a sea, which stove the pilot house, flooded the decks and washed overboard William Quinn, seaman, a native of Dublin, aged 27.

Murder and Adultery.

The trial of Daniel Sullivan alias Red Mike, for the brutal murder of Mrs. Ann Barry, near Lone Mountain Cemetery last November, began in the Fourth District Court this afternoon.

The trial of Dr. W. F. Smith, oculist, on a charge of adultery began in the city criminal court this morning.

Destructive Fire.

VIRGINIA, March. 4.—At four o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Silver City in a wash house at the junction of Fifth with Main street. It burned the wash house, two of Mrs. Disdale's lodging houses, the city jail, another wash house and Greyer's brewery. Crossing over to the east side of Main street with a strong wind, it swept away Strauss & Goetz' meat market, a vacant house and the residences of T. R. Farr, D. E. Harkin, J. E. Martin, Mrs. Maloney, Theo. Bambrock, J. Hoffey, James Lyden, James Dunnigan and George King. The total loss is about $50,000. Relief measures have been taken at Virginia City for homeless families.

CONGRESSIONAL.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Chandler at 6:30 A. M. made a report from the committee appointed to investigate the charges contained in the letter of special agent Williams against the speaker, Carlisle occupying the chair as speaker pro tem. The report which was read affirms that every statement of wrong made in the letter was without even the semblance of truth.

Butler offered a resolution reciting that the semi-official letter of Williams, special agent of the treasury department, showed him to be unfit for the position and requesting his dismissal.

The Senate bill for the appointment of James Shields as liricadier general on the retired list was taken from the speaker's table and passed; yeas 113, nays 56, the speaker voting in the affirmative to make the necessary two thirds majority.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March. 4.

Before taking the chair, Ferry returned thanks for renewal of general confidence.

A number of bills on the calendar and the pension bills were passed, including a pension of $50 a month to the widow of R. C. Buchanan.

Harris called up the House bill to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases in the United States, and to establish a national board of trade.

About twenty private bills passed and then after 11 o'clock, executive session, lasting half an hour, was held.

When the doors were reopened Windom submitted a resolution containing appropriations for the army and for legislative judicial, and executive expenses of the government for six months, from July 1st, so as to avoid an extra session of Congress.

Saulsbury objected to its present consideration and it went over.

At noon, Ferry, president pro tem, said that the time fixed for the final adjournment of Congress having arrived, the chair declares the forty-fifth Congress adjourned without delay.

The closing hours were characterized by more than usual confusion and disorder. The Senate chamber was densely crowded, both on the floor and in the galleries, and eight or ten Senators addressing the chair at the same time, it was with difficulty that anything could be understood.

House.

The space in front of the speakers desk was filled with a crowd of gesticulating members who with bills in their hands demanded recognition. Objections, however, were made to nearly every bill, among them the one making appropriation for the payment of arrears of pensions and that providing for treaty with Mexico.

Atkins moved that the House insist on its disagreement to Senate amendments to the legislative appropriations bill and that a new conference be appointed.

Durham and Foster were appointed conferees.

The bill known as the McGowan health bill was then passed; yeas 169, nays 63.

Sparks moved to suspend the rules and concur in Senate bill appropriating $25,000,000 for arrears of pensions for the next fiscal year.

The amendments to the arrears of the pension bill motion, which were sustained by an overwhelming viva voce vote, brought to their feet, Mills, McKenzie and a few other members on the Democratic side, who loudly protested against the measure as one that would rob the people. For a few moments there was a horrible uproar. The wildest gesticulations were to be seen, but not a word uttered Yeas and nays was ordered and a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bills were agreed to; yeas 153, nays 61.

Atkins at 11:10 reported that the conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill had been unable to agree and he Garfield, Carlisle being in chair, offered a resolution of thanks to Speaker Randall, and it was unanimously adopted.

Atkins began an address to the House, but was interrupted by several messages and by a resolution to admit ladies of members' families to the door. The privilege was accorded and generally availed of.

After a stormy and exciting scene, and the House was adjourned without day.

The following is Speaker Randall's address:

REPRESENTATIVES: In a moment this Congress will expire. Its acts whether for weal or woe, are indelibly inscribed on the pages of history. In this hall party has been arrayed against party, and interest against interest in fierce and bitter struggle; but it is due to truth to say that on every side there has been honest ambition to win popular esteem by seeking, each in his own way, according to his best judgment, the general welfare. Whether or not the desired end of public good has been successfully attained is for time to prove; that such has been the desired end of both parties cannot justly be disputed. Genuine concert between all the States and citizens thereof is the corner stone of our national prosperity. What prostrates or elevates one at the expense of another must ultimately work the injury of all. Although each representative has championed the immediate wishes of his immediate constituency with earnestness and energy, yet during the period of the existence of this house there has not been a single breach of legislative decorum. That noble respect born of generous rivalry in common good cause has softened all asperities. I feel that more words are inadequate to thank fully this House for its resolution of approval of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of Speaker, always responsible and onerous, and often most delicate and difficult. I have done my best. Long service here has taught me that hate or vengeance has never raised any cause to enduring honor, while on the contrary, justice and mutual regard have often given the weaker side an easy victory. With recovering business and restored confidence we may look hopefully to an early dawn of a new era of increased prosperity and happiness of the country. Such is my fervent prayer. To each and every member here I tender my heartfelt acknowledgement for kindly forbearance extended to me as presiding officer of this House, and to say that I shall ever gratefully cherish the honor of which I have been the recipient. With the wish that you all may return safely and in health to your homes, it remains for me to declare in accordance with the constitution of the United States that this House stands adjourned without day.

Intermission from Labor.

Temperaments seem to differ very widely in the degree in which they require intervals of intermission from labor. Not to speak of the familiar varieties of constitution with regard to sleep, there is no doubt a similar variety with regard to the power of continuing any one kind of effort for months or years. We have all heard accounts, which sounded almost fabulous to ordinary minds, of writers of fiction who, as one novel is ended, begin another with no more ceremony than their neighbors making of taking a fresh sheet of writing paper. We see constantly before our eyes the manufacture of some kinds of intellectual tissue which proceeds as uninterruptedly as if by machinery. If the product in such cases is not of the very highest type, the facility of unintermitting production is almost as wonderful a thing in its way as the power of occasional soaring, which belongs to a different order of minds. The minds which produce great works at long intervals may, however, possess, for aught we know, as great a power of continuous labor as those who turn out mental shoddy by the yard. Only the power is more complex; and if we may hazard a guess about such matters, we should suppose that its flow, even when steadiest, was likely to be composed, as it were, of many currents, which so give place to each other as to afford intervals of relaxation for each. In any great work of imagination, for instance, the creative effort must be much more rapid and transient than the labor of working out details, so that the imagination may fold its wings for a long rest while the hand is carrying out its orders. A highly-organized mind is like a great ship, which pursues its appointed course without pause, though the officers sleep by turns. Smaller craft may have to lie to altogether while the fishermen take their rest.—Saturday Review.

Back Pensions.

The Commissioner of Pensions estimates that for arrears chargeable up to the date of the passage of the Pension Arrears act, the sum of $34,000,000 will be required. For cases added between the passage of the act and the close of the fiscal year, willl call for $2,500,000 more, and for arrears for next year, for which Congress must provide, $5,000,000 will be needed. The total to be provided on this account is $41,500,000. This however, is not the end. Senator Davis, of West Virginia, stated in debate that there were still 100,000 persons to go on the pension rolls. The new law dates their pensions back to the time of their discharge. Some of these new pensioners will be entitled to from $1,000 to $1,200 at the first payment. Assuming that the average is $500, the snug sum of $50,000,000 will be required to pay back pensions to those not yet on the rolls. We have then $91,500,000 to pay in back pensions, while the pension list will be increased rapidly to the extent of 100,000 new ones now under the inducement to come forward. This is one of the legacies of the war, and there is a certain justice in providing for those who were injured in such service, but it is a round sum to add to our national expenditures and diminished revenues. Fortunately the reduction of interest through the sale of four-per-cents will in the long run more than meet the increase in pensions For two or three years, until back pensions are mostly

GOV. THAYER AND PORTAGE RAILROADS.

We have sufficient evidence furnished us that the charge made against Gov. Thayer, of having used his personal influence against the passage of an act to aid the construction of a portage road around the Dalles of the Columbia, is correct. While we had an intimation that such was the case, it came at second hand, but now we have high authority from legislative members, to convince us that Mr. Thayer did give plain intimation that a certain bill pending, for the specific object of aiding the building of that portage road, would not receive his approval. The theory in favor of the Governor's position is, that the duty of the government is to protect and govern. It used to be a Democratis principle, in old times, that while the States could undertake internal improvements, the general government should not, but in our time it is genarally accepted that both State and general government shall aid improvements. The theory that the State shall protect and govern is not inconsistent with the fostering of internal improvements. In what respect do the people of Eastern Oregon need protection more than against the strong hand of monopoly that taxes river travel and transportation to such an extent that it is a heavy burden to all producers? Protection against monopoly and the avarice of corporations is as much needed as against burglaries and incendiaries.

The State aided the construction of the Canal and Locks at the Falls of the Willamette and it is easy to perceive the good results that have followed. The river is now an open highway for commerce; competition is possible, and independent lines of boats hold in check the monopolizing tendencies of transportation companies that do the carrying by railroad as well as on the river. Though yet only making a beginning—for the development of the Willamette valley must continue on an enlarged scale—these locks have many times over paid back their cost to the people, and without them the farmers of the valley would not have the prosperity they enjoy, or their lands possess the value they now have.

No sensible man can doubt that New York State did a great work for its own interests, and for the far West also, when it constructed the Erie Canal. That was a great enterprise and laid the foundation for other and greater enterprises. Gov. Thayer's view is that the State must not interfere with private enterprise. Only for the State the Willamette river would be to this day controlled by corporations. If we recognize good results here, we must concede that similar expenditure by the State will accomplish still more wonderful results on the Columbia river. That region is much greater in extent and vaster in its varied resources, and the necessity for some relief of the kind is much greater. The weak pretense that private enterprise must be let alone to work out such results, will leave us for a generation to come without railroad communication, for what is true of the State is true of the National Government. We curse the greed of the Central Pacific railroad monopolies, but we do not wish the general Government had never helped to construct them. The National Government aided those roads as a measure of protection for the people of the Pacific Coast.

The arguments that Gov. Thayer and his supporters bring up against State aid for any project to make competition free and possible on the Columbia river are just such as the O. S. N. Co. will use if you go to them; just such as their attorneys will urge if you go to them; just such as their paid lobby will ring the changes upon if any measure is pending before a Legislature, and there is something unsatisfactory and even suspicions, in having the same senseless and formal arguments brought up by Governor Thayer and his friends. Enterprise on the part of the State is as necessary as on the part of an individual. Private enterprise will not make competition free on the Columbia river and the works carried on by the general Government will not be completed for many years—Portland Bee.

Two-Legged Hens.

Some years ago a certain man whom we will call Boggs, living in Bethany, Conn., and one day he was called with a number of other men, to go quite a distance to mow a large field. His associates delighted to pester and play harmless tricks upon him and his wife was aware of the fact. As the field was quite a distance she put up a good dinner for her husband and he went to work. When he got there he put his dinner under the fence and went to work. While working a lot of hens got to his dinner and ate it all up. When noon came he went for his dinner, but found what the hens had done. Going home in not a very pleasant mood, he snarled out, "Give me some dinner." "Dinner! Dinner! I gave you some dinner!" said his surprised spouse. "I know it," said the surly fellow, "but the 'tarnal hens got at it and ate it all up." His wife doubting his story, and believing that his associates had been playing another trick upon him, scornfully but innocently responded: "Hens! hens! two-legged hens, I guess." "No they warn't, by George!" instantly shrieked the now furious fellow, and neither seemed to see what made those who listened to the conversation convulsed with laughter. New Milford

BIDDING FOR IMMIGRATION.

We claim, with some pride, growth and prosperity as a State, and increase of population. In ten years we increased from 80,000 to 150,000, and our commerce was greater in proportion. An exchange speaks of the increase of immigration expected from Europe, in consequence of the hard times and prostration of business there, and alludes to the efforts that will be made by different States to secure a share of this new population. The Southern States will be in the field, looking to secure their full proportion, and the States west of the Mississippi will continue to put forth all the efforts necessary to keep up the immense tide of immigration they have been enjoying for years past. We feel elated and thankful at receiving an increase of 20,000 in one year, while Kansas gained over 115,000 in twelve months ending March 1st 1878, and from 150,000 to 200,000 in the nine ending December 1st 1878. Our gain looks insignificant beside these figures, but Kansas is more convenient of access and possesses a wide area of prairie lands. Even with all the drawbacks incident to grasshopper plagues that State has grown wonderfully. There has been an earnest effort made to present the advantages of that State to the intending emigrants from abroad, as well as to the thousands of Eastern families who are constantly moving west. The result has been that tens and hundreds of thousands have found their way to Kansas, while only a handfull have come to Oregon.

California exceeds our growth, as she stands between us and the coming tide of population, and stops most of it. Still we have a healthy increase, and generally those who come here have some means, fair intelligence, and a good share of enterprise. They make valuable citizens.

We can justly claim that for average qualities of citizenship, and all that goes to make up a community possessing sterling qualities, the population of Oregon is not excelled on the face of the globe. We are peculiarly unfortunate in being remote from the great avenues of travel, and distant from the sources of emigration. It costs greatly in time and money to move thus far. We need not regret that, because we possess compensations of climate and certainty of crops that are equaled in no other State. Make the means of travel equal and Oregon would surpass Kansas, or Texas, or any other State, North or South, in growth and development. Considering that so little has been done to induce immigration, the results already achieved are remarkable.

There are actually among us persons who are satisfied with the past and look with more doubt than satisfaction to the future. The great sentiment of the people, however, favors growth and development. They look forward to commercial greatness and political power. Ambition is as natural to States as to individuals. Viewed from this stand point it is as necessary for the State to cultivate success, and strive for it, as it is for its individuals. While it is well enough for the State to practice economy, it is true that persimony is not economy. Population and production create commerce and wealth, and increase the public revenue and resources, and remarkable efforts made by the State to secure growth and prosperity are proper and right. If we look at Kansas we see the results of State effort to secure population and wealth to be very satisfactory, and very simple reasoning shows us that Oregon could stand far in advance of its present position, if the State had for ten years past displayed liberality and energy in setting forth its advantages and inducing immigration to come hither and make use of them.—Bee.

A MEASURE THAT FAILED.

It is to be regretted that the Northern Pacific railroad bill, granting ten years extension of time for construction of that road, could not pass the House. A bill that was at first accepted by that company as satisfactory, did pass the Senate in the Winter of 1878, and it is not denied that it could have passed the House, only that the company gave out that it would not be acceptable. There was at least inconsistency in this change of opinion on the part of the officers of the company, and while it is much to be regretted that something has not been done to strengthen the enterprise and encourage the prosecution of the work, it is to be regretted that the railroad company did not understand its own interests and work for them consistently. The representatives of the company will probably understand what they want of the next Congress and use intelligent