Very singularly this coast region combes the treasures of the oceas with the best gan of the mountains. The streams that put down fr m the mountains abound in brook trout, mon tain trout, and salmon trout, and the lower waters with different varities of salmon that come in from the ocean at the changes of the year; clams and oysters are intive to this coast; the outside waters abound in halibut, cod, herring, and most of the best varities of fish known at the East. Immense sturgeon weigh hun he das of pounds ind are finer e.t in those at the East. There is a g xd opening for fisheries on these streams. Lieutenant the country is very large extending some of the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country. The country is very large extending some of the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in the country mon tain trout, and salmon trout, and the lower waters with different varities of salmon coast; the outside waters abound in halibut, coal, herring, and most of the best varities of fish known at the East. Immense sturgeon weigh him in ds of pounds and are finer e.t ng than those at the East. There is a god opening for fisheries on these streams. Licutement Jones and others assert that the Quivalt salmon is the flower fish on. Parisis. than those at the East. There is a good opening for flaturies on these atteams. Lieutenant Jones and others assert that the Quioalt salmon is the finest fish on Pacific waters, as it is smaller in size and better in quality than the famous Columbia river fish. Smelt are so plentiful on the rivers near the sea in the early Spring that people have raked them out with a hand rake from the shore. They are delicious eating. It seems to be true that our north coast is possessed of as valuable fisheries as the ones we have so much trouble with Great Britain about on the North Atlantic, which Mr. Seward believed when he bought Alaska, and there is no such dangerous naviwhich Mr. Seward believed when he bought Alaska, and there is no such dangerous navi-gation to contend against as causes such des-

truction there.

Close by this north coast rise mountains that abound in deer and elk, so that the hunthat abound in deer and elk, so that the hun-ter has a natural paradise about him with game and fish in profusion. It is not often that the ocean and mountains combine to yield up their treasures in the same near vicinity, as is the case here. The settler along these western shores, if a good hunter and fisher-man, can manage to provide meat without great expense. Lieut. Jones, who hunted this region extensively, says game was won-derfully abundant.

Dairying is the natural and easy reliance of

will be for a company to organize and form a settlement, and have mutual protection and support, with stock and dairying as a first

means of support.
Chehalis county is not in the Vancouver Land District and we have no data as to the amount of lands subject to entry, but suppose that a great extent of rich lands are vacant, as there is an immense quantity of good land in the county and it is but very sparsely set-tled.

WARIAKUM COUNTY.

Next above Pacific county, on the Washington country, is Wakiakum, a small county that has very little agricultural area, but has some valuable fisheries and canneries upon its shores. Such cauneries are also located on the shores of Pacific county, but we have not thought to make *rpecial mention of them. We shall probably allude to the fisheries of the Columbia river at length, in a separat-item. Wakiakum is chiefly mountainous and has very little importance from an agricultural point of view, so we pass on to greener fields.

Wakiakum county is only about two fifths surveyed and one third of the surveyed land, or nearly 40,000 acres, is unsettled. The land of this county is considerably mountainous and much of it will never be settled. COWLITZ COUNTY.

East of Wakiakum, has an area of 1,100 square miles and 1,800 population. Its chief town is Freeport, formerly called Monticello, on the Cowlitz river, which has 300 inhabitants. The Cowlitz river rises in the heart of the Cascade mountains and flows south to the Columbia, 60 miles above Astoria. This river is navigable for 30 miles, to Cowlitz Landing, at all seasons, A great many years ago, when the Hudson Bay Company established an agricultural company, they took possession of the rich valley of the Cowlitz and made their farms there forty years ago. The valley now has many fine farms and is a very rich body of land. The river drains its waters from both St. Helens and Ranier and all the Cascade range between, and the valley is extensive, but the cultivated area is placed at only 26. 000 aeres. The exports are stated as: lumber 5000 acres. The exports are stated as: lumber, shingles, cattle, hogs, grain, vegetables and farm and dairy produce in general. The general course of the river is also through Cowlitz county has been a little over half surveyed, and nearly one third is vacant land at the present in the country of the coun

at the present time. This county has a very diversified surface and is probably destined to slow development.

Which has an area of 1 800 square miles and erous branches in this county and its general character is hill and valley, similar to other counties we have named. The trade of These two counties (Cowlitz and Lewis) have been so long settled that no doubt the best lands were occupied long ago, but we cannot doubt that a great many opportunities for settlement exist all through there. Though so near Portland we have not at the present time facilities for giving as accurate description of the territory does. This is especially the

by persons employed to write up any State or ntry, are so often unreliable as to cause great injury to persons deceived by them and to the country itself in the end. We say this because a pamphlet description of Western Washington is before us, published for some comparation probably, that asserts that fifty corn ration probably, that asserts that fifty bushels to the acre is not an unusual yield for wheat and that meadows turn off two to five tons of hay to the acre. While that may be true of occasional and uncommon cases, it is While that may be true of occasional and uncommon cases, it is not true of the Willamette valley or any other part of Oregon or Washington as a rule, and in fact the half of it would be a satisfactory average. No man who reads it will believe it, so the whole work goes for little worth. In the course of these papers we shall culeavor to write fully and reliably of the system of agriculture followed, and its results in each district of both States.

CLARK COUNTY, W. T.

business and is one of the most profitable in which men can engage. Considerable attendant men can engage. Considerable in which men can engage. Considerable attendant men can engage. Considerable in which men can engage.

the facts warrant. We are not going to write a fancy sketch, or hold out false inducements to immigrants. Take it any other. But people can never find in this world a place where they will be relieved from the ordinary cares and toils of life. God never designed it to be a chools. Two sections of land out of every ous of their rights and privileges.

Lages that he would in an older settled country building is completed. Our members of the Legislature get \$3 and the resemble and there seems a need of more liberal expenditure, but the people are afraid to have the constitution tinkers! with, and are very jeal-ous of their rights and privileges.

He never adapted any country to the life of a drone, for the reason that he never desi-rated men or women to be such. What we had, and what the interests of the country den and are live men and women, who will

bordering on the Cascape rangs being moun-tainous. But little land in the country is too tainous. But little land in the country tainous. But little land in the country which hilly for cultivation, and that portion which is, furnishes good pasturage for stock. In some portions there are small prairies although these are mostly occupied. The greater porthogonal but inthese are mostly occupied. The greater por-tion of the land is heavily timbered, but intion of the land is heavily timbered, but in-terspersed with rich swales of from five to twenty-five acre, nearly, or quite, destitute of timber. There swales are easily brought under cultivation and produce abundantly. This land is generally well watered and aboun is in fine timber. Much of the land is still in the hands of the Government but second hand or improved land can be bought for fair price—indeed for low prices; and those who prefer can take Government land under the homestead law or by pre-emption. Much of this land is recognitive. Dairying is the natural and easy reliance of this coast country. Stock raising and dairying combined promise safe results and then as the country developes the settler will be able to increase cultivation to satisfy the demand. Lieut. Jones suggests that an excellent plan Lieut. Jones suggests that an excellent plan try have built up large towns and established wealthy and populous communities. The try have built up large towns and established wealthy and populous communities. The choicest of these lands lie back from ten to twenty mlles for market. Their distance from market ought not to be considered a serious objection to their settlement, for if the farmer be unwilling to haul his grain fifteen or twenty miles over a road which is almost a perfect level we venture the same almost a perfect level we venture the assertion that there is scarcely a class of lands in the world better adapted for the production of hay or for grazing, than these, which will yield a still larger profit upon labor than the production of grain. As we go farther back, the country, in point of natural range is better adapted to the production of stock, and no one would think that twenty-five or forty miles a great distance fo drive cattle to marmiles a great distance to drive cattle to mar ket. But the farmer here would not be com-pelled to raise cattle or confine himself exclu-sively to the production of wheat and oats. He could add barley and peas, and nearly every thing else which is cultivated in other every thing else which is cultivated in other countries, except corn, and even that, but perhaps less profitable than most others thinga, and engage in the raising of pork, a branch of industry almost entirely neglected here but which might be made very profitable. No country in the world is better adapted

No country in the world is better adapted to the raising of such vegetables as potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, parsnips, onions, cabbages, etc. The ordinary yield of potatoes is from two to three hundred bushels per acre, atthough on swalcor bottom lands as high as from seven to eight hundred bushels to the acre have been raised.

The report gives a statement of fruit grown in Clark county, which proves that apples, pears, plums, prunes cherrsies, as also peaches in some locations, do wonderfully well, so much so as to astonish all new commers, and that small fruit are equally prolific and delicious, but we shall treat of the subject of horticulture more full by itsself.

Mr. G. J. Tooley, who makes gardening regular business near Vancover certifies under oath that he has grown White Belgian carrots oath that he has grown White Belgian carrots sections, the same being now vacantand ready 55½ tons per acre; sugar Beet 50½ tons per acre; for settlement: mangle Wurtzel 965 tons per acre. He adds pumkins, squashes, melons, cucumber, tomatoes, ect, yield enormously with ordnary care. In 1870 a squash raised in Clark county, weighed 205 fls, was sent, to Chicago and placed in exhibition.

We copy further, and rather fully, from this description furnished by our Granger friends, because we recognize that it is not an oversratement of the case, and what is claimed for Clarke county applies equally well to 2,094 population. The Chehalis river also has all the timbered regions of Western Oregon and Washington we have before described,

Although in a high latitude our Winters are other counties we have named. The trade of all this region naturally belongs to the Colum-bia river and will come this way in the future. These two counties (Cowlitz and Lewis) have

them as we could wish. The North Pacific case in the eastern and northeastern part of them as we could wish. The North Pacific Railroad passes through both on its way from the Columbia to Tacoma. These counties will develope with time and become populous and rice, but the available area is small and attready occupied. To make farms there will require time and hard labor, but that will be done in course of years, and land so made on good soil will be always valuable agraine as to steep for cultivation the land must remain in the hands of the government for many years to come, and settlers can have creals, fruits and vegetables of all kinds that are common to Western Oregon.

The statements usually published as facts by persons employed to write up any State or

feed for cattle and sheep, and young cattle can subsist here for the entire year without the trouble and expense of feeding hay. Beef brings a fair price in market, and steck-raising for the amount for extended in a very profitable imployment.

Horse raising is also becoming an important branch of business. Farmers are taking more pains, year by year, in improving their breeds for draft horses as well as for roadsters. Our mild winters and abundance of grass make this a successful and profitable employment. Sheep raising is another important branch of husiness and is one of the most profitable in which men can engage. Considerable atten-

What we quote below is from circular prepared some years agoby a committee of patrons of Husbandry of this county, who present the facts in a plain and reasonable manner. They say: We have "set our stakes down here," in all probability for life, and we are resolved that any statements of ours shall be such as the facts warrant. We are not going to write a fancy sketch, or hold out false inducements to immigrants. Take it any other. But peo-

township of thirty-six sections, have been set aside by the government for the benefit of public schools. When the territory becomes a state, these lands will be sold, the money nvested, and the interest thereform used to

ustain our schools. In our county most religious denominations are represented in greater or less numbers. Ministers of various denominations hold serices in the school houses or churches in the ountry, while in our towns services are held

country, while in our towns services are letil regularly every Sunday by settled ministers. Much of our land is heavily timbered. In time the greater p rtion of this timber must become valuable. Fir trees grow to immense size It is no uncommon thing to see trees six or seven feet in diameter and 250 feet in height. Besides the fir there is plenty of oak, ash, cedar, maple and alder. The cedar (white) is used for finishing and is an excel-

lent substitute for pine.

The chief town in this county is Vancouver and is situated on the Columbia river, about and is situated on the Columbia river, about midway between the upper and lower extremities at the county, where a good market is found for the productions of the soil. Portland, in Oregon, a city of about 20,000 inhabitants also furnishes a ready market for any excess of productions, not wanted at Vancouver. Portland is situated on the Wallamette river, about 17 miles from Vancouver by water, and six by land.

and it is remarkable that less than one tenth of the surveyed land now stands vacant on the books of the land office.

We are under obligations to Hon. N. W. Newlin, Register of the United States Land Office at Vancouver, for a complete review of the lands in the different counties in his district. The tables he sends us give each township of every county, with statement of land surveyed and unsurveyed and amount of acres in each now subject to entry. With the brief time at our disposal it is impossible to set

timber, such as fir, cedar, oak, ask, etc. Several fine streams of water are tributaries to the Columbia, and furnish some of the best mill sites on the coast, as well as large quantities of trout for the table. The climate is excellente the average temperature being 52.13. Rains are frequent and but little snow falls during the Winter months. There is at the present time about thirty miles of railroad constraints in this context of the constructed and in active operation in this district, with a fair prospect of the Northern Pacific Company pushing its line down the north bank of the Columbia and forming a junction with its road running from Kalama to Pust Scand

below will be found a table of the lands embraced in the Vancouver Land District, which is complied from the official township plats. The odd sections were withdrawn from market August 13, 1870, under the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Un-der the head of "vacant and subject to entry" is given only the number of acres in the even

COUNTRIES.	ACRES.			
	Total Area.	Survey d	Unsurvy'd	Settled
Clarke Cowlitz Klickitat Pacific Skamanie	407,731 743,367 925,565 959,57 960,137	297,054 887,567 754,650 123,680 68,043 119,542	115,677 255,860 151,140 183,692 972,013 164,880	21,015 118,250 256,465 36,600 12,507

It must be remembered in connection with lands reported vacant on the line covered by restroad grants, that restroad lands are count-ed out. It is probable that a great area of railroad lands are for sale, or will be for sale, what the land office reports as vacant, which report only refers to lands subject to homestead or pre-emption. It is also necessary to recollect that many persons file on lands they do not remain upon, and the land office goes by the record of filings, which show a much greater amount filed on that is setually occupied, so the area of vacant lands is always much greater than the land office records state the case.

ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT.

The early settlers of Oregon had braved and endured much to make their homes in this far off country, and they brought with them prinitive habits and very economical ideas. While California went to housekeeping in great state and upon an extravagant scale, so that when the flood tide of golden prosperity began to with an extravagant system and political hab- plat'orm. its that were such a burden that almost a revolution was required to amend the State constitution to suit the times, the very contrary was the case in Oregon. Salaries of State offiials here are almost too low: Governor \$1,500. ecretary of State \$1,500, Judges of Supreme nd Circuit Courts \$2,000.

and Circuit Courts \$2,000.

The economical idea has prevailed, with few exceptions, from the beginning. The State has been liberal in caring for the insane, the blind and its mutes, and nearly half the State expenses go for these objects, but the people keep a strict watch over their officials and hold them to rigid account. It is probably true that the State Government of Oregon is the most economical of all the States in the Union. We are liberal for schools, as the figures we give from the biennial report of the State Superintendent will, show. The same State Superintendent will, show. The same economical spirit is evident in Washington Perritory, accompanied by the same liberality in connection with State charities and the cause of education.

The State Penitentiary has of late become in a great measure self-supporting, while in the past it has been a heavy tax. The position tiary building is a solid structure, built at great cost, and will last for all time. Convict labor is utilized to fair advantage on the farm and

in many we kshops.

The insane have hitherto been well kept by contract, but the late session of the Legislature made prevision for the erection of an asylum and purchase of sufficient land to be cultivated by the tivated by the patients. The cost of main-tenance will be greatly reduced when the building is completed.

Our members of the Legislature get \$3 a

Latest by Telegraph. EASTERN.

The Illinois University.

BLOOMINGTON, I.L., December 27.—The Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University, Trustees of the lilinois Wesleyan University, who have been in session in this city since Tuesday morning, closed their labors to-day, appearing to realize the great responsibility that rests upon them to free the institution from the heavy debt now resting upon its shoulders. The result of their deliberations is as follows: The board will endeavor to raise one-half of the \$10,000 deficit among them-selves and the friends of the institution, who have been present attending the meeting of the board. About one-half this sum was pledged at the meeting. It was also decided to request President Adams to take the field. and by personal work raise not only the \$5,000 need of to liquidate the \$35,000 note, but to continue the canvass until the fleating debt of \$15,000 is liquidated. Iwe Children Burned to Beath.

MEMPILIS, Tenn., Dec. 28.—Two negro children of tender age were burned to a crisp this morning. The parents went to work and left them alone in their shanty, locking the door and taking the key. No one present at the fire knew the children were in the

Trouble in New Mexico.

Las Vegas, N. M., Dec. 28.—The notorious gang of outlaws composed of about 25 men, who, under the leadership of "Billy, The Kid," save for the past six months overrun Eastera New Mexico, murdering and commit-ting other deeds of outlawry, was broken up-last Saturday morning by the killing of two and capturing of four others, including the The prisoners were lodged in Las ail and threats of lynching were pre-but the vigilance of the captors, Sheriff Garrett and others, prevented, day afternoon Garrett and the other Yest day afternoon Garrett and the other time at our disposal it is impossible to set those tables in time for this issue, but the main facts of importance are contained in the recapitulation which follows, and which we give in tabular form.

The introductory remarks which follow, are furnished by Mr. Newlin.

VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, LAND DISTRICT.

The Vancouver Land District extends along the North bank of the Columbia river, running Eastward from its mouth for a distance of 180 miles in a direct line, and embraces the counties of Clarke, Cowlitz, Klickital, Pa. of 180 miles in a direct line," and embraces the counties of Clarke, Cowlitz, Klickital, Pacific, Skamania and Wahkiakum. A portion of the lands embraced in this district are mountainous, though the greater part is susceptible of a high grade of agriculture. Many fine farms have been opened, the soil in most cases being rich and is well watered, and much of it is covered by a fine growth of excellent timber, such as fir, cedar, oak, ask, etc. Several fine streams of water are tributaries to the Columbia and formish some of the heat of the and formish some of the heat of the car with a pair of six-shooters. J. F. Marley, of the Post Office Department, jumped into the car with a pair of six-shooters, and told the engineer to "let her go." A conference had just concluded, a compromise being effected by which it was agreed that the Sheriff and two men should go to Santa Fe with the party, and if the Governor agreed, bring Rudabaugh back to Las Vegas. The train then proce-ded.

A Shooting Affray.

FORTRESS MONSOE, Dec. 28.—A disturbance occurred Friday evening at Smithville, fifteen miles west from here, between a white man named Dunn and a party of colored me who had met to organize a military company.

One of the men caught Dunn by the whiskers and slapped his face, whereupon he drew a single-barreled pistol and killed the negro.

Dunn then ran into a store and loaded his pistol, when the crawd, headed by Dan Cock, with drawn sweet attacked him. with drawn swords, attacked him. He sho Cook dead, after which, he seized a butche knife and cut his way out. One msn named Ed. Drew was badly cut in the abdomen and will probably die, while others were more or less injured. Dunn gave himself up and is now in jail at Williamsburg. Intense excitement prevails among the colored people.

Rattrond Accident. TIFFIN, Ohio, Dec. 28 .- At 4 o'clock this afternoon a collision occurred near here be-tween passenger and freight trains. Both were wrecked. The mail, express and baggage cars were thrown together and burned with their contents, except the baggage was mostly saved. Wm. Woodberg, fireman on the passenger train, was killed outright. His wife was on board the train. Several other much hurt. The engineer of the freight train is missing. It is said that he was drunk and was running against orders.

The New York Democracy.

New York, Dec. 28 .- A reorganization an union mass meeting at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Brunswick Hotel Committee and Young Men's Democratic Ciub, was well attended to-night by those interested in reorganization of the Democratic party in this State. Frank in E-son presided. Among the Vice Presidents were George W. Lane, Samuel D. Babcock, David M. Stone, Charles A. Dana, Henry L. Hogst, Allen Campbell, Wm. A. Beach, Wm. H. Appleton, Pierre Lorillard, Abram S. Hewitt, L. L. Stark, Jas. Gerard, Daniel F. Tiernau, Oswald Ottendorfer, Wm. Henry Herlbut, C. S. Fairchild, Simon Sterne, Wm. C. Whitney, Erastus Brooks, Robert B. Rosevelt, and S. L. M. ebb, her people found themselves saddled Barlow. Most of them occupied seats on the

Resolutions were adopted declaring that th Resolutions were accepted declaring that the late defeat of the Domocratic party could have been avoided and victory secured but for the unfortunate dissention in its ranks in the city and county of New York; that the voice of the people had not been felt in the selection of candidates, and could not, under existing organizations, find expression; advo-cating full and free elections, an honest count and all measures which opposed the right of Federal officials to make arbitrary arrests on the eve of an election, use of troops at the polls and any interference which impaired the right of suffrage. The tariff issue should be more sharply defined, and the Democratic party should cease to compete for the support and votes of those who do not believe in free-ing our commercial legislation of its contra-dictory and obstructive features; that to reshould be allowed to buy or build ships for the loreign trade in any part of the world and obtain for them American registers. he issues were not fairly presented. Democratic Recently, at New York, Gen Grant gave blance from the interest of the pixt, received a built through blance money destrine was diluted in M. ine and Indians with greenback heresy in order to secure votes. We lost, and justly lost, both States. The Democratic destrine of a traif for revenue only was explained and modified to suit the atmosphere of Connecticut and New Jersy, and the result was that we lost the former and carried the latter State by a greatly reduced majority, but, falling to secure any return for these unwise concessions, we lost in the state of New York a large vote, penthaps large enough to have changed the result. We prefer defeat with honor to victory achieved by any compromise of principle. The Democratical was navoiled in the military park, Newark, on the 28th, with imposing ceromonies.

The Lee abot and Killed Chris Lawson, had dangerously stabled him.

Recently, at New York, Gen Grant gave blance him discussions to be included the cut direct, he refusing to see him when he called, became he didn't like the way Blance made war on him at Chicago, and when Grant was on the floor of the Senate the didn't like the way Blance made war on him at Chicago, and when Grant was on the floor of the Senate the didn't like the way Blance made war on him at Chicago, and when Grant was on the floor of the Senate the didn't like the way Blance made war on him at Chicago, and when Grant was on the floor of the Senate the didn't like the way Blance made war on him at Chicago, and when Grant was on the floor of the Senate the didn't like the way Blance made war on him at Chicago, and when Grant was on the floor of the Senate the didn't like the way Blance made war on him at Chicago, and was pointed at his breast. Mr. Fabely was causinous by the scalled him state the dark with him right wrist, it having passed through the fact that the the way Blance was the only Senator who did not shake hands with him he called, became he didn't like the way Blance was the head of the Senate he didn't like the cast the dark

denouncing Kelly and Tammany and prais-ing the Irving Hall Democracy. He predicted that the party vould adhere to its principles without consulting expediency, and would without consult ng expediency, and would begin a new career of victory and usefulness.

FOREIGN.

Relating to Irish Franchises.

Relating to Irish Franchises.

London, Dec. 18.—A deputation of the corporation of Dublin has interviewed Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and urged the Government to introduce a bill in Parliament to assimilate franchises of Ireland to those of England. Forester said that the Government intended that borough franchises should be made alike in both countries; but that it would be as well not to meddle with county tranchises at present, as they were looking forward to a great change in English and Seotch county franchises, and perhaps the Irish franchise would be dealt with at the same time. The Government he said, were of the opinion that the municipal franchise ought to be similar to that of England, but they could not promise to deal with the matthey could not promise to deal with the mat-ter immediately as other Irish business was very pressing.
Seven hundred members of the Magisterial

Executive of Ireland recently sent Gladstone a memorial declaring that the state of lawlessness existing in the country requires immediate attention from the Government. Gladstone replied that Parliament will deal with the question.

Canadian Pacific Matteand.

Canadian Pacific Railroad.

London, Dec. 28.—At a meeting here yesterday it was resolved that the proposal made by the Government, and now before Parliament—to expend about \$60,000,000 and grant 25,000,000 acres of choice land worth, at an estimate made by the Government last session, \$79,000,000—for the purpose, as allered, of insuring the completion of the Pacific Railroad, is highly inexpedient and calculated to road, is highly inexpedient and calculated to prevent the reduction of taxation, which is w excessive.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Chinese Treaty. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27 .- W. H. Trescott one of the commissioners to negotiate a treaty with China, arrived by the City of Peking this evening. He has been besieged by inter-viewers since his landing but remains strictly reticent regarding the proce-dings of the commission and terms of the treaty. The only information he vouchsafes is to the effect that the Commission on arrival at Peking took up quarters at the American legation; that negotiations which occupied one month and one day were carried on at the Chinese fereign ofthe terms of the treaty, the spirit is which the terms of the treaty, the spirit is which the terms of the treaty, the spirit is which the terms of the treaty, the spirit is which the terms of the treaty, the spirit is which the terms of the treaty, the spirit is which the terms of the treaty, the spirit is which the terms of the treaty, the spirit is which the terms of the treaty, the spirit is which the treaty is the treaty of the treaty. the propositions of the comissioners were met by the Chinese of the nature of their inter-course with Chinese authorities, Mr. Trescott maintains the most rigid silence. He says he has not seen reports heretofore published regarding the work of the Commission, and declines either to affirm or deny them.

An Oregon Schooner Lest,

An Oregon Schooner Lest,
Santa Cruz, Dec. 27.—Last night the
schooner Helen Merriam, 74 tons burthen,
laden with telegraph poles for Oregon, taken
on at Monterey, went ashore half a mile this
side of Sequel. The first mate, Martin Frees,
a native of Germany, and a sailor attempted
to go ashore in a boat, which capsized. Frees
was drowned but the sailor was rescued this
morning, having clung all night to the boat.

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Democrats of St. Louis are effecting A French firm intend erecting sugar bee actories in Canada.

The difficulty between China and Russi The Brooklyn Aldermen refuse to license Chinese laundries at any price.

The grain commission house of W. B. Mo A railway accident near Ceanloth, N. C. resulted in several being killed and burned, re

ently Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, the world-re nowned Universalist preacher of New York

The situation in Ireland remains unchanged The government is inactive and the agitators

Up to the moreing of the 27th inst., the number of immigrants striving at this port since Jan. 1, 1880, was 318,937.

The Boers of South Africa have released the prisoners they took, but it looks as if England was going to have considerable trouble in that portion of her dominions. Ex-Governor Brown believes that the

publicans have no chance to combine and elect a U. S. Senator in Tennessee. He thinks that an out-and-out Democrat will be chosen. The Democrats are quite concerned at a story that Senater Davis will leave the Senate to accept an appointment on the Supreme Bench as this would result in a Republican

gain in the Senate. Further reports received from points West and North show that the weather is generally colder there than is Chicago. In many places the thermometer marked fourteen to twenty degrees below zero during the day and even-

A friend of Gen. Garfield says that he ha every reason for believing that ex-Senator A. A. Sargent, of C-lifernia, will be invited to a seat in the new cabinet. The Journal merely remarks that this is a rumor which is of doubt-

ful truth. The storm raged on the New Jersey shore for 72 hours; Summer residences were damaged and the sea swept away the plaza of the Central Hatel, and carried away 200 feet of bulkhead of the Manhattan Beach Hotel at

The Ponca Indian chiefs desire to remain on the lands they now occupy, in Indian Ter-ritory, and to make permanent homes there, and have schools provided for them, and seem perfectly satisfied with promises made them at Washington.

Leduc, Commissioner of Agriculture, si in Charleston, S. C., and has completed arrangements for the establishment of an experimental tea farm. The location selected is 20 miles from Charleston and two miles from Summerville on the line of the South Carolina

BAILWAY COLLISION

veral Persons Killed and One Barned-Herote Conduct of an Engine

Charlotte, Dec. 27.—A railroad disaster occurred on the Air Line Railroad, 500 yards beyond Paw creek trestle, 9 miles from this city. Two freight trains left Charlotte yesterday morning in sections, one about 15 minutes behind the other. On the up grade just beyond the Paw creek trestle, 14 cars of just beyond the Paw creek treate, 14 the forward train broke loose and stopped after running a short distance. In the rear car were the flagman, Bob Griffith, of this city, and six passengers, three of whom were colwere the hagman, but the of whom were colored. When the detatched cars stopped, flag-coan Griffith immediately jumped off, and man Griffith immediately jumped off, and having told the train men to notify the pas-sengers that they had broken loose from the sengers that they had broken loose from the remainder of the train, immediately started back to signal the second section. He had not gone far before he heard the approaching train. He then realized the fact that he not gone far before he heard the approaching train. He ther realized the fact that he could proceed no farther because of the treatle, 150 yards wide and very heavy. He waved a flag as the engine in charge of Engineer Enberry came in sight. The engineer expressed his recognition of it by immediately blowing on brakes, but this train was heavy, and he was nearing the bettom of one of the biggest grades on the road, hence it was impossible to stop. As soon as he realized these facts, and before crossing the treatle, he reversed his engine and continued to blow on brakes. Realizing the catastrophe, he left his seat, and standing in front of the fire box, with his hand on the lever, awaited the shock, it came, and he was partially knocked down by a stick of wood from the tender, but was otherwise unhurt, though almost entirely shut in by a mass of debris which was thrown against the engine. His life was probably saved by the fact that the rear of the tender was thrown to one side, thus diverting the full movement of the train from the engine to the side of the cut, against which the shattered cars were piled in an inextricable mass. What occurred in the cab is obtained from the statement made by Thos, H. Gaither, of this city, who was a passenger and who meraculously escaped, though seriously injured, havcity, who was a passenger and who mrauniously escaped, though seriously injured, having had several of his ribs broken. There were ix passengers besides the flagman. The train which ran into them had caught up with them at a wood station a few miles back, and hence when its comments. when its coming was announced no one felt apprehensive. The flagman had been sent when its coming was announced no one felt apprehensive. The flagman had been sent back as an additional precaution, and hence no attention was paid. The approaching train was upon them before they knew it. Gaither remembers that he and Philip S. Whisnant starred to get out, but before he passed the middle of the car he was knocked down. He managed with the assistance of the colored man to extricate himself by lifting the top of the car off. The other passengers, Philip S. Whisnant, of this city, Charlie Sellers, whose parents live in Penhook, and a negro named Ned Stroud, were all killed. The cars telescoped each other and were piled in the great-Ned Stroud, were all killed. The cars tele-acoped each other and were piled in the great-est confusion. The mass took fire and the remnants of the cars, including that in which the passengers were, were destroyed. At least one of them, name unknown, was burned alive, his cries being heard. His charred re-but alive, his cries being heard. His charred re-mains were recovered after several hours, but could not be recognized. The head, feet and hands were entirely burned off.

THOMPSON TRIUMPHANT.

loss Besser Palls to Make Out a Case In His Charge Against Mayor Thompson.

and Mis Honor is Fully Exemerated by the Council Committee on Ways and Means,

Yesterday afternoon the Council Committee on Ways and Means met at the room formerly occupied by the Board of Police Commission ers, in the Police Court building, for the purpose of considering the testimony adduced in the Besser-Thompson investigation, and also to make out its report. The different questions arising were all carefully canvassed and discussed, and the testimony of the witnesses gives before the Committee during the investigation was gone over, and after a careful consideration of all the points contained in the charge made by ex-Chief of Police Besser against Mayor Thompson, unanimously agreed upon the following report, which will be presented to the Common Council at its next meeting, one week from to-night:

To the Hon. Mayor and to night:

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council of the City of Portland:

GENTLEMEN-We, your Committee on Ways of L. Besser against D. P. Thompson, beg leave to report that we have investigated said leave to report that we have investigated said charges, so far as relates to the city taxes, and find that said D. P. Thompson, in law, owed the \$80,000 in question to Capt. A. P. Aukeny. The charge of L. Besser, to which he declined to swear, except in so far as relates to city taxes, we return herewith, also he sworu reply of D. P. Thompson to said charges.

HENRY HEWETT,
W. H. ANDRUS,
HENRY WERE.

HENRY WEBER. Committee on Ways and Means.

The above report, for a second time, explodes the charges made against Mayor Thompson, that he had withheld from taxation portions of his property by making a take return. The same matter was settled a year ago, but when the charges were again revived by Mr. Besser, Mayor Thompson expensely desired and courted the fullest investors and the second of pressly desired and courted the fullest investigation of the matter. The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom the matter was Ways and Means, to whom the matter was referred, has done this, and its report, as above given, fully exonerates Mayor Thompson. If this matter is again brought up in the Council it should be promptly rejected as not worthy any further consideration at the hands of the members. Mr. Besser claims he is actuated only in taking the steps he has, by a desire to defend the rights of the citizen tax payers. He has failed to make out a case and he should now cease to agitate the matter or his action will be regarded more in the light of a personal persecution than prompted by a sense of duty.

SHOOTING AFFRAY .- Last Saturday, soon after noon, says the Dalles Times, Jos. Azencot, a waiter in the Cosmopolitan Hotel, got miles from Charleston and two miles from Summerville on the line of the South Carolina E. R.

Recently, at New York, Gen. Grant gave Blaine the cut direct, he refusing to see him when he called, because he didn't like the way Bhase made war on him at Chicago, and when Grant was on the floor of the Senate the other day, Blaine was the only Senator who did not shake hands with him.

The cabinet is of the opinion that Whittaker will not get another chance at West Point.

Jay Gould predicts control of the Senate at West Law County and, as we are informed, thought the man was attended to the county and, as we are informed, thought the man was attended to the county and, as we are informed, thought the man was attended to the county and, as we are informed, thought the man was attended to the county and, as we are informed, thought the man was attended to the county and, as we are informed, thought the man was attended to the county and the country and the country and the country to the man was attended to the country and the country to the country and the country to the man was attended to the country to the country to the man was attended to the country to the country to the man was attended to the country to the country to the man was attended to the country to th upon Mr. John Fahey's horse and rode it