



ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

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"FROCKED TO POP."

Anti-Monopoly League Meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Smallpox is increasing in the West. The Ohio legislature convened on the 2d. Elliott, the sculler, has sailed for New York. The Republican assembly's caucus at Albany nominated Alvord for speaker. Ten thousand Tunisian refugees have arrived in San Francisco on the 20th. Twenty Italians gambling at Sanguinetti were arrested on suspicion of connection with a plot to poison the king. J. D. Walton, of San Francisco, committed suicide at the Grant House, Chicago, on the 1st, during mental aberration. He was a railroad agent and 30 years old. It is understood that Bradlaugh will appear before the bar of the House of Commons and claim to have the oath administered to him on the day parliament reassembles. It is now thought probable that the great American racers, Iroquois and Foxhall, will start in the Spring over the Newmarket course. A dispatch from Tunis says the reality and durability of the submission of tribes in South Tunis are doubted by all acquainted with the natives. It is stated O'Brien, editor of the *United States*, will be released from prison in consideration of ill health, provided he quits the country. Two Mormon missionaries who attempted to conduct services in one of the suburbs of London on the 2d were grossly maltreated by a mob, and obliged to seek refuge at police headquarters. Democratic senators and assemblymen held a caucus on the 3d at Albany. It is said the claims of Tammany have been rejected, and that Tammany Democrats will not enter the caucus. Post offices established—Leah, Yakima county, W. T.; Daniel E. Leah, postmaster. Discontinued—Cedar Mill, Washington county, Ogn.; Greenwood, Spokane county, W. T. A saloon kept by two Germans at Palestine, Ind., was blown up by dynamite by unknown persons on the 5th. This is the second building lost by these men in this way in the past three months. The Denver *Republican's* Silverton special: Edward F. Ryan, Michael Ryan and Richard Adkins, employed on the Paradise tunnel on Saturday, ten miles from here, were buried one hundred feet deep by a snow slide. Parties left Silverton to recover the bodies. Appeal of Jackson, Miss., special: A short session of the legislature, which meets Tuesday, is generally predicted. In regard to the senatorship there is but one opinion, and that is Lamar will be re-elected without opposition from any Democrat. Emperor William received congratulations from the czar on the advent of the New Year, and on the 75th anniversary of his entrance into the army. The officers of the army celebrated this anniversary in an enthusiastic manner. Elections have been held in Greece. The returns are still incomplete and are unfavorable to the government. The ministers of marine and finance lost their seats—a surprise to the government. The arrival of the new year and throwing open the White House has broken the season of universal mourning in Washington society over President Garfield, which every one had hailed to break, and sociability will resume its way now. The statement that Bismarck intended to propose a congress of powers to discuss the question of the Pope's position is denied. A proposal to re-establish the Pope's responsibility has been simply suggested semi-officially. No reply is yet received. The pedestrian contest at midnight on the 29th at New York, scored, Fitzgerald, 430 miles; Hardy, 411; Norcross, 388; Lacones, 370; Lohne, 347; Elson, 280. Fitzgerald is nearly six miles ahead of the best record, and will, apparently, continue his dog trot to the finish. It is understood that at the beginning of the Russian New Year the state police department will be withdrawn from control of the minister of the interior and placed under special direction of General Zelenchene, and a more vigorous administration is looked for. The sportsman challenge cup at London is not included in the Hazell-Boyd race. It will be rowed for about two weeks after that race, with two hundred pounds added. It is proposed to have the regatta about four weeks after the last mentioned event, with good prizes on the list. One million two hundred thousand dollars was spent in improvements in Council Bluffs the year. The wholesale business has increased 33 per cent., and railroad business nearly doubled. The Union Pacific sent 747,000 cars of through freight west, and 25,866 east. Ticket sales at the U. P. depot alone aggregated \$770,949, exclusive of sales at the local offices of the various companies.

The old Vanderbilt homestead on Staten Island burned on the 3d. J. F. Burgess, ex-president of the old Traasval republic, is dead. Attorney-General Brewster assumed charge of the department of justice on the 3d. Landlords are alarmed in Ireland at the conversions of the land courts. Patrick Hart, a returned Irish-American, has been arrested at Carrigottill under the coercion act. China has paid the first installment of compensation to Russia, stipulated in the Kulija treaty. It is stated that Sara Bernhardt receives a hundred thousand dollars for her engagement at St. Petersburg. Oscar Wilde, the aesthetic poet, has arrived in New York. He is disappointing to his admirers in appearance. The depot, boarding house, baggage and express offices, etc., of the Texas Pacific railroad burned to-day. Loss, \$60,000. The speakers at the grand land owners meeting at Dublin include the Earl of Dorset, Marquis of Waterford, Earl of West Meath, Baron Ardilaun and other important political personages. Captain Kowgate, under indictment for embezzlement from the Government, was released from jail on an order from Judge Cox, and, accompanied by a bailiff, allowed to spend New Year with friends outside jail. The corporation of Cork has conferred the freedom of the city on John Dillon. Twenty-seven of the councillors attended the meeting and copies of the resolution were sent to Gladstone and Forster. The banking house of Enoch Littlefield, of Kass, Ill., suspended payment on the 2d. It is hoped the suspension will be only temporary, as it results chiefly from laxness in pushing collections. The amount involved is not stated. The *News* states it is estimated that one-fourth of the Irish tenants who need protection have come under the operation of the land act, and that competent persons believe the whole question can be settled in two years. Archbishop Crooke, of Cashel, bitterly complains of the police intruding into the parochial residence on the occasion of a watch meeting in connection with a bazaar, although they were assured that it was not a league meeting. The nearest approach to a compromise among the Democrats at Albany was a rumor that Tilden had consented to withdraw Jacobs for president pro tem of the senate, provided Tammany would agree to accept such further terms as might be fair. W. E. Graham, who killed, robbed and burned Philip Egley at Venando, Ellsworth county, Ka., on the night of the 28th, was hanged by a mob in front of the court house on the 3d. W. C. Roy would have met the same fate, but was taken from the jail and secured by the sheriff during the excitement. Thomas Somerville, a peaseable switchman, was shot dead by Jimmie O'Brien, watchman on the railroad, at 168th street, Chicago, on the 2d. O'Brien sought the quarrel. His friend, Victor Dismore, got a shot from Somerville, but was not killed. The *Bourse* says: The banking firm of J. J. Pignau, of Bordeaux, which failed recently, was really a company formed by a combination of bankers, with a company of 5,000,000 francs, of which 3,000,000 were lost. Other liabilities are still unknown. The failure was caused by that of Chavriot of Bordeaux and Calcutta. Times' Washington: There is a flutter among those clerks, mostly women, in the Treasury Department, who are carried on what is called the "Lapse fund," as it has been discovered since Folger came in that that fund has been overdrawn, and it has been ordered that employees on the Lapse fund roll shall be dropped until the amount overdrawn shall be made up. Rev. Richard Cain, colored bishop of Texas and Louisiana, and his wife, Laura Cain, have brought suit in the U. S. circuit court at San Antonio, Texas, against the Galveston, Houston and Louisiana Railroad Company, for \$20,000 damages for being refused the privilege of riding in a first class coach after the company had sold them their first class tickets.

Mr. J. H. Ward, of Princeton, who witnessed the duel between Hank Vaughn and Charley Long, gives the following statement to *The Dallas Times*: Vaughn and Long had quarrelled in the morning over a game of cards. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon they met in Till Glass's saloon, and Vaughn approaching the counter, said, "Gentlemen, I wish you to drink with me as a gentleman." At this, several walked up to the counter, and among the rest, Charley Long. Vaughn walked up to Long and said, "Now, Charley, if I'm right, drink with me like a gentleman, and if I'm wrong, commence shooting." At this they grabbed left hands and emptied their revolvers at each other, Long taking the first shot, which was the glancing scalp wound Vaughn received. Both were intoxicated at the time, and the raising of the balls at such close quarters would give evidence that they moved around considerably and fired unsteadily. Vaughn fired five shots and hit Long four times. Long shot four times and hit Vaughn twice, the first and last time. Both had self-cocking pistols. During the shooting there were only two men in the saloon besides the combatants—one of them hidden behind a screen, and the other, dead drunk, and lying on the floor between two barrels. After the shooting Vaughn came out and told the crowd it was a hard fight, and then walked up to Graham's saloon, said he was a dead man and invited the men to take a drink with him; after which he was taken home in a buggy. Our informant says that Long is getting along nicely, but he thinks he will lose the use of his left arm, as that shoulder is terribly shattered. Dr. Baldwin has called to see Vaughn, and after probing for the ball, came to the conclusion that it had ranged upward and lodged in the body, but not in any vital part. He thinks with care Vaughn may recover. They have each come to the conclusion that if either dies, the other will not make any complaint against the remaining one. But that is for the courts to decide, and not for either of the individuals.

The prospect of a more rapid, reliable and steady method of transportation, to which may be added the hope of more reasonable rates, has induced a large emigration to all portions of *The Oregon* and *Washington*, which have lapsed suited to agriculture. A change in the character of agricultural pursuits will take place as the ranges for cattle sheep and horses become occupied by settlers who look to a diversified employment upon lands of their own, upon which they may make substantial homes, and surround them with comforts and privileges which cannot be realized by men who depend upon a shifting herder's life. As the necessity for this change becomes more apparent, it will be seen that the act allowing man to obtain a patent of land by cultivating trees, in accordance with its provisions, was singularly applicable to the laws of Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory, and the wisdom of the act more appreciated. As it is a large portion of the entries under this law have been for the purpose, first, of holding the land, then, to simply cultivate sufficient to evade the law. We do not believe that one in ten entering under this act has complied with its provisions, and are to-day liable to be ejected or jumped. We can well understand that to anticipate return for labor in planting forests seems a long way off; but we wish we were able to convince settlers of the propriety of a full, energetic acceptance of this law by every one. If settlers concede that cattle and sheep husbandry must seek more remote regions, away from immediate proximity to railroads, they can but see that those who occupy agricultural lands and depend upon its cultivation for a livelihood, are very much interested in growing their own wood—their own fencing, their own fruit, etc.—and once under way in favorable locations, a suitable kind and diversity of growth will add each year more than the outlay to the saleable value of improvements. It is also not liable to attachment for any debt contracted previous to the date of a complete patent.—*Mountaineer*.

Editor Willamette Farmer: There was an Anti-Monopoly League meeting in Sinalan precinct on Saturday last, with the following officers: J. P. Stewart, Chairman; John Simpson, Vice-Chairman; F. M. Nighswander, Secretary; George Landrith, Treasurer; Executive Committee: O. J. Laird, J. B. Coleman, James Heatherly. The Grange consists of about an equal number of Democrats and Republicans. We are in favor of hanging those who want to serve the dear people if, after they pledge themselves to vote for certain measures, they then violate their pledges. Also, we will not support any person who has accepted a free pass on a railroad, for any office within the gift of the people. The League meets again on the second Saturday in February, at 10 A. M. Lane county Leagues are invited to be present. F. M. NIGHSWANDER, Sec.

The well-known author Mrs. A. H. Leavenworth has been sent to Russia by the *Youth Companion*, and will soon contribute a striking series of articles on "Life in the Out-of-the-way Nooks and Corners of Russia." WILEY B. ALLEN, No. 153 Third street, lays us under obligations for a valuable assortment of sheet music, lately issued from the press, as follows: "I heard an Angel Voice last Night," song with piano accompaniment; "Constancy," a beautiful ballad by Edgar Fawcett, music by E. Cook; "Lost in the deep, deep Sea," a descriptive song with chorus; "Cast our Little Thought for Me," music by Will L. Thompson; "Speak to Mother Kindly," a beautiful song and chorus; also the following instrumental pieces: "Garden City Schottische," and "Jolly Cousins Schottische." Mr. Allen has always on hand sheet music of best and newest publication, also music books and musical instruments of all kinds and careful attention will be paid to filling orders from the country. The leading article in the *North American Review* for January contains the judgments of five of the most distinguished American authorities upon "The Moral responsibility of the Insane." Just at present this subject occupies a very prominent place in the minds of the American people; but quite apart from its momentary interest, as connected with the extraordinary trial now in progress in Washington, the problem of determining the fact of insanity, and fixing the limits of responsibility of the insane, is one that in itself possesses an irresistible attraction for every generous mind. The wreck and ruin of intellect appeals at once to our highest sympathies and to whatever is noblest in human curiosity. The authors selected for the discussion of this subject are Dr. Beard and Seguin, of New York; Dr. Elwell, of Cleveland; Dr. Jewell, of Chicago, and Dr. Folsom, of Boston. The other articles in the January number of the *Review* are as follows: "The New Political Machine," by William Martin Dickson; "Shall Women Practice Medicine?" by Dr. Mary Estman Jacob; "The Geneva Award and the Insurance Companies," by G. B. Cole; and a "Chapter of Confederate History," by F. G. Rufin. The announcement is made that the February number of the *Review*, to be issued January 15, will contain Part III. of the "Christian Religion" series of articles, and that it is to be a very able defence of the Christian faith. The editor and proprietor of the *North American Review* announces that the *Review* will be hereafter published at No. 30 Lafayette place, and will appear under its own imprint. He states that he has found it impossible to conduct the publication in the spirit of the motto adopted by its founders, making it a forum of independent thought, and extending, at his discretion, the hospitality of its pages to thinkers and scholars of all creeds and forms of belief, and at the same time to maintain relations with a publishing house having extensive school book and other interests of its own to promote. This change of imprint will involve no alteration whatever in the organization or service of the *Review*. There is one city provided with pure milk, and that is Frankfurt on the Main. The business is conducted by a concern called the animal, established by the medical association and managed by a commission consisting of three physicians, one veterinary surgeon and a chemist. The cows are carefully selected and properly fed and housed—managed, in fact, precisely as the herds of "git-edge" dairymen are—and the milk is delivered within four hours from the time it leaves the cow, in glass bottles, sealed with wax. One San Francisco firm has shipped this year 4,240,000 pounds of green fruit, and paid in railroad charges on it \$118,000, being at the rate of 22 cents per pound, or \$55 per ton, or \$550 a car load. The bulk of the shipments has been by fast trains at the rate of \$1,075 a carload, and it is estimated that the total amount paid in freight charges this season is \$300,000. Silk culture in Louisiana has of late become a thriving industry, and to-day promises an abundant production. The mulberry trees escaped injury by frost, and the silk worms are increasing in quality and numbers handsomely. The attempt begun not long ago to cultivate sponges at Pine Grove, Fla., seems to be successful to a satisfactory degree. The growth of the sponge is much more rapid than had been supposed; pieces that were only two inches long when transplanted grew to be seven or eight inches in diameter in seven months. Another consignment of Australian meat has reached London in a frozen state from Sydney, and the condition of it is pronounced excellent. Each quarter of beef and every sheep was sewed in a white cloth, and when the wrappings were removed in London, the hard meat "looked as clear and fresh as if it had just come from a butcher shop." Of beef there were 1,033 quarters; of sheep 1,469 carcases; in all about 110 tons of meat. The richest person to-day upon the Sandwich Islands is Claus Spreckles of Honolulu. "A few years ago he was laughed at when he purchased 10,000 acres of land for ten cents an acre, as the tract was at the foot of an extinct volcano, and covered with a crust on the surface like a flagstone walk. He broke up this crust, mixed the dust with a small quantity of vegetable mold, thoroughly irrigated the soil thus formed, and planted sugar cane. To-day he is a millionaire. The farmer who would be successful must keep a sharp eye upon such of his land as is down to grass. If it yields him a good crop of hay or furnishes him a rich pasture for his animals, he may be quite sure he is on the road to success. On the other hand, if the meadow is light and the pasture furnishes only a scanty picking, there is little hope that the year will be a profitable one. Look well to the grass land. At the estate in England known as the "Elvedon" owned by an Indian prince, who is an enthusiast sportsman, there are 140 acres of woods and meadows, enclosed by a wire fence ten feet high, devoted to breeding pheasants; 6,000 birds form the breeding stock, and at the height of the laying season 2,000 eggs are picked up in a day. These are sold all over the country, and Elvedon eggs are the most sought for by other gentlemen who rear pheasants. COMPANY MANNERS. "Will you please sit down and wait a few moments till mother comes?" said a little girl to two ladies who came to see her mother. "And will you give me a glass of water, Martha?" asked one of the ladies; "I am very thirsty." "With pleasure," answered Martha, and she presently came back with two goblets of water on a small waiter, which she passed to both ladies. "Oh, thank you," said the other lady; "you are very thoughtful." "You are quite welcome," said Martha, very sweetly. When Martha went out of the room, one of the ladies said: "This little girl is one of the loveliest children I ever met. How sweet and obliging her manners are!" Let us go into the next room and see. Martha took the waiter back into the dining room. "Me drink! me drink!" cried little Bobby, catching hold of his sister's dress and screwing up his rosy lips. "Get out, Bob!" cried Martha; "go to Bridget." "Don't speak so to your little brother," said Bridget. "It is none of your business what I say," cried Martha, tossing back her head. "That is grandmother calling from the top of the stairs." "What!" screamed Martha back. "Please come here, dear," said grandma. "I don't want to go," muttered Martha. She, however, dragged herself upstairs. Unwilling feet, you know, find it hard to climb. "Martha," said grandma, "will you try and find my shoes? I am pretty sure I left them in the dining-room." "No, you didn't," cried Martha in a cross, contradictory tone; "you always lose them up here; and she rummaged around in the chamber, tumbling things over like the north wind. "No matter," said the dear old lady, seeing that she would have much to do to put things to rights again, "so matter, Martha; they will come to hand," and she quietly put down the newspaper for by and by. Martha left her and went down stairs with a pout. Oh, dear! where are Martha's civil and obliging manners? Why those are her company manners. She puts them on in the parlor, and puts them off when she leaves the parlor. She wears them before visitors, and hangs them up when they are gone. You see she has no manners at home. She is cross and disobliging and rude and selfish. She forgets that home is the first place to be polite in—in the kitchen as well as in the parlor. There is no spot in the house where good manners can be dispensed with.—E.