

Terms of Subscription: One copy one year (12 numbers), in advance, \$2 50 One copy six months (6 numbers) 1 25 One copy three months (3 numbers) 75

PORTLAND, APRIL 25, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Sitting Bull a British Subject.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The secretary of war has addressed a letter to General Sherman, directing him that in case Sitting Bull or any of his followers cross from the British possessions, they will be held prisoners of war until further orders from the president.

Moses' Outlook.

Chief Moses and other Indians called at the executive mansion yesterday and were presented to the president, who said to them: 'I am glad to see you, my friends. I hope Secretary Schurz will make a settlement with you that shall be satisfactory. We are friendly toward you, and want to deal with exact justice. I hope you will always be our friends.'

Some Umatilla Indians yesterday morning at the office of the secretary of the interior, expressed their dissatisfaction with the terms agreed upon yesterday.

The Walklets.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Gilmore's garden was crowded last night, and the ten pedestrian left out of the forty that started last Monday were liberally applauded. Panchot appeared fresh, but was actually tired out. Merritt's feet were in fearful condition, and every step caused intense pain.

Colored Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—At the colored convention yesterday speeches were made on immigration. Herbert was for immediate immigration, saying that colored men could get no justice here; the Congressmen now in Congress had their credentials written in the blood of negroes, and the judiciary being in the interest of the worst element of the Democratic party.

Another Vessel for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Sherman has ordered the revenue steamer Rush to take on board sufficient supplies for a five months' cruise, leave San Francisco not later than May 15th and proceed to the waters of Alaska for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the law, and for the protection of the interests of the government in the seal islands and on the seal otter hunting grounds throughout Alaska generally.

Land Decisions.

The case of W. H. Platt vs the Union Pacific Railroad Company, involving the right of settlers to pre-empt lands granted by Congress, to railroad companies under section 3 of the act of July 1, 1862, was decided in the U. S. supreme court this afternoon. The act referred to provided that all lands that were granted to the company should be liable to pre-emption if not 'sold or otherwise disposed of' within three years after completion of the entire road.

Redeeming Bonds.

The secretary of the treasury will this afternoon issue a call for the redemption of \$24,568,300 in bonds.

Constitutional Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The State constitutional convention met today and was called to order by Governor Nichols. The convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Death's Bugle Call.

NEW YORK, April 22.—General John A. Dix died to-night at 11.30.

Old Dominion Debt.

RICHMOND, April 22.—The council of foreign bondholders, through their New York agents, notified Gov. Fitzhugh of their acceptance of the plan of settlement of the Virginia State debt as provided in the bill recently passed by the general assembly.

Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—There was a sharp discussion in the Senate to-day over a resolution to rescind the rule regarding the removal of Senate employees. The Republicans assailed the course of the Democrats and put them on the defensive. An amendment proposed by Pendleton that employees shall be only retained so long as acceptable to a majority of the Senate was adopted by a vote of 36 to 23.

Cabinet Session.

The cabinet to-day discussed the Indian troubles and seal fishery interests of Alaska.

In Memory of Dix.

The death of General Dix was noted, and flags on all public and many private buildings are at half mast.

Call for Bonds.

A call was issued to-day by the secretary of the treasury for balances of the loan of 1858 five per cent, amounting to \$250,000. These are all registered. The holders may at any time within ten days exchange them for four per cent, at par, with interest computed on

each class of bonds to date of exchange. If not exchanged they will be paid at maturity of call.

An Editor's Idea.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The Bullion, a new mining paper, has suggested a national law requiring all gold and silver mining companies to make at least semi-annual public exhibits of their operations and condition, and particularly of their exact product. Its editor has received a letter from Secretary Sherman, as follows: 'Your idea seems a good one, and the matter will be referred to the directors of the mint and considered before the next session of Congress.'

Small Silver.

A Washington special says that a careful canvass of the Senate shows that the bill making silver coins below one dollar legal tender up to twenty dollars, will probably pass that body this session.

Negro Immigration Checked.

A gentleman just arrived here from Caddo parish, Louisiana, and who owns and works a large plantation there, reports that the departure of negroes had almost ceased. The exodus has been temporarily checked, not because of any change of feeling on the part of black men, but because they will be in better condition to emigrate when the coming crop is disposed of, unless in the meantime the Louisiana constitutional convention acts as to guarantee these people all legal rights, and thus remove the present cause of alarm.

Edwin Booth Shot at.

CHICAGO, April 23.—While Edwin Booth was giving the soliloquy in the last act of Richard III., at McVicker's theatre to-night, a shot was fired at him by a man sitting in the left-hand upper gallery. Booth sat still, until after about three seconds a second shot was fired, when he rose and started toward the left wing of the stage, shouting out as he went the words 'murderer!' The latter was at once seized, and but for the intervention of officers would have been roughly handled. He states that his name is Mart Gray, that he is 23 years old, and dry goods clerk of St. Louis; that he has been three years preparing to do this deed, is greatly surprised that he failed, and his failure to kill Booth is the only part of it which he regrets. He refuses to state the cause of his action, but says that his reasons will be regarded as sufficient.

Miners in Peril.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 24.—A cave in a mine at Sugar Notch has imprisoned seven men; two hundred men are working from the surface to rescue them.

Catholic University Burned.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—A South Bend special says that Notre Dame Catholic university is entirely burned to a cinder. The interior, children's home, music hall, and Mission hall adjoining, were also burned. No lives lost. The loss is estimated at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; insurance on the university building \$60,000.

Indian Troubles in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 23.—Dispatches from the northwest announce great suffering among some Indian tribes in the Canadian territories. At Quebec a starving band broke into the Hudson Bay Company's store and plundered it; and Laragne, a noted Indian runner, reports that the most numerous tribes on the plains south of Thunder Breeding Hills, Col. McLeod, chief officer of the mounted police force, says that the authorities are face to face with a danger that may involve very serious complications, viz: The extinction of the buffalo. Efforts will be made during the summer to induce Sitting Bull and his followers to return to the United States, as the Canadian Indians blame them for thinning out the buffalo and driving the herds southward. The Sioux are scattered in small bands along the frontier, and complain bitterly of privations. There is no talk of war. The bands traveling south of there are simply looking for food.

Suppressing Revolutionists.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—The ukase ordering the appointment of governors-general for six of the most populous districts, with perfect despotic powers, begins by stating that recent events have shown that there exists in Russia bands of criminals who, though not numerous, are very determined and aim at undermining the State. After referring to recent murderous attacks on higher officials and attempted assassinations of the Emperor, the ukase continues: 'These crimes have made necessary provisional adoption of exceptional measures to permit of exemplary punishment of guilty persons, and provide government officials with necessary powers for maintaining order. The ukase announces the provisional appointment of governors-general of St. Petersburg, Charkoff and Odessa, invested with extended powers. Similar powers are conferred upon the governors-general of Moscow, Kiev, and Warsaw. Civil administration in the mentioned districts is placed under control of governors-general in the same manner as they are subordinate to commander-in-chief of the army in time of war. In districts where martial law has been proclaimed, control of all educational establishments is vested in the governors-general, who are also empowered to send before military tribunals all civilians in districts over which they preside. The governors-general are further authorized to summarily remove from their respective districts all persons whose continued residence may be considered dangerous, to order the arrest of any persons who ever on their judgment and responsibility, to suppress temporarily or permanently any newspaper or periodicals should they appear to follow subversive tendencies, and generally to adopt such measures as they may consider necessary for the preservation of public peace.'

Christians Massacred.

BERGSLADE, April 20.—It is stated that a force of Albanians have taken possession of Korshumli and massacred all the Christian inhabitants.

Fighting the Zulus.

LONDON, April 22.—Advice from Cape Town to April 6th, via St. Vincent, say Lord Chelmsford's camp at Gungula Loya on the road to Ekowe, was attacked at daybreak on April 3 by 11,000 Zulus, who made frequent and desperate attacks on all sides, but were repulsed and pursued with great loss. Four hundred and seventy-one Zulus were found dead around the trenches. The final attack was led by Dabedonanzi, who commanded at Isanibiti. The British loss is small. On the 4th inst. Lord Chelmsford with the 1st, 60th and 57th regiments, and a body of natives, left camp and relieved Ekowe during the night. Col. Pakenham and his garrison have reached Unsoi and will arrive at Tagela April 7th.

Captain Barton, Baron Von Steinhilber and 60 men were killed on the 24th; Lieut. S. Nicholson and Bright were killed. Major Hackett was severely wounded, and Lieut. Smith, Capt. Gardner, Cox and Paine were wounded. The total of British losses in both engagements is estimated at 220 killed and wounded. The Zulus lost 2,500 men.

An American Horse Abroad.

The American horse Parole won the City and Suburban handicap.

Spanish Elections.

MADRID, April 21.—Returns from elections show the following result: Ministerialists elected, 275; Constitutionalists, 32; members of other parties, 38. Among the deputies elect are Castelar, Segasta, Echegaray and Martos. A great number abstained from voting.

St. Petersburg, April 23.

Lieut. Delorov has been arrested near Novgorod, suspected as one of the chief members of the revolutionary committee. The assassination of another spy who betrayed the whereabouts of a secret printing office at Topovo, is reported. The czar until lately drove out unattended, but now his carriage is surrounded by Cossacks.

General Gourko, newly appointed Governor-General of St. Petersburg, has ordered all gun-makers to send a list of their stock to the city commandant, and sell only to persons presenting special authorization, under penalty of confiscation of stock and prohibition of trade. Private persons possessing arms can only retain them by special permission. Porters must be kept at the doors of all houses day and night, to prevent the posting of placards and scattering of explosives in the streets.

Rome, April 23.

General Garibaldi, at a meeting of Republicans, declared that Italy would be united and ready to claim her unredeemed provinces.

London, April 23.

Parole, the American horse, won the great metropolitan stakes at Epsom.

These is report of more fighting in Zululand, and it is claimed that the Zulus lost 1,200 men.

PACIFIC COAST.

Eureka Enveloped.

EUREKA, April 20.—A fire broke out at 10.30 last night and burned until morning, destroying half the city and at least two-thirds in property. It started on the east side of Main street and swept nearly the entire street besides several cross streets. The postoffice, telegraph office, Jackson Hotel, Paxton & Co.'s bank, Masonic building, Sentinel office, and most of the heaviest mercantile establishments were destroyed. It is impossible at present to estimate the loss. No mining property injured.

Explosion in a Coal Mine.

VICTORIA, April 20.—On Tuesday morning a fire was discovered in No. 10 level of the Wellington coal mine on Departure bay. It was supposed to have been extinguished on the following day, and on Thursday morning when 25 or 30 miners entered the level to resume work, a terrific explosion occurred, blowing the working apparatus of the level into rocks, killing 11 men and injuring others seriously. The miners who are still in the working, but there is no hope for them. Volunteers who entered the level in the afternoon report the foul air so strong that they cannot remain below for any length of time. It is reported that No. 10 level will have to be flooded, as the mine is on fire in that vicinity. The Vancouver Coal Co.'s men have stopped work and gone to assist in the work of rescue. The scene at the pit's mouth is heartrending; wives and children weeping for husbands and fathers, and parents for children. The names of the killed are: J. Jenne, aged 61; Reuben Gough, 16; John Hoskin, John Devan, G. Campbell, L. Prella, A. Demey and four Chinamen.

Steamship Disabled.

The anxiety recently felt on account of the non-arrival of the Pacific Mail steamer Alaska at Yokohama, for which port she sailed from here March 6th, was dispelled this evening by news per brig Nautilus from Honolulu, of her arrival there on April 1st in a disabled condition.

The Alaska met a succession of westerly gales until March 26th, when a hurricane set in, during which the sea ripped up the guards forward on the port side, started her beams and covering board, stove in the forward house, filled the engine room, and deluged the ship with tons of water. The rudder was temporarily disabled. The steamer fell off in the trough of the sea, but was finally brought to. The engines again started and she reached Honolulu without further accident. There a survey was held and it was decided to repair the damages there. The machinery and boilers were found intact. The repairs will require \$5,000 and a delay of ten days.

Rum Did It.

A German tailor named Pool suicided this morning in his room, No. 634 Pacific street, by hanging from the beam of his room. He had been drinking heavily lately.

Salt or Fresh.

During the rain of Saturday night a heavy shower of herrings fell near the Odd Fellows' cemetery, probably taken up by a water-spirit.

Citizens to the Rescue.

An adjourned meeting of citizens, to concert measures for the relief of sufferers by the Eureka fire, was held this forenoon at the chamber of commerce. It was announced that the supplies already contributed have gone forward in a special car attached to the passenger train. Committees were appointed and the city districts for the purpose of a canvass for subscriptions. Mayor Bryant waited upon the San Francisco Stock Exchange, and was informed that the board would contribute liberally.

Aiding Eureka.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The finance committee of the merchants' Eureka relief committee met to-day, when the total amount of collections was reported to be \$5,000. The finance committee dispatched a car loaded with coffee, sugar, rice, flour, tea, canned provisions, bacon, salt, etc. Thus far there has been sent to the Eureka sufferers about \$7,000 in cash and goods.

A Brutal Burglar.

STOCKTON, April 22.—At about four o'clock this morning a burglar entered the house of S. P. Millard, on Mormon avenue. Mrs. Millard, hearing a noise, arose from her bed and passed into the parlor. The burglar started on the forehead with a club, falling her to the floor, fracturing her skull, and then escaped. Mrs. Millard's recovery is doubtful.

The Lower Levels.

VIRGINIA, April 22.—Sierra Nevada was visited by a number of experts to-day. They report rich ore in the bottom of the incline. The highest assay is \$282, the lowest \$78. Ophir is reported with seams of low grade ore pitching west.

Saved from Destruction.

POET TOWNSEND, April 22.—The British bark Stagbound, from Burrard Inlet with lumber and spars for the English government at Capetown, drifted, with all her anchors set, one cable's length off the reef six miles north of Fatory rocks on the 15th. The revenue cutter Corwin, Lieut. Thibault, commander, from the Columbia river at Neah Bay with supplies for the life saving station, the next morning discovered her situation and sent assistance. They found the officers and crew exhausted, ready to abandon the vessel. The Corwin assisted in

getting the anchors and towed them fifteen miles to sea.

High and Dry.

The bark Lizzie Marshall is still ashore and tugs are endeavoring to get her off. She is completely dry at low tide.

California and Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—The total insurance of the Eureka fire foots up \$130,087, divided in small amounts among nearly all companies doing business on the coast.

VIRGINIA, April 22.

Quite an extensive cave occurred in the Sutor tunnel this afternoon near shaft No. 1. One man is supposed to be in the cave.

EUREKA, Nev., April 23.

The relief committee telegraphed to principal towns declining further aid. The immediate wants of the destitute are now provided for. The people are in good spirits and building has commenced. Weather pleasant.

Another Sea Tragedy.

POET TOWNSEND, April 23.—The ship Onago, Harding master, on her way to the South Sea to the westward a dismasted vessel, which proved to be a schooner of about 70 tons. After passing the wreck a quarter of a mile, they saw a man wave a shirt. A boat was lowered and sent out to her, and returned at nine P. M., with a man insensible and unable to move, having been lashed to the wreck. On recovering he said that his name was Victorine Hoper, a Portuguese. They left San Francisco about a month ago with 11 men, bound north on a trading voyage. Six days out the vessel broke on her beam end and became water-tight, during a northeast gale. She remained in this condition about two hours, when her masts were carried away. She righted again, and of 11 men 5 were drowned in the fore-castle. The captain was drawn from the deck, and O'Brien, the mate, seaman Peter, and a young man about 19, known as Johnny, after the accident, were lashed to a gallantmast, where they died. Those drowned in the fore-castle were a colored cook, a cabin boy, Johnny, (seaman) Peter George, and another person. The survivor's mind is unshaken and he does not remember the name of the schooner.

Shipping Intelligence.

The shipping intelligence reports that the schooner E. J. McKinnon, O'Brien master, which sailed March 30th, answers the description.

Use Only Thoroughbred Bulls.

We cannot too often nor too urgently recommend farmers to use none other than thoroughbred bulls upon their herds. No matter what the breed may be that is chosen, whether it be Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire, Holstein or Jersey—the male should always be a purely bred animal of the race. Occasionally we find grades that have proved impressive sires, but such instances are very rare, and constitute the exception rather than the rule. With cattle raised especially for beef, it shows itself not only in greater weight attained from a given quantity of food, but in an improved quantity as well, so that while the farmer may, by the use of such a bull, not only raise more pounds of beef from the same amount of food, he will at the same time produce animals that will bring a better price for the same weight than when bred from common stock. Even the Western ranchmen have found that the calves of a good thoroughbred bull will, when three years old, sell for an average of at least thirty-three per cent. more than those of the same age and that have had precisely the same treatment, got by bulls of mixed stock.

Grade bulls rarely possess the magical element of propinquity, and the good effects that are supposed to follow cross breeding are only realized when one of the parents is purely bred; and in these times of close margins and active competition, when our farmers pay for their high-priced land and find themselves confronted in the market with cattle that have been raised upon the Western plains, they cannot afford to throw away any of the aids to success. The time has gone by when a single farmer in any of the States can complete successfully, in the markets for beef cattle, unless he uses a thoroughbred bull. He can no longer afford to use a scrub or even a grade bull. He must use thoroughbred males only or quit the business.

Fortunately, good Short-horns are plenty, cheap, and widely diffused over the country, and there is no longer any excuse for a failure to use them. But we want to impress upon the minds of our readers the importance of knowing that the animal to be used is a thoroughbred. Be assured that nothing short of this will fill the requirement. Grades may look as well—even better—but when they come to be used for purposes of procreation upon an already mixed stock, they will fail to effect material improvement.—National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

Piton to the discovery of this continent by Columbus, says a contemporary, there was no cereal in America approaching in nature the wheat plant. It was not until 1530 that wheat found its way into Mexico, and then only by chance. A slave of Cortes found a few grains of wheat in a parcel of rice and showed them to his master, who ordered them to be planted. The result showed that wheat would thrive well on Mexican soil, and to-day one of the finest wheat valleys in the world is near the Mexican capital. From Mexico the cereal found its way to Peru. Maria D'Escobar, wife of Don Diego de Chavez, carried a few grains to Lima, which were planted, the entire product being used for several successive crops. At Quito, in Ecuador, a monk of the order of St. Francis, by the name of Fray Iodori Rivi, introduced the new cereal; and it is said that the jar which contained the seeds planted is still preserved by the monks of Quito. Wheat was introduced into the present limits of the United States contemporaneously with the settlement of our country by the English and the Dutch.

EUREKA FLAY.—Last year the Eates' made a settlement on Eureka Flat, until then an untried and much doubted tract of level land, lying between the Touchet and Snake River, and extended from below the Palouse ferry in the direction of Walla Walla some twenty-five miles. The whole of this tract is covered with bunch grass, indicating productive qualities equal to any land in this valley, but is destitute of water and timber. The latter is easily obtained from Snake River. At an expense of forty dollars, one of the Eates made a custom hat Fall, holding one hundred and forty barrels, which with additions from spring rains, will give him a supply for months. Bunch wheat, nearly two hundred acres, appears as well as most of the fall sown crops, which about now, a very encouraging indication to those capitalists who have locations on the Flat, and a strong inducement to others to make a trial in the same locality. Walla Walla Union.

Inbreeding and Crossing.

There is no one point upon which practical breeders as well as scientists are more perfectly agreed than that the ultimate tendency of breeding in-and-in is injurious—that when carried to excess, it will always result in a loss of constitutional vigor in the produce; that while its tendency may be in the direction of fineness of texture, lightness of bone, smoothness, evenness, and polish, it is invariably at the expense of robustness, strength, vigor, and power. On the other hand, scientists as well as practical breeders, with perhaps equal unanimity, concur in the belief that a cross in the blood usually gives increased size and vigor to the produce; and that cross-breeding, or the pairing of animals of distinct varieties usually results in increased fertility. But it is rather singular that, while this result usually attends the pairing of varieties of the same species, if cross-breeding be carried so far as to unite distinct species, although increased size and vigor is still attained, fertility is almost entirely lost. It is a singular fact, that a loss of fertility is also one among the very first bad results manifested from long-continued in-and-in breeding, which is the converse or opposite, of violent out-crossing; and yet all experience proves this to be true.

We shall not enter upon an elaborate discussion of the principles of inbreeding and crossing, which forms the basis of a correct understanding of the law of heredity. But, in order that we may get a little further below the surface in our discussion of this question than has usually been reached by those who have written or discoursed about it, we would invite attention to a statement of some of the principles which, in our opinion, underlie the whole subject of inbreeding and crossing. It is a well-established fact that in order to produce a sexual union which shall be fruitful, and call into life a new organism, it is essential that the sperm-cell and the germ-cell which, united, form the source of life to the new being, shall each proceed from different organisms; and that breeding in-and-in, as usually practiced—being the selection of individuals of as nearly as may be a similar organization with the avowed purpose of creating similarity of character—will, in course of time, if not counteracted by opposing influences, produce such a unity of organism in the members of a given family as will result in a loss of that differentiation which will appear necessary in order to insure the fusion of the sperm-cell of the one with the germ-cell of the other, and call into life a new being. Or, if, perchance, this power of fusion be not entirely lost, it may become so impaired that the result will be a feeble, sickly offspring—an imperfect creature—an illustration of that pre-natal condition which, for lack of a better term, we call a want of constitution.—National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

University Apparatus.

The Guard says: The apparatus for the State University has arrived, and the professors are engaged in unpacking and placing it in position. The instruments obtained include all that is necessary to disclose to the student the mysteries of the heavens, and of the forces that surround us upon this globe. The mathematical instruments consist of one complete combined transit, and leveling instrument with the necessary accessories; one solar compass; one barometer; one portable transit with three inch object glass, and three and one-half feet focal length with extra tripod stand, movements in altitude, glass altimeter, etc. One sextant, one astronomical clock of great beauty and perfection; a small vernier compass with chains, pins and ranging poles. These instruments are of the finest finish and workmanship, and have been subjected to tests that prove their complete accuracy. The cost of this class of the apparatus was \$2,194 25. Abundant apparatus for the illustration of chemical changes, and effects have been provided, and the student of chemistry will be compelled no longer to rely on the bare description of the text book. Magnetism and electricity have for their illustration all the apparatus requisite to convey to the inquirer a knowledge of those silent, yet potent forces. For all the branches of natural philosophy provision has been made by securing the articles necessary to illustrate those laws that govern our universe. The entire cost of this apparatus will be about \$5,000. The State University now offers advantages to students that no other institution of its kind in Oregon possesses, with a competent corps of teachers devoted to their work, with apparatus sufficient for all material illustrations, it will become, as it deserves to be, the center of the educational interests of Oregon.

Wallace's Monthly.

The April number of this sterling periodical opens with a superbly illustrated and highly interesting article upon the race horse in America, from the pen of the editor. There is an exceedingly well written paper upon breeding Ponies for Profit, by 'Topside' a well-known western breeder, also another on breeding the Park Horse, by Frank B. Redfield, a name familiar to all horsemen. The origin of Col. Lewis, by his owner; Bonner's Edwin Forrest, Washington Co., New York horses, and an illustrated article upon hornless cattle, by L. S. Hardin, form some of the principal topics discussed in the Monthly. To those interested in trotting stock, we would recommend the editorial regarding the standard of admission to the Trotting Register. Mr. Wallace takes a new departure in this respect, and we are confident that his views will be regarded with favor by all discriminating horsemen. The much covet test, which seems to be meeting with favor, is treated upon by Mr. Hardin, who also has something to say about the pleuro-pneumonia scare—two articles which cattle breeders and dairymen should read and digest. Publication office, 212 Broadway, New York. Terms, \$3.00 per year.

Reckless Conduct.

An Amity correspondent of the Reporter tells the following story: A short time ago a couple of girls came over from Salem. They dashed into town in fine style, in a buggy drawn by a white horse. They drove to the stable, and then chashayed around town in search of a room. One wore a short dress, and the other shortened hers more than the nud or decency warranted. They walked down to the China house and there asked for opium and a pipe. Now, think of two girls going among ten or a dozen Chinamen to have an opium drunk, to become insensible, and then, they gave fictitious names to the stable and hotel, but some people here know them, and now we all know them—know that they belong to families that are called respectable, in Salem. They left town the same evening, went to a farm-house, represented themselves as being lost, and stayed all night. Next morning they came into town from a different direction. While here, the hoodlums had a jolly time following and whooping after them. One was about 16, the other apparently 18.

THE NEW INDIAN RESERVATION.

Moses and his associates have been greatly impressed with their visit to Washington, and we learn that they have been made happy and satisfied with the promise of a reservation on the northern border, close to Colville. It was necessary to go to the ends of creation to find a vacant place to locate our remaining Indians. They are sadly in the way and it is necessary to place them where they cannot be troubled and where civilization cannot reach them. Whether the region selected will prove the right spot remains to be seen, but it is hardly possible that any spot can be chosen remote enough to avoid clashing interests at some future time. They are bordered on the north by the British line and there is some safety in the fact that American progress cannot entirely surround them and so may not wish to steal their lands. It was not possible to choose a more remote locality and enough land has been set apart to answer for all other tribes that are in the way, especially the Umatillas and perhaps the tribes at Warm Springs.

The rule of the survival of the fittest doesn't give the Indian much of a lease of life, or claim upon what he considers his inheritance. The Indian remains much as he was, unless the white man by the force of his determination and power of his progress, drags him in his wake in a sort of semi-barbarous civilization. The world moves too fast, and arable land is worth too much for agricultural purposes, to enable the aborigines to hunt and fish and realize the nomadic idea that corresponds with their nature. We may sympathize with them to some degree, but it seems impossible to help them in a satisfactory manner. May their new reservation remove them from temptation and insure them peace and quiet.

Gov. THAYER freely expresses his opinion that the series of school books in use in this State are not the best and were injudiciously selected. He says:

So far as I am able to judge, many of the books now in use were injudiciously selected. The price is not so objectionable as the quality and excellence of the work. I have recently been shown a series of readers that, in my opinion is far superior to those in use, and if a change could be made without interfering with the plan of the law, or establishing a precedent that would be likely to operate injudiciously in the future, I would be in favor of it; but the present selection was so recently made, and the regular time for making a change, if deemed necessary, not far distant, that any serious damage is likely to result from non-action in the premises on the part of the board, that I do not feel justified in directing circulars to be issued for the purpose of effecting a change at this time.

The proceeding is an unwieldy affair at best. The result of a change would, necessarily, create in the aggregate a large expense to the community; possibly subject the State to a charge of bad faith with the publishing houses that have contracted to furnish the books selected during the period provided in the original act, and tend to establish a precedent that would prove pernicious. I think we had better 'bear the ills we have than fly to others,' etc. I shall therefore oppose the issuance of such circulars at this time.

Relieving Choked Cattle.

When cattle are fed whole apples or potatoes they not unfrequently get 'choked,' the animal not being able to pass the obstruction through the esophagus. To relieve the suffering animal, very harsh means are sometimes resorted to. We have known farmers (other means failing) to resort to the placing a hard substance on one side of the apple and then with a mallet give a blow upon the other side sufficiently hard to smash it; but this is at best brutal, and not unattended with danger to the animal. A much more humane method of procedure is the following, as given by a member of the Elmira, N. Y., Farmer's Club.

My way is to open the mouth of the animal and insert a cleyvis wide enough to keep the jaws distended, and give space for the passage of a boy's hand. I hold the cleyvis in place, while my boy passes his hand through and picks out the apple or other obstruction. Any boy whose hand is small enough to pass without crowding, can easily remove the trouble with entire safety. I have tried to do it myself, but my hand is too large. There is no difficulty or danger if the cleyvis is held firmly in position.—Farmer's Review.

COMSTOCK & PRUGER.—This well-known house is constantly receiving new additions to its stock. Farmers can get anything they want at this store. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Their supply department is a great convenience. Call or send for a catalogue.

This space will be occupied next week by DR. JAMES KECK, who is making great cures of Catarrh in this State.