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PRETENDED ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

In the Summer of 1866 the editor of the FARMER took the steamer North Star at New York for Aspinwall, bound home, and on the voyage became well acquainted with a fellow passenger named S. G. Elliott, who claimed that he had just succeeded in lobbying through Congress a land grant for a railroad to connect Portland, Oregon, with the Central Pacific, in the Sacramento valley.

NATIONAL MATTERS.

Congress has made little progress, but important matters are pending, viz: Different measures are proposed for the suppression of polygamy: One proposition is to divide Utah into Nevada, Idaho, Colorado and New Mexico, so as to destroy Mormon influence in politics, but that scheme is not popular.

LYNCH LAW AT SEATTLE.

At Seattle, a few evenings ago, a young man who was passing from his house to his business was murdered by footpads, and within a few moments the happy wife who had bid him affectionate adieu saw him brought home to her in the agonies of death. Two men were arrested for the murder, and, after a legal examination, were sent to jail. Citizens had hunted them down and brought to light what seemed positive evidence of their guilt, and the popular sentiment, rising above the tardy and uncertain movements of the law, demanded and executed justice by hanging these base murderers, and also hung another man who was in jail under positive evidence that he had murdered a policeman.

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The Guitane trial is long winded. Scoville occupied several days arguing his case to the jury, and Guitane was allowed one day to speak in his own defense. Judge Porter, having been ill, was detained from the case for several days, but commenced the closing appeal for the prosecution on Monday. The end is not far off, and it will be a relief to the American people when the scurrilous interruptions and blasphemies of the assassin no longer pollute the public prints.

KEEP OUT ORCHARD PESTS.

So far, we have few noxious insects in Oregon orchards, and the apple louse, which has been a pest for a few years past, is not a permanent resident but is passing away, having done enough harm in his prolonged stay. We read with interest the proceedings of the Horticultural Society of California, which was lately in session at Sacramento, for they showed to what dangerous degree noxious insects have invaded that State, and what great damage they have caused in many localities. The codling moth causes great injury to the apple and pear, and has established itself permanently in California, but so far we know of none in Oregon. In the early Summer, however, early apples and pears are here for sale from San Francisco, and wherever one of these has a worm hole, it is caused by the codling moth, and will be very apt to introduce that pest to our country. It is not easy to compute the damage it would cause the orchards of the Pacific Northwest if their apples and pears shall become worm eaten. What steps to take, to prevent this importation, is a serious question. We can well afford to do without imported fruit, if the fruit is so infested (and no doubt it will be so infested), but the question as to how to exclude it the present season is the thing we wish to arrive at. We write this at the suggestion of Mr. P. F. Bradford, a well known orchardist, but we leave it for the orchardists of Oregon, and the members of the State Horticultural Society, if they can be called together, to present properly for action. Mr. Bradford thinks the City Council of Portland can be induced to exclude infested fruit. If so let us take steps in time to insure some action.

GOOD FARMING PAYS.

Too much land and poor cultivation is the fault of many, and want of success is the consequence. Coming down the road the other day, in company with Mr. N. W. Randall, of Oregon City, when conversing on the important topic of farming, he spoke of two farmers in Clackamas county who had great success on small farms. Mr. Latourette, with 100 acres, had \$2,400 worth of products, and Mr. Graham, with about the same, made a handsome income, and both were independently well off, while many who had more land to cultivate, under equally favorable circumstances, were worth much less. The secret lies in the fact of thorough cultivation of soil and judicious assortment of products. A column of comment could say no more.

Wild Geese.

It is easily demonstrated that this country is undergoing great climatic changes. In the early days of the newspaper business in Lewiston, it was necessary to heat the bed of the press with hot bricks in the winter time, in order to render the type warm enough to retain the ink; in those days the Snake river was frozen over, so that it could be crossed on skates for at least six weeks every winter. The musical jingle of sleigh bells was frequently heard in the snow covered streets of the city, but all this is changed now for the better. The river at this point has not been crossed on ice for the last three or four years, and with the exception of last winter, sleigh riding has become so infrequent that no preparations are now made for it. The present winter is the mildest ever experienced; at no time the thermometer has been lower than 15 degrees above zero; the customary snows of winter have been replaced by soft, warm rains, which have produced quite a growth of new grass on the bottom lands. The wild geese, instead of going south, have camped on the Snake river all the winter, and on Monday last, January 23, a general stampede of these birds to the northward began, a proceeding never known to have occurred before at this early season of the year. The northward flight of wild geese is usually looked upon as the breaking up of winter, but a look at the almanac will convince the over-sanguine that winter has scarcely commenced, and the chances are that we will experience lots of cold weather before Easter. Meanwhile the weather for the past two weeks has been simply delightful. We have just such a climate as they enjoy in Florida. There is no sickness in town, and mechanics are at work on various improvements all the time. What can be more encouraging than that? The winter thus far has not been so bad as is generally supposed. It is not so cold as it was last year, and the weather is so good that the winter is well advanced. It is not so cold as it was last year, and the weather is so good that the winter is well advanced. It is not so cold as it was last year, and the weather is so good that the winter is well advanced.

Wagon load of fodder passed through the streets to-day.

Eastern papers may think this a poor news item, but when we remark that it is the first load we ever observed on the streets of this city they may see it in the right light. In coming years, however, corn will be grown to a greater extent than heretofore. It is not because corn does not do well in this valley, but because other crops

respect or confidence, and will soon paralyze the cause he usurps, for his evident cupidity will react upon it. With all due respect we offer these facts and this argument to the consideration of those honest-minded citizens who espouse anti-monopoly as a great and consistent principle, but, evidently without their own knowledge or consent, are only being used, in some instances, by the tools of schemers, who provide funds, as we have satisfactory evidence, from sources that are disreputable, and whose only object is to break down one interest that they can build up their own monopoly on its ruins. An anti-monopoly principle that is engineered by Wall street speculators who are in opposition to Villard, and call Oregon instruments to aid them, deserves no respect, and has no claim to confidence. We thoroughly endorse the national principles which we publish to-day, and we denounce as frauds all anti-monopolists who go about with boasts and show checks that come from the Wall street enemies of Villard. We may as well stay in the frying pan as fall into the fire. The honest anti-monopolists of Oregon will be betrayed if they put confidence in "cranks," or in the venal instruments of Gould or Vanderbilt. What Villard does we see, and have benefits from, and it will be our fault if we permit corporations to impose undue taxes upon us, or interfere with legislation or politics.

It is sought to erect the Southern portion of Dakota into a State, and a bill has been introduced to make Washington Territory a State, with the addition of the three northern counties of Idaho, which by natural location belong to Eastern Washington, but this is bitterly opposed by the rest of Idaho, though those counties pronounce in favor of annexation. It is hardly probable that Washington, with less than 100,000 population, will be admitted this session. Advice from Washington says the admission of Dakota is doubtful.

Civil service reform has a strong advocate in Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, and no doubt has many earnest friends in Congress, but progress towards legislation to effect the needed reform is very slow.

Strong opposition is being made to the extension of land grants—especially to the land grant of the N. P. Railroad—which opposition is said to emanate from the other Pacific railroads, which do not wish to see more competition than is possible to prevent. It is probable the grant will be extended, as that road has strong friends, but extension should name a limit in price, such as the FARMER has always favored, and protect the interest of actual settlers by limiting sales only to such.

Ex-Senator Sargent, of California, stands prominently before the nation as the probable Secretary of the Interior in Arthur's Cabinet, but bitter opposition is made to his appointment on the ground of his past public record, as the State of California has repudiated him as a political jobber and being owned by the Central Pacific. Others claim that he is a pure man and a poor man, which he need not be if he had been a corrupt politician.

Congressman George has introduced bills for appropriations for Oregon, based, he says, on the recommendation of government engineers. This includes an item of \$60,000 for improvement of Yaquina harbor, which may be the recommendation of U. S. Engineers, but our last Legislature memorialized Congress in favor of spending \$200,000 for Yaquina improvements and that sum, the friends of the measure insist, should have been asked for by our member. The result is some sharp criticism of Mr. George.

The revised assessment law attempted to better enforce the provision of the old law, that all property should be assessed at its full value, but the way it works is manifested by the fact that some counties show a handsome increase of taxable property, proving an honest effort on their part to comply with that intention, while others show no increase. It is said that Clackamas county was assessed almost as much twenty and over years ago as in 1881, and, if so, what a burlesque that fact is on the way our taxes are levied. What we need, right here, is a Board of Equalization that should add enough per cent. to the State tax of all delinquent counties to get their just revenue from them, whereas, owing to the want of such equalization, Clackamas county will do much less than her fair share towards State government; that is, if the above report is correct.

We hear of aspirants for the Governorship from Portland. It is said that our wealthy gentlemen who claim the honor has his agents already at work in a lively way to make his game, and they say that if he gets the nomination he will see that he carries the election. The people of the State should see that some plain, competent and honest man, a farmer if possible, gets the nomination in both party conventions, and they (the people) can carry the election without the aid of any money to decide the issue. It is time the country had a Governor. The present executive is a plain man who is economical and honest, but he may not be a candidate again, and it is safe to choose his successor from the country. We have had lawyers in the Executive Chair now for twenty years, and there ought to be some farmer capable of filling the position.

We want agents in every section of Oregon to canvass for the FARMER. Cash premiums paid for new subscribers. Send for terms. None but those who mean business need apply.

We call attention to the liberal terms offered in our clubbing rates with the Fruit Recorder, published elsewhere.

There was a time in the early history of San Francisco when lynch law and the rule of vigilants were exercised by the very best element of citizenship, and finally cowed the scoundrels who robbed and murdered. There have been times, in the experience of new mining localities, where the best men have taken justice into their own hands, and have served scoundrels according to their deserts, to the best good of the community. In such cases the peaceable rule of law and order has followed such summary acts of justice, and we believe the safety of citizens of Seattle will be promoted by the late terrible episode. We have been in a wild mining region where outcasts were a terror, and have seen ruffianism cowed, and slink away, after a popular trial and the execution of a summary verdict, and we are not prepared to believe, with many truly good men, that the people are not right in insuring self-preservation by such means.

It is not vengeance, or revenge, or any base motive, that inspires men, whose home and families are in danger, to protect the community from such danger and death. It is a mistake to suppose that good men are not animated by noble intentions when they vindicate themselves and the community they live in from the constant threat of such murderous scoundrelism as evidently prevailed at Seattle, and which the sluggish law is ineffectual to prevent. Such life as is base and worthless—and worse still, is a constant threat against the peace and safety of all good citizens—is a curse to the world. When ordinary means are powerless, when law is ineffectual and justice halts, emergencies arise that can only be met as the people of Seattle met the murder of Geo. Reynolds. A thunder storm clears a sultry atmosphere. Peace and safety may be anticipated at Seattle—to a greater degree than the slow efforts of the law could insure—for years to come.

Those who condemn us because we were unable to foretell the tonnage supply, predict the wheat market and (the fools are not all dead) keep the price of wheat at a dollar a bushel, ought to feel some pity for the English speculators who are now receiving their cargoes of wheat that were shipped early in the season and losing on it at the rate of about ten cents a bushel. There is not a cargo of wheat that was shipped from here before December 1 that can sell to-day for within \$5,000 of what it cost them.

It is not a safe thing for a newspaper to steal items, as is proved by an item we published concerning a "traveling barrel of pork," which the Spokane Times stole and published as original, making bosh of it because the way the item read showed it was written in Portland, which fact the Seattle Post-Intelligencer failed to notice when it published the same with credit to the Spokane Times. The WILLAMETTE FARMER never intentionally appropriates items without credit.

If the Anti-Monopoly League of Linn county wished to reach the ears of the public outside of the circulation of Linn county papers, why did it not use the columns of the WILLAMETTE FARMER that can always be relied on, instead of adopting as its organ a newspaper that has no reliability, pretended to be owned by a man who doesn't own even a pound of type nor a character a decent newspaper can recognize?

A READER wishes to know if we have any of our extra edition of last April left. We would say that we have none left as the supply (13,000 copies) was exhausted within three months after it was issued.

Union County Record: The contract for grading over the Blue mountains has been awarded to Hon. D. P. Thompson, of Portland. The extent of this work is hardly conceivable, though it is much less than that required to make the roadway along the Columbia. A tunnel, fifteen hundred feet long, is to be bored through solid basaltic rock. Owing to the fact that the engineers have not yet completed final surveys through the entire line over the mountains, we are unable to give a correct profile of the work required.

Correspondence of Goldendale Gazette: Our winter thus far has been the mildest for eight years. If there is any feeling of discontent it seems to be chiefly in having too much work to do, as formerly at this season settlers have had a good time sitting around the fire and growing lazy. Nearly all the farmers have their plowing done and are looking forward to a prosperous season and good crops in Klickitat county.

Walla Walla Statesman: Philip Yenney is sowing a lot of Russian wheat, which he received before last spring in a letter from Baden. It yielded well and is similar to club wheat; only it has a larger grain.

A gentleman, just from the John Day's, reports fine prospects in that section for an immense crop of wheat. Considerable more wheat has been grown there this year than last.

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LATEST.—On Wednesday Judge Porter finished his closing argument to the jury, and in all the course of the trial the assassin never was so abusive and continuous in his interruptions as then. After Porter was through, and the charge of Judge Cox was delivered, it took the jury but six minutes to decide on and prepare a verdict, and the world will feel easier that this verdict was: "Guilty of murder in the first degree." So the long farce is over, and justice is vindicated. The rendering of the verdict this week will enable the Judge to pronounce judgment, and wind up the scoundrel much sooner, on account of legal provisions, than if delayed until next week.

We hear now of a great many more ships coming here than was known of three—or even one month ago. Those who intended to send ships kept the fact to themselves. Also, shipments of grain from the Atlantic ports to Europe fell off so that all sailing vessels had to make long voyages to get business, so we are to have abundant tonnage—after a while. Still another important fact: instead of having 330,000 tons of wheat to export, we have probably not more than 255,000, and when these facts are all put together it will be readily that no human mind could foresee the situation—and we don't pretend to be more than human. The English grain merchants who are losing so many millions on early purchases, had every inducement to understand the market, and yet they did not.

We have reliable assurance that there was some truth in the report that the Central Pacific people were about to get control of the Oregon and California railroad, by undermining Mr. Villard's connection with the German owners, but it seems that gentleman managed to hold his own and the great Oregon combination remains intact, so the hope of active railroad competition grows fainter. But Villard has issued orders for work to be pushed on the extension south from Roseburg as rapidly as possible, and soon Southern Oregon will have the much-longed-for railroad, and through connection with California may be expected within two years. When completed it may prove beneficial to Oregon consumers and producers by making competition between Portland and San Francisco possible and profitable to the public.

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The Dalles Times says: We understand that our butchers have no difficulty in finding cattle fit for the market on any of the hills. The grass has continued so green that stock have not only managed to live without extra feed, but have really fattened; and we are creditably informed that cattle are gaining in flesh every day.

A reporter of the Dalles Times learns that there is a disease which is becoming alarming to some of our farmers, that attacks their horses in a most singular way, the first symptoms being the legs of the animals commencing to swell, then breaking out, resembling, to some extent, boils, which covers the entire limb, causing the hair to fall off and leaving the diseased portion in a very sore condition. What this disease is, we are not prepared to say, but we invite those who are acquainted with it and can cure the same, to give the public the benefit, that those who may need such can rid their stock of this pestilence before it spreads over the country generally.

Mr. J. S. Riskey, who lives on the river opposite Oswego, has eighty head of young ewes of nearly pure merino, which he wishes to dispose of, because of the number of coyotes in his neighborhood; \$1.50 per head will purchase them.

Baker City Democrat: During the year just passed about forty thousand acres of State land have been sold in Baker county. There are now in the hands of the State Land Register about ninety thousand dollars in notes given in payment of State lands, which bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. About one-half of the 500,000 acres gained by Congress to the State has been sold. Most of the State land in Union county has been sold, but large quantities are still held for sale in that and Umatilla counties.

Walla Walla Statesman: An immigrant just from the States, stopping at the Columbia House, has been sensible enough to bring with him something that will benefit the country. He has had a dozen Eastern quails, which he proposes to turn loose wherever he may settle. If all immigrants would be so thoughtful in starting from their Eastern homes this country would prosper more. Every immigrant should know our wants as well as our blessings before starting from home, and try in all cases to do his or her part in supplying them. This immigrant we slap on the back.

Eastern Oregon and Washington have had this year a pleasant, open winter, and stock has done well. The following from the Union County Record is given as proof: We have thus far been specially favored with a mild winter. Horses and cattle all over the county were never in a better condition at this time of the year, and have sufficient flesh and strength to withstand any kind of rough weather which may come between now and Spring. And this, too, in a great majority of cases, without having been fed any hay. No one, who is fortunate enough to be a resident of Eastern Oregon, has any right to complain under such circumstances as these.

The Roseburg Plaindealer says: On Saturday of last week, while D. S. K. Buick was returning from Roseburg and just entering the barn yard at home by mishap of his horse, his right knee was brought in violent contact with a half-closed gate, and he was thrown to the ground with such force as to render him insensible for four or five hours. But we are glad to report that at this writing, with the exception of a very sore leg, he is as good as new. A very lucky escape.

Jacksonville Sentinel: The question of the practicability of making sugar from cane raised in Jackson county seems to have solved itself. We were shown this week a sample of exceedingly rich and handsomely crystallized sugar, taken from the bottom of a syrup can by C. C. McClendon, of Sam's valley, and superior in sweetness to the best Island, unrefined. The cane from which the syrup was manufactured was the "Mississippi Amber," growing on Mr. McClendon's farm, the stalks growing to the height of from seven to eight feet. If syrup will thus, spontaneously, crystallize into sugar, the fact indicates that our soil and climate are very favorable to sugar production when the cane is treated intelligently and with proper appliances.

The Lewiston Teller remarks that visitors are greatly surprised when visiting Moscow. Instead of seeing what one would suppose, a little inland hamlet, with one store, house and blacksmith shop—he bursts the illusion by beholding a bustling city of about 25 business houses—hotels, livery stables, stores and the streets crowded with teams. All the paraphernalia of a bustling town is observed, and as lively and progressive a class of citizens as is ever seen.

The weather in Lake county this winter has been quite severe but pleasant. The following from the Lakeview Examiner of Jan. 14, 1882, will serve to give our readers an accurate idea: The past week has been one of decidedly cold weather, the thermometer standing on Sunday morning last at 5 degrees above zero. On Monday night it got so cold, a north wind blew strongly all day, making its icy presence very manifest. Wednesday the thermometer stood at 6 degrees above zero in the morning with the sky clouded over, and it is more than likely that during the night the temperature was several degrees lower.

Prof. Charles E. Lambert, of Salem, has accepted the chair of English Literature or Belles Letters in the State University, in this city, which was endowed by Henry Villard. Professor Lambert has the reputation of being a learned and able instructor, and will no doubt fill the place in a creditable and satisfactory manner.

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pay better than it has never been cultivated before. Paget Sound Mail: Referring to certain gross exaggerations as to our population, sources and productions, of late going around of the Territorial press, our solid reliable contemporary, very properly remarks, after setting forth facts in the case: "We have fine country, and one of rapid development. It will compare favorably with any other under the sun. If we tell the exact truth about it we will tell pretty good stories, and more than will be believed abroad. There is a necessity of exaggerating a particle to induce strangers to come among us, and if they do come under such circumstances it will result in disappointment to them, followed usually by endless disparagement from them."

Jackson County Democratic Times: There will be a great demand for the fruit of Jackson county when the railroad is completed and those who are well will commence setting out fruit trees at once. Our fruit is second none grown anywhere.

An excellent quality of crystallized sugar was recently found in the bottom of a can of sorghum molasses manufactured from cane raised by C. C. McClendon, of Sam's valley. This is evidence that sugar can be produced here.

Some Significant Facts.

There are now invested in railroad property in this country upwards of four and a half billions of dollars. Their net earnings for 1881 were upwards of \$200,000,000.

This immense property is concentrated in the hands of a few men. The presidents of four roads—the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, the Central and the Erie—day control the price of breadstuffs on the Atlantic coast.

It is rapidly increasing. The funded debt and stock interest have increased in three years over \$700,000,000; the mileage nearly 20 per cent.

It is exercising political control. The Central exercises an almost irresistible influence in the New York Legislature; the Pennsylvania a controlling influence in the Pennsylvania Legislature; the Central Pacific a despotic control over most of the Pacific coast.

It has a powerful if not a dominant representation in the United States Senate. Nearly every Senator added during the past three years is interested in railroad enterprises; and the railroad interest is straining every nerve to increase this railroad representation.

The telegraphs of the country are concentrated in a single hand, and that the hand of a railroad president.

Many of the leading newspapers of the country are controlled by and advocate the railroad interest. These are all facts that cannot be contradicted. Monopolies are gradually getting control of the government, and this increasing political control is alarming all lovers of liberty. Corporate monopolies are perpetual, and let these same monopolies once get the government entirely into their hands, and the people of these United States will be as much the subjects of an hereditary power as though they had never thrown the yoke of the house of Hanover.

Oregon wants railroads, we want all the country; and it is a mean, narrow spirit that opens the vials of vilification upon, as tries to arouse public sentiment against the LEGITIMATE railroad enterprise. Whenever powerful corporations attempt to encroach upon the rights of the people, the should arise and assert themselves, and that too, before it is too late.—Statesman.

A New Town.

The Oregon Improvement Company are sending to their new town of Endicott 250,000 feet of lumber from their yard at Dayton. Six four-horse teams are constantly employed in hauling this lumber from the railroad terminus at Texas Ferry. Endicott is situated on Rebel Flat in section 31, townships 17 and 41, at a point where all roads from the upper country cross Rebel Flat west of Mullock's bridge on the Palouse. H. Thielens, Chief Engineer of the O. R. & N. Co., has offered the material for a substantial bridge across Union Flat creek on this route. The offer was gladly accepted by the commissioners, and the bridge will be at once constructed. The cuts in the railroad grade from Texas Ferry will be bridged, and a fine class road will thus be opened from Sam's valley to Endicott. A road from Pomeroy, Oregon, ordered by the county commissioners, will be opened by Endicott. Carpenters are now erecting a blacksmith shop, store building, dwelling for employes, etc. Endicott is eighteen miles from Colfax, in the center of the Palouse country. Water is abundant, the section containing the town site having constant springs upon it, in addition to Rebel Flat creek, which at this point is now without water.—Walla Walla Statesman.

Warehouse Burned.

Wednesday night Luper's warehouse situated about nine miles northwest of Eugene on the railroad, was destroyed by fire. The building contained about 3000 bushels of wheat. The wheat was owned by S. H. Friendly, of this city, and Samuel Meek. The wheat belonging to Mr. Meek was not insured, but that belonging to Mr. Friendly was insured. It is quite certain that the building was fired by incendiaries. If this kind of business is repeated, it would be a good idea to adopt the method resorted to by the people of Seattle, W. T., this week, in the punishment of criminals. A little hanging of desperadoes, who do not respect life or property, would do them good and be of some service to the State. It is reported that there was some insurance on the building, but we did not learn how much.—State Journal.

Blackleg in Chewaucan.

From Mr. S. P. Moss, who came down the Chewaucan the other day, we learn that a considerable number of cattle are dying in that valley, the cause of death being attributed to the disease known as the blackleg. This plague seems to have again gained a foothold. It appears to be a disease distinct in itself and not to be governed by the same law that control other contagious diseases among cattle, for it shows itself almost without warning in localities where it is not expected, and running its course in a short time, dies peaceably together, and again turning up in some place remote from the scene of its ravages. So far as we can learn no means of preventing its fatality has been discovered, and it comes and goes at its own sweet will.