

BLIAMETTE FARMER PUBLISHING CO TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ADVERSISING RATES: Advertisements will be inserted, providing to respectable, at the following table of rates: One inch of space per month. nores inches of space per month. 5.00
has half column per month. 15.00
has column per month. 20.00
has column per month. 20.00
has Bample copies sent free on application.
Publication Office: No. 5 Washington Street. Up

MISSING COPIES OF THE WILLAMETTE FAR-

We have lost or mislaid the files of the following issues of the FARMER, and anyone having files containing the following dates will confer a favor by letting us know. The lost issues are as follows: May 21 and 28, 1880; June 19, 1880; and June 10, 1881.

We will pay a fair price for any or all o Any one having them will please let u

UP TWO RIVERS.

Computation of the transportation of this region, and comparison of the trade of the Willamette Valley and the Upper Columbia, shows that of late years a disproportionate quantity of freight has gone up the latter river as compared with the population and requirements of the two sections. But this disproportion is natural enough, when we examine into the facts. We find that the Willamette Valley has been settled for a great many years, and has possessed facilities for manufacturing at home many articles that the people of the Eastern country have to buy elsewhere. Naturally, this valley has not had to purchase supplies of household furniture, agricultural implements, building material, wagons, carriages and such material as is now needed for the outfitting of a newly settled country like the Upper Columbia region. There was a time when those things were purchased and transported for this valley, se they are now for the Upper Country, but that time is passed, and now the Willamette people merely purchase ordinary supplies and recruit their stock of general fixtures, making, so doubt, substantial improvements all the while, but not in any such proportion as they do in the Upper Country. There is nothing in this fact to disparage the growth and prosperity of this valley, for it constantly gains in wealth and population, and new homes are opening up in all directions, but not in any such ratio as the Kastern Country represents. This same condition of things must continue und even increase, because, East of the Mountains there is an immense area that invites ettlement, and all things must be commenced rom the beginning, and a new country made and furnished for occupation. This must go m for many years to come, and extend Eastward, and branch off to the Southeast as railroads extend their progress. In Western Oregon we have much valuable timber at hand-oak, ash, alder, maple, codar, fir and pine, from all of which we manufacture lumber, wagons, agricultural implements, and especially furniture, which prevents the necesity of transporting all these things. Small factories for the manufacture of these articles are found in every locality, and in Portland are larger factories, a great portion of whose products are shipped East of the Cascades, where timber is scarcer, and hard woods are not obtainable. These swell the list of merchandise transported to East of the Mounns considerably, for they even send to Portland for lumber to build with in Umatilla county, and coal is taken from Puget Sound to Walla Walls, all of which trade will immensely increase when the completion of the railroad makes transportation cheaper.

ANTI MONOPOLY.

Mr. Osborne, of La Grande, saye, in a private note, that some assert that the FARMER has sold itself to corporations. Those who read this paper know that it is solid for the people and constantly publishes anti-monopoly articles, and it expects to continue to do so. There are some who are adopting it as a trade to make war on corporations, but that is not our profession. We propose to quietly work for what is right, without prejudice either to the corporations or the people, but in the interests of the people, because we consider the FARMER their special organ of opinion. Those who furnish their opinions, and put their name to the communications, can find expression in these columns if what they write is properly expressed. We shall always reject what we disapprove, but shall never disapprove what is right and rightly expresed. No person connected with corporations has ever said a word to us about the course the PARMER pursues, or is to pursue, on any question; and there is no need that they ever nals. Of course, when they learn these cir been all venal and deserves no respect, he is shortcomings. We are all well again now apt to seek some popular text to keep alive and prepared to do our best for the future. on. And at the present time several such are trying to ery "anti-menopoly" loud enough to have the corporations buy them off. One such complained to the witer that the corporotions located here would not pay him any hing, and he is the very one to throw conakes this paper has a suspicion of its reliasility in favor of the rights of the people, as gainst corporations, he must lack common As we never hesitate to speak our ind plainly, we add right here, that we have ual acquaistance with some who try to take capital for themselves out of antionopoly, and who have no principle to back sem. Let the people organize anti-monopoly cagnes to their hearts content, but let them keep clear of upprincipled adventurers who are special ting to a great popular lorse.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S COURSE

The President is quietly revolutionizing the ment in the "stalwart" interest and naking it what the people intended it should not be when they disowned the Grant, or stalwart, faction and elected James A. Garfield President. A "stalwart" murdered Garfield, and the successor in the Presidency replaces the chief offices of the government with friends of Grant. Congress has been organized on a "stalwart" plan-at least the House has but all has been done so quietly, smoothly and "judiciously," that the people who worshipped Garfield almost, before the days of public mourning were over, seem to acquiesce in the overturning of the very order or things they labored to accomplish. He has a very difficult case to manage and succeed as he has. Chester A. Arthur so far where there are young people. has managed matters with the greatest pos sible address and good worldly wisdom. He even deserves commendation for his personal conduct in relation to the death of Gerfield, and "judicious" manner in which he has managed to bring about the changes effected. So far as men are concerned, he has taken the best to be found in the "stalwart" faction, and so far as he could he has held back and discouraged the ambition of the ultra element of his own faction and kept in the background. For address, policy, the best of successes by usurpations, the people may be satisfied, but they never will be content to see the full "stalwart" programme carried out. There is a limit-President Arthur has eached that limit very adroitly and successfully, but another step will cross the Rubicon and threaten the public weal. So far we con-

THE WINDING UP.

cede that Arthur has displayed wonderful

Counsel have been arguing law points before the Court for several bast, and Thursday augument before the jury was to commence Guiteau, having violated all decency, spent the last days of his trial in the prisoner's dock, instead of by the side of his counsel, but his infamous blasphemy and effrontery have endured through all. Judge Porter has made a terrible summing up of the case, so far as the prisoner's conduct and character is concerned. There seems little reason to doubt a verdict of guilty. It is said that during the past week Guiteau received a check for \$1;000, and another for \$500, from supposed sympathyzers in New York and Brooklyn. The fools are not all dead yet. The winding up of this terrible cause redeems in its solemn power much of the ribaldry that has characterized the trial.

THE TELLER CASE.

The facts developed in the case of G. W. Teller's death (late of Polk county, near Sa lem) all go to show that he suffered from heart disease, as no poison was found to jus tify his own idea, expressed in the throes of death, that he was poisoned by his wife. The circumstances were distressing to her, accused as she was by him in his dying mo ments of having caused his death, and it is a great satisfaction to the public, and especially to her numerous friends, to have such full and satisfactory evidence furnished as to the facts. We have known the family for a number of years, and understanding well the impaired condition of the late Mr. Teller's health, can comprehend how his morbid fancies led him to imagine that he suffered from poison. He was a man of pleasant manners and cheerfal hospitality, but he was a victim to morbid tendencies that were the result, doubtless, of a diseased system that reacted upon his mind.

Mr. P. Gilbert, one of the oldest friends of the FARMER, who was a subscriber in the outset, previous to 1870, formerly of the Willamette Valley, and now and for two years past of Spokan county, W. T., writes that his family has had small pox, and been in quarantine for two months, but were then getting along nicely. He adds : We have a fine Winter; no snow to trouble up to Christmas night, and the next day it snowed about six inches deep; but it is "Chinooking" now, so we expect soon to have bare ground again. Every body is in good spirits and preparing for a large harvest next season.

For several weeks past we have been working to disadvantage, as Mr. Clarke's son who attends to business matters, has been down with the scarlet fever, and extraordinary duties have devolved on the editor, to keep business matters straight during the very busiest time of the year, as well as attend to the editorial duties; and the wants of a household during sickness also involve unusual responsibilities. Thus it has happened that we have all been involved in more o less trouble during the holiday season, when our subscribers naturally look for matter of more than usual interest in the public jour-When a man has led a life that has cumstances, our readers will forgive any

Marion County Pomona Grange.

SALEM, Jan. 9, 1882. Editor Willamette Parmer:

The above Grange will meet the Turner Grange at the Grange hall in Turner on the fourth Saturday of the present month (28th inst.) at 11 o'clock A. M. E. STRONG, Sec.

Mr. J. K. Smith, merchant at Aumsville. has kindly consented to act as agent for the FARMER at that place, and is prepared to reesipt for all business in our name. 1m

GRAY's HARBOR .- The steamer building for this harbor and the Chehalis river is about to he brought to Portland to receive her machia-Genn Peterson writes from Point Che-"This has been a splendid Winter for stock. Grain has been growing all con lecte as green as spring

BOOK TABLE.

The Century commences the new year with ts new name, but it will be hard for old readers to forget Scribner. There is said to be nothing in a name, but we must say that it was a pity that the sale and transfer of interests required a change of name in this favorite publication. It comes full of reading suited to all sorts of tastes, every number containing sketches of travel and illustrations of foreign countries, that enlist attention. The death of Holland, who was the moving spirit of its inception, is a great loss to readers and friends of the Century, and still more must the managers miss his pen from its pages. This nagezine has earned a reputation that carries it all over the English speaking world, and it should be found on the table of every family Grange, the great instructor, will do much to

St. Nicholas is published by the same com pany, and is got up in the interest of youth; portions of the magazine are suitable for quite mall children, yet its general intention is for children who are old enough to understand and enjoy stories of travel and incidents. The paper on which it is printed is of very excellent quality. The illustrations are of the best, and plenty of them. Children of this age little realize how much more they are favored in this respect than their predecessors. The Century and St. Nicholas should be subscribed management—Arthur deserves praise; and if for together, if there are any young folks in he does not seek in the end to follow up his the family; there is no better way in which so much good reading may be got for the same

The Antiquarian is a magazine published in Chicago, and is interesting to every lover of antiquities, or the antiquity of man and his resources. It ably cusses -much pertaining to pre-historic America, the Mound Builders in particular All Indian relics and traditions are here gathered for future interest. The antiquities of the Eastern Continent are noticed in many interesting articles. The antiquities of Amer ica may yet outrival those of Europe, if it is true that a key has been found to interpret the hieroglyphics of Central America and Yucatan.

Harpers and Harper's Young Folks contain the sort of reading that is needed in a family. The success of these periodicals is wonderful, for they may be found in every cabin in the far West, as well as in the houses and libraries of every reading farmer and wealthy man in the East. Any one who reads Harper's Monthly through the year is able to keep up with the current events of the world, even if in mountain wilds or foreign countries.

A Little Practical Sense Needed.

In looking over exchanges we find one of two extremes taken by nearly all upon the question of transportation, as connected with the railway system of the country. The one can find nothing but words of praise and adulation for certain railway magnates, and the other can find nothing but condemnation and abuse. Railway magnates have the average amount of human nature in them, and are actuated by much the same motives that control other men, and it is but natural that they should make the most of their opportunities; and while they are not perfect in all points, they are not an unmixed evil; they are neither better nor worse than other men. As a rule, it is safe to conclude, whenever an individual or newspaper loses no opportunity to abuse a railway corporation, that there is a grievance somewhere, and that the railway company has been guilty of neglect in supplying the necessary sticking plaster; and again, it is safe to conclude that the said plaster has been applied when there is constant and persistent praises. A proper stand is to approve the right and condemn the letter or by a number of the FARMER, you will wrong. Great railway enterprises are being oblige. Yours respectfully, projected and pushed forward in this co at this time, and to all legitimate undertakings encouragement should be extended and no foolish outery against honest effort should be indulged in. Local jealousies and rival enterprises should not call out opposition or enterprises should not call our opposition of be the cause of detraction by any respectable journalist. Benevolent monopolies and grind monopolies are euphoneous terms upon which to ring the changes to suit the occasion by all to ring the changes to suit the occasion by an shallow-brained demagogues, but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals which bespeak the lack of real point.

There ought to be reason in all things; if a

There ought to be reason in all things; if a railway corporation undertake to override all principles of right and justice, the proper checks should be applied and made effective, but it does not follow that unlimited vilification should be indulged in, and the public sentiment of the country aroused to such a pitch that even the legitimate work of the company is crippled and their investments made unprofitable by reason of the discredit.

No public spirited individual desires to have important enterprises crippled or broken down, neither can he be so short sighted as to oppose all enterprises that do not bring

down, nearest cast its object to oppose all enterprises that do not bring ducats to his coffers. The people of Oregon want the North Pacific Railroad, they want the Oregon Pacific, the Oregon short line and the Oregon and California extended through to California, and as many more as capitalists can be induced to build; and it shows a narcan be induced to build; and it shows a narrow spirit for the friends of one road to speak disparagingly of the others. We are in favor of protecting the rights of the people against encroachments by powerful corporations, the strong arm of the law, if needs be, but justice should be done to all, and a spirit of fairness should payers all things. should govern all things.

REDUCED PRESSUT TARIFF. -On the 15th inst. the Oregon Railway and Navigation and inst. the Oregon Railway and Navigation and the Northern Pacific companies will establish a schedule of reduced freights from Portland to all points on Puget Sound and Victoria. Such rates will be given that Portland mer-chants, by naming San Francisco prices, will be able to successfully compete with mer-chants of the Bay city for the Sound trade, which hitherto has been shut off from Port-land by reason of high freight charges. In several lines of heavy freights Portland will have a decided advantage over San Francisco.

FATAL ACCIDENT. -John Randall, a sailo selonging to the ship Duke of Connaught, fell from the gang plank on board that vessel on Sunday morning. When rescued he was found to be seriously hurt, some of his ribs having been broken by striking the dock in his fall, and he was also injured internally. He only lived about three hours. As the death was caused by accident no inquest was death was caused by accident no inquest was death. The remains were buried from the morgue yesterday aft-ruoon. Deceased was a

The People and the Railroads. La GRANDE, Or., Jan. 1, 1882.

Editor Willamette Farmer In your issue of Dec. 2, 1882, I noticed a valuable and entertaining article entitled "Anti-Monopoly," in which I noticed many things to meet the approval of the most radical anti-monopolist. With great joy, we hail that great peace-maker who, if your predictions prove true, will make an eternal peace between the great transportation companie and the vigilant Grange. But there is a serious obstacle in the way. Our great Villard is mortal, and the companies he represents lay claim to immortality, and after the demise of our mortal friend, who will next rule over us becomes the next absorbing topic. The help the people; legislation is tardy when legislating against capital; and would it not be well for the great benefactor, while and during his reign, to guard the interests of the 'dear people," by extending to those sturdy sons of toil whose lands he desires to pass through with his railroads a bond containing the following provisions:

First, The company pays the farmer \$ for the right of way for their road.

Second, The company binds itself to transport passengers and freights at uniform rates (not discriminating against any shipping point or station on account of a want of competition) throughout the entire length of the line. and that the rates shall only be such as will vield a reasonable dividend upon the actual cost of construction, without watered stocks.

Third. That the sum forfeited be \$1,000 for each offense, to be collected in the county where the offense is committed, and if neces ary suits to be instituted in the same.

Fourth, Suits for the recovery of damages to stock shall be maintained in the county

in which they occur.

And such other safeguards as his wisdom

may forsee to protect our posterity from the tyranny of his successors to the throne.

From an Eastern Reader.

BEELE FLOWER, Ill., Dec. 16, 1881. Editor Willamette Farmer:

I have been a reader of your very valuable paper part of the time for the last four years, and have received much information from many other sources about your State. I have sent for the Report of the National Board of Agriculture from Washington, which gives an account of the yield and price from every State in the Union. 1 find from it that Oregon stands ahead of any other State, with the exception of two or three Eastern States, where cultivation is much more thorough and expensive, and the price per bushel higher. The result is I have now sold my farm (which I have made by hard labor), and intend start

ing for Oregon in a few weeks.

The six months for which I subscribed for the FARMER has now expired, and you don't know how we miss it; we not only like it for the information it contains of the State, but for its candid and elevating sentiment. Aunt Hetty's letters are much admired by us, although we have never seen her fac heard her voice, yet the spirit of true Chris tianity which she breathes into her letters ha brought tears of gratitude to our eyes. We hope that the youth of Oregon will heed her good advice. Please answer this on receipt, and tell me the price of feathers and sewing machines, as I do not find those things quotec in your paper. These articles are rather there without making too much sacrific

We have had a dry Summer in Illinois and in many parts of the State: the crops were ruined in consequence. This county, howoig prices, my crop being probably the best I have raised in the fifteen years I have farmed in Illinois. The Winter is very open so far, which makes it had for handling on the which makes it had for hauling our corn. am now idle, and must wait till the road freeze up. Fall sowed grain looks extra wel for Illinois, and will possibly be a good crop.

Walla Walla Valley.

A correspondent of the New York Herald writes: "Washington Territory is 350 miles long, East and West, and 200 miles wide, North and South. It extends from the Pacific Ocean to Idaho, and from British Columbia to Oregon. It contains 60,394 square miles or 44,796,000 acres of land. Its surface is diversified by mountain, valley and plain, more than two-thirds being sufficiently level for settlement and cultivation. Of its lands 35,000,000 acres can be farmed, and 20,000,000 are timber lands; 5,000,000 acres rich alluvial bottom lands, 10,000,000 prairie and plains, and 9,796,000 acres covered by water. A large proportion of the latter is well adapted to wheat culture, and all of it to stock raising. The great Columbia river flows through Washington Territory from the North to South, forming the Walla Walla and many other valleys. The Walla Walla walley is most entirely in Washington Territory, and forms two of the most healthy counties. This valley embraces 9,000 square miles and contains 5,120,000 acres of land. Its capacity for production of wheat, corn, rye, barley and oats is not excelled by any valley in the West. It exports annually over 1,000,000 bushes of wheat and large quantities of flour. It contains about 2,000 farms of 160 acres each, and produces apples, peaches and grapes of the finest quality. Its wool commands a premium in the markets, and it has water power sufficient to turn all the spindles in the world. 'Of its productiveness the following statement of the average yield per acre, prepared by a farmer who lived there fifteen years, will be abundant evidence: Wheat, 25 bushels; cats, 30 bushels; barley, 30 bushels; corn 40 bushels; beans, 36 bushels; potatoes, 500 bushels; sweet potatoes, 20,000 pounds; parsips, 800 bushels; carbots, 1,000 bushels; parsips, 800 bushels; cabbage, 20,000 pounds; parsips, 800 bushels; cabbage, 20,000 pounds; carrents, 10,000 pounds; pears, 40,000 pounds; currents, 10,000 pounds; gooseberries, 5,000 pounds; blackberries, 15,000 pounds; blackberries, 15,000 pounds; well adapted to wheat culture, and all of it to

peaches, 30,000 pounds; plums, 50,000 paunds. Vines and shrubs—grapes, 40,000 pounds; currents, 10,000 pounds; gooseberries, 5,000 pounds; blackberries, 15,000 pounds; respherries, 15,000 pounds.

The time for harvesting closely corresponds with that in many States in the North, as is shown by the following table: Wheat, from June 24 to July 19; cats, from July 15 to July 20; barley, from June 20 to July 1; rye, from July 1 to July 10; corn, from Agust 20 to September 10; strawberries, from Juse 18 to July 20; blackberries from June 25 to August 1; gooseberries, from June 20 to

THE COQUILLE, COOR COURSE. A General Description of the Towns, County

The editor of the Port Orford Post lately wrote an interesting article on the Coquille, from which we take the following:

Speaking of the river in general, times as good, better-in fact than they have been for years past, and the next season promises to be an improvement upon the present.

BANDON Keeps abreast of the times in the matter of improvement, within the past year the Catholic Church, the Giberalter hotel, the break water, and divers and sundry other improve ments having been conceived and executed R. D. Hume is said to have purchased the sand spit directly opposite John Lewis' store with the intention of erecting a canner, thereon, and in view of the large number o salmon annually caught in the river, an indus-try of this kind would make good returns. It is also stated on what seems to be pretty good authority that a large sawmill will be created back of Bandon in the cedar belt, the project being fathered by Chas. Merchant, A. Persh backer, Hon. R. H. Rosa and some others It is estimated that a mill cutting 20 M pe day will be supplied with timber for some thing like eight years. The consummation of the many projects on foot will make Bandon a shipping point of no mean importance. Five miles up the river is

BANDOLPH.

Randolph of a decade ago is Randolph o co-day-no improvements noticeable and none n prospect.

RANDOLHH MINES.

But one claim is now being worked of the Randolph mines, Mr. Bailey working that one. A nine hundred foot tunnel is in pro gress, to be completed about Christmas, when drifting will be commenced, at which time, of course, the best sand will be struck, although good returns are had from the tunnel sand. Pershbaker & Rosa have commenced operations looking to the opening of a claim joining Mr. Bailey's.

PARKER'S MILL,

About two miles and a half above Randolph, has been sawing steadily for many months past, and has been somewhat unfortunate in the matter of securing vessels to remove the the matter of securing vessels to remove the lumber, hence the wharves are overloaded, and the mill has, doubtless, by this time, been shut down. Twenty M are cut daily, and eighteen men employed. A new store has been erected by the Company, and will be opened in the Spring. Grubey's mill, just above Parkersburg, though relying on the companies of the nawer has been running. water directly for its power, has been running the greater portion of the Summer, and the old over-shot having been discarded in favor of

In this city unusual business activity is ob-

erved. The saw and gristmills, and the many buildings in course of construction, ontribute not a little to that end. A new store, conducted by Mr. Carothers has beer opened and promises well. Building is going on at a lively rate all around, stimulated, per haps, by the offer of M. H. McDonald, of haps, by the offer of M. H. McDonald, of San Francisco, late purchasor of the Elliott Addition, to give a lot 50x100 to any person who will put \$300 worth of improvements thereon within six months from date of deed Bunch, Bennett & Co.'s mills, though labor ing under disadvantages—being cramped for room, and having things unhandily arranged, are running on full time, the gristmill running all night and turning out an excellent quality of flour. It is the intention of the proprietors this Winter to add another story to the main structure, put the main saw above, and other-wise make things convenient. A new planer was put in position a few days ago. Clear, was put in position a few days ago. rough, sells for \$22 per M.

Norway does not aspire to much importance In any other line than to supply the neighboring country with general merchandise. Some years ago a combine! saw and gristmill was erected here, but it appears to have been an approfitable investment, inasmuch as the saw division is not used at all, while the gristmill runs at such times only as it has grinding to

MYRTLE POINT.

Although in the Summer and until late in the Fall this place transacts an amount of business which, considering its isolated position, would seem incredible, at this time its appearance is anything but inviting. early rains have made the roads nearly if not quite impassible, and the farmers, having either sold or milled their grain, seem pretty generally to have housed up for the Winter, far as practicable.

A loss which could be ill afforded, not only A loss which could be ill adorated, not only by the place and the farming community but by the proprietor, was the burning of Lenherr's flouring mills some time since. Mr. L. lost, besides the mill, 800 bushels of wheat, and there were stored in the mill at the time of its burning some 300 bushels of custom

Lack of "Hand" Farmers in the West.

A farmer living in one of the best sgricultural districts in Northern Illinois recently stated that he was not able to hire a man in the country where he lived who could use a hand flail, a sickle, a grain cradle, or was willing to handle a common hoe, or to weed out and transplant garden vegetables. on his prima facie case. He offered as a substitute a resolution referring to the committee on elections the question of prima facie right as between Campbell and Cannon to be swors ing things that are odinarly wasted on most Western farms, concluded that he would employ one man in raising small crops and in saving various articles about his place. He wished to raise peas, beans, turnips and beets, to have small patches of grass cut with a scythe, and have a hand rake used on the field used on the fields harvefred with mover fields. He thought these would be field used on the fields harverted with the no fields. He thought there would be no trouble in finding and employing such a man, but he was mistaken. Most of the young but he was mistaken. Most of the young work confessed that they did know how to handle a flail, sickle cradle; that they were unaccustomed to the use of the scythe, hoe and hand rake, and that they were unsequainted with nearly all kinds of garden work. A few old men were found who stated that they knew how to use land tools, but they did not care to take them up again at their time of life.

A cow with three rings on a horn is six years old; with four she is seven years old, No new rings are formed after the tenth year. The deeper rings, however, and the

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATA.
WASHINGTON, Jab. 0.

Bills were introduced by Hill of Ga., con-cerning the convention of January 30, 1875, between the United States and the king of the Hawaian islands.

By Teller, for deposit of silver bullion at the U. S. treasury and issuance of certification

By Rollins, for organization of the Toriof Ocklahama.

Hoar's reselution for a special committee on

Hoar's resolution for a special committee on woman suffrage passed.
Sherman spoke on his 3 per cent. bond bill.
Vest offered amendments adding to the bill a section identical with the 5th or compulsery section of the vetoed 3 per cent. bill of less session, but modified to cover a provision for two hundred million. It makes bonds the sole basis for bank circulation.
McPherson said St. Paul's conversion seemed slow and tedious compared with Sherman's conversion to 3 per cent. bonds.

Bayard said. "Let well enough alone.

Bayard said, "Let well enough alone, and keep the 31 per cent. bond."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Beck objected to McPherson's amendment

debt by special taxation.

By Garland, granting 320 acres of public lands to each survivor of the Mountain Meadow massacre or their heirs.

By Voorhees, granting a pension to prison.

ers of war.

By Logan, to appropriate and expend the entire income derived from internal revenue taxes on the manufacture and sale of distilled apirits for the education of all children of the United States. It provides that the common school fund thus created shall be distributed. among the several States and Territories pre-rate according to census statistics of illiteracy, but prohibits any State or Territory from re-ceiving the proposed benefits which do not provide by local enactment that all children between seven and twelve years shall receive

HOUSE.

A bill was introduced by Whittborne to authorize a treaty with the republic of Mexice to promote and facilitate reciprocal and liberal ecommercial relations between the people of said republic and the United States, and to secure protection to capital and labor of citi-zens of the United States which may be invested and employed in opening railway com-munication in said republic, and through its

munication in said republic, and through its territory to the Pacific Coast.

About 675 bills have been introduced.

House went into committee of the whole, Hiscock in the chair, for consideration of the resolution reported this morning from the committee on ways and means, for distribution of the President's message.

Beltord objected to that portion of the reso-lution that refers to the committee on ways and means so much of the message as related to silver certificates, and moved in lien thereof that it be referred to the committee or oinage, weights and measures.

Buckner moved to amend so as to refer to

was so adopted and the original resolution as amended in this one particular was reported back to the House and adopted. The Speaker announced Reed, of Maine, as member of the committee on rules in place of

Orth, resigned. Orth, resigned.

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President to the Senate and House of Representatives:

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. The morning hour was extended to dispose of Hoar's pending resolution for a select com-mittee on the rights of women, to whom are

to be referred all petitions and resolutions relative to woman suffrage. Bayard's motion to refer to the judiciary

committee was voted down—31 to 27.

Hill of Georgia, opposed the resolution upon
the ground he had taken heretofore in relation to a proposed special committee as un-called for. He preferred that their practical objects should be accomplished in a more direct way by providing each Senator with a clerk, a necessity which he thought was ap-

parent to every member.

A vote was then taken and the resolution adopted - 35 to 23. Jones of Florida, said he voted aye, not be-

cause he favored woman suffrage, but to give the ladies and their friends an opportunity to A message was received from the President

transmitting various papers relating to the but providing right of way through Indian Terri-tory for the St. Louis and San Francisco Rail-road. The papers were temporarily tabled and ordered printed.

Bayard stated he would to-morrow report the Morrill tariff commission bill and would

the Morrill tariff commission bill and would submit brief remarks upon it, and Beck gave notice he would speak at some length on the

Bayard, from the finance committee, re-Bayard, from the finance committee, reported the Morrill tariff commission bill favorably, and the Garland bill adversely. Bayard made an argument stating his views on the tariff. He arraigned congressional lobyism like the Credit Mobilier. The House has delayed action on the tariff and protection had been fostered by questionable methods. He was willing to try the experiment of an honest, practical commission.

Beck addressed the Senate.

HOUSE.

The House resumed consideration of the Utah contested election case, the pending resolution being that offered by Haskell, declaring Alien G. Campbell, delegate elect from Utah, entitled to be sworn in as delegate in, together with all certificates and papers presented on each side, with instructions to that committee to report at an early day as

Haskell in conclusion stated that for years Haskell in conclusion stated that for years the Democrate had insisted that when a man came here bearing a certificate from the governor of his sovereign State be should be sworn in, and the Republican side had acquiesced. How will the country look at the action of the House, which has always construed certificates liberally, when for the first time in the history of the American Congress it turns its microscopic, harping, pettiloggy eye on this question in behalf of the scarled robed harlot who site enthroned among the robed harlot who sits enthroned among

THE CHEHALIS, -This vessel which was launched last Saturday at 2 P. M., says the Astorian, was built for the Shoalwater Bay Transportation Company by Johnson Bros. She is a stern wheeler, 95 feet in length over all, 17 feet beam, 5 feet depth of hold and year. The deeper rings, however, and the worn appearance of the horns are pretty sure indications of old age.

Introducing Hear.—Dr. H. Carpenter, of Portland, is in Salem superintending the introduction of his heating apparatus in the Insane Asylum building. The doctor understands are pretty sure in diameter, by 3 foot stroke. She is one of the most substantial boots on the river and a credit to the pattern years. about 150 tons register. Her timbers and ----