The Weekly Enterprise.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FEB. 14, 1873.

Suing for Peace.

Elsewhere we publish a protest from Gov. Grover to the Peace Commission which is to meet Capt. Jack to-morrow and see on what terms he will accept the hospitalities of our humane and benevolent Uncle Sam. The points made by the Governor are impregnable and should be heeded by this Commission. The Governor holds that the Peace Commission has no right to treat with the murderers on the soil of Oregon which shall release them from punishment for their crimes, perpetrated before the troops attempted or asked them to go on their reservation, and before any hostilities were made. That they must be given up and tried in our State Courts the same as any other murderers. The land which it is suggested should be given these savages as a condition of peace, belongs to the State, and has been taken up by actual settlers, and it would be unjust to compel these people to give up their homes. The title to these lands was in the first place purchased from the Modocs, and they cannot now make any claim to it. The course of the Administration in this matter is most disgraceful, and a simple bid for rebellious Indians hereafter to murder innocent and unprotected whites. We have no doubt, as has been charged, that one of the principal causes of the Modocs refusing to remain on the reservation was, that they were starved, and that the Indian Agent did not give them the allowances made to them by the Government. We find this charge made openly by a correspondent in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, as follows:

Correspondent—Whom do you suppose is immediately responsible?

Mr. Steele—Well, there are several. Those Agency people are mainly responsible. They were determined to have these Indians on the Reservation and couldn't rest easy until by misrepresentation they got the Government to order their transfer.

Correspondent—Why were they so anxious?

Mr. Steel—Well sir, I'll tell you one reason. A few days before the final breakout William Ness (who was afterward killed there) came into town to get me to try and do something to preserve the peace. He then told me that a little Credit Mobilier had been established there; that J. D. Applegate and A. B. Meachem and others connected with the Klamath Reservation had just concluded a *contract with themselves* for the supply of beef to the Indians. They had let out the contract to *themselves*, mind you, to furnish the beef at eleven cents a pound on foot, when any settler on Lost river and for miles around would have been glad to furnish it at five cents. Do you see now where the joke is? Of course the more Indians, the more mouths to feed; and the more mouths, the more beef at eleven cents a pound.

Correspondent—Exactly.

Mr. Steele—Just so.

Correspondent—Well, according to Jack's story it would make but little difference how many Indians there were; there would be no more beef used.

Now we have not the slightest doubt but these are facts; but why should not the agents and the Credit Mobiliers be punished, and not the innocent who have been slain? Let the Government put them back on the reservation and appoint honest men to take care of them, and not create another reservation which will make a new opening for more Radical thieves to be placed in office. The murder of the pioneers on our borders demands redress, and we are pleased to note in the protest made by the Governor, that we have a man at the head of our State department who will see that the rights of the people are protected against the aggressions of either Modoc Indians or their sympathizing friends at Washington. We agree with Senator Cole, of California, who says such action will be accepted by the Indians as a victory. Besides, any new location of the Modocs must be made through the Oregon Indian Superintendent.

For cool impudence, the editor of the Jacksonville *Sentinel* surpasses his Radical cotemporaries. In an article on the Credit Mobilier last week, he says that many leading members of both parties in Congress are implicated. Now, the truth of the matter is, there is but *one* Democrat, be it said to his shame and dishonor, while there are at least fifteen leading Radicals, Radicals, among them Vice President Colfax, and Vice President elect, Wilson, who are implicated in this disgraceful transaction. The Radicals are responsible for this gigantic robbery of the people's money, and they cannot shoulder the infamy on the Democracy.

The bill introduced by Mr. Slater to provide for persons entering timbered lands, which we published last week, has passed the Lower House of Congress.

A Change Needed.

The question of changing the Federal Constitution so as to do away with the system of electing the President and Vice President by electoral votes, has been agitated the present session of Congress. There are many arguments in favor of this change, and none can deny but what the present system is open to many objections and abuses. We are not of those who desire to tamper with our National Constitution, but a change in this respect and also the manner of electing U. S. Senators, should be made. They should be elected by the people direct, and let the popular majority determine the result. This would be Democratic, and would be much more preferable. Under the present system, a very small majority in a State determines the result of a large State, while dividing the various States into districts, would give all an equal chance. At the last election, two distinct electoral tickets are reported from Louisana. While it does not make any difference this time which one of these are counted, at some future time it may. In that event, it might determine the result of the Presidential election against the legal majority, and under the twenty-second rule of Congress, if an election is thrown into the House it is provided that if an electoral vote is objected to the Senate shall retire to its chamber and each House shall seperately consider the objection, and if the two Houses do not agree then the vote shall not be counted, by such disagreement a State may be deprived entirely of its vote. In this manner a President and Vice President may be elected against the will of the majority. Another great objection to the present system is, that a President may be elected by a manority vote of the people.

The system proposed not only remedies this, but makes the Supreme or District Judges a tribunal before whom all questions of controversy which may arise can be tried, and takes the matter entirely out of Congress. A Democratic exchange, speaking on this subject, thus ably argues against the present system and in favor of the change:

"The present system by an Electoral College is not in harmony with the true theory of republican government. It may be urged by some that there is more danger in the popular vote than in any other mode, but late developments in regard to the methods resorted to in order to influence and control Electoral Colleges or legislative bodies, warns us that they are not like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion and influence. Even grave and aged Senators are shown to have purchased their seats. We trust that the Constitution will not only be amended so as to change the method of electing the President and Vice-President, but also so as to make Senators elective by the popular vote of the people of each State. Under the present system, by the use of money and the influence of professional and corrupt lobbyists, corners are made upon the election of Senators, as they are in Wall street on Erie or some other fancy stock. The elements of fitness are entirely overlooked, and the popular will entirely disregarded. Legislative bodies are corrupted, and demoralized, and bribed, and the man who can command the most money is the winning man. Such demoralization and corruption must sooner or later, if not remedied, sap the very foundations of our whole political structure.

Some propose as a remedy to curtail the election privilege and to fill judicial and many other offices by appointment, that are now elective. They talk of the demoralization and incapacity of the people as the great danger. But the past has demonstrated that while the people may, for a little while be influenced by the passions or the prejudices of the hour, that in the main, they are honest and patriotic, and that as soon as passion has time to cool and reason to reassert its dominion, that they will act for the good, and that they are higher above the influences of corruption and bribery than the majority of men who represent them in legislative bodies. Again, they are too numerous to be reached by such influences. The only safety of our form of government is in the education of the masses and making all offices elective by the people. Let Senators be elected by the popular vote, and you will not be annoyed by these swarms of lobbyists that gather round our legislative halls on the eve of a Senatorial contest, like buzzards around a dead carcass. They are birds of ill omen, and presage no good. Wherever they assemble their sole object is prey, and they are eating out the very vitals of purity and honesty in our State and national Legislatures. Under an existing act of Congress it is an offence punishable by three years' imprisonment and perpetual disability to receive a bribe. If the law was enforced how many would be serving their country in a penitentiary instead of our National Legislature. State laws in regard to bribery should also be enforced. We favor the amendment proposed and would go further and favor one lengthening the Presidential term of office to six years, and make the President ineligible for a second term. And also United States Senators should be elected by the popular vote, as you elect a Governor. Adopt these amendments, and you will again restore purity and honesty to our Legislative Halls, and the Executive Department. A President will be no longer tempted to prostitute the patronage of his office during the first term to secure a re-election for a second. Men will no longer secure seats in the Senate by bribery and money. They will come fresh from the people, and be directly responsible to the people. Congress will no longer possess the power in any contingency to defeat the choice of the people, and we will have no minority."

Opinions of the Press.

Our exchanges generally call for no peace terms for the Modoc murderers. The *Bulletin* says:

Our Government sues for peace with the Modocs. If it cannot vanquish and bring these murderers to punishment the State of Oregon *can*. The Government may beg a peace with these criminals, but Oregon will not; and moreover, treaty or no treaty, Oregon will enforce her laws against savages who have wantonly murdered her citizens, whenever and wherever the State authorities can find the offenders. These murders were committed within the jurisdiction of the State, and the murderers, if ever caught, will be subject to trial under the State's laws.

The *Statesman* says:

More foolishness—Orders have been issued to the Military authorities to suspend operations against the Modocs 'till the Peace Commissioners shall have a chance to make an appeal to Captain Jack's well-known magnanimity and christian philanthropy. When shall we have done with this ridiculous and senseless sentimentalism in the treatment of Indians? Christian graces wont stand off the incarnate devilry of a siwash, and there's no use trying it.

The *Bulletin*, speaking of the Governor's protest, says:

His Excellency, Governor Grover, has addressed to the Modoc Peace Commission a communication in which he very properly protests in behalf of the State against any negotiation or settlement with these Indians which shall either condone their crimes or surrender to them any portion of the lands they claim as a seperate Reservation. The Governor gives a brief but entirely clear and accurate statement of the case against these Indians It is fitting that such a protest should come from the Executive of our State. All its points are exactly in accord with the positions heretofore taken by the *Bulletin*. Our State authorities and our whole people hold the killing of citizens by these Indians to have been deliberate murder, which should be duly punished. They also hold that those who were not engaged in the perpetration of these murders should be compelled to return to their own Reservation, and that the project of a new Reservation for their accommodation should not be entertained. Without doubt the Governor in his communication states the sentiments of the entire people of Oregon, and we are glad that he has sent forward this protest to be placed in the hands of the Commission. There are but two points to discuss in the negotiation for peace; first, that the murderers shall be delivered up; second, that the remainder of their band go back to their Reservation and stay there.

The *Oregonian* says:

There can be no doubt that the general sentiment of the people of Oregon is hostile to the plan of treating with the Modoc butchers on any terms but war to the knife. And this sentiment is not accompanied by any desire for useless carnage. It is no longer a matter of policy with us—this Modoc question—but it has become a forced necessity that these red fiends should be reduced to complete submission or exterminated root and branch. They have now shown their true disposition, which is to scalp and pillage. But a Peace Commission has been appointed, and we are forced to accept it at the hands of the government, whose "wards" these diabolical murderers have become.

Mrs. Duniway and her followers are to have a grand mass convention at Portland, commencing to-day and continuing over to-morrow. There will be some wonderful results from this gathering, no doubt. Its a pity these woman suffragites can't all be accommodated with a washtub or baby to employ their time.

ENLARGED.—The *Catholic Sentinel* of the 8th inst. comes to us much enlarged and made up in an eight page form. It is now as neat a paper as there is in the State. Success to you, friend Herman.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Gov. Grover Protests Against the People of Southern Oregon being Robbed.

THE PEOPLE WILL BE GRATEFUL TO THEIR CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE.
SALEM, February 10, 1873.

To the Commissioners appointed to conclude peace with the Modoc Indians—Gentlemen: As the State of Oregon is deeply interested in the results of the pending Indian Peace Commission, I desire to express to you a few suggestions bearing upon the subject about to engage your attention.

From official reports made to me, and from other reliable information, it appears conclusively established that the massacre of eighteen citizens of Oregon on the——th of November last was committed without provocation and without notice—cutting and shooting men down in cold blood at their homes and in their fields, one by one as they were found, by Indians who had not been attacked by the soldiery nor otherwise molested, and who could speak our language and were personally acquainted with their victims. The homes and farms of the slaughtered settlers were upon lands to which the Indian title had long since been extinguished by treaty. These acts I hold to be deliberate and willful murder. Over such offenses I conceive the civil authorities of this State constitute the only competent and final tribunal. I desire therefore to protest on behalf of the State of Oregon against any action of the Commission which shall purport to condone the crimes of the Modocs or compound their offenses.

The people of Oregon desire that the murderers shall be given up, and be delivered over to the civil authorities for trial and punishment.

As to the land on Lost river, which some have suggested should be surrendered to the Modocs as a peace offering, allow me to say that these lands lie wholly within the State of Oregon, and within the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon; that the Indian title to these lands was extinguished by treaty, fairly made through the Oregon Superintendency, between the Modocs and the General Government, on the 14th day of October, 1864. They have been surveyed under the direction of the Surveyor General of Oregon, and the surveys were long since approved by the General Land Office. These lands have been extensively taken and are now occupied by bona fide settlers, under the homestead and pre-emption laws of the United States.

The Commission will therefore have no more power to declare a reservation on Lost river, including these settlements, to make the same a basis of peace with these Indians, than they have to provide for their establishment upon any other settled portion of this State.

For the interests of Southern Oregon and for the future peace of our southern frontier, I will express the hope and confidence that the project of a reservation on Lost river will not be entertained by the Commission, and that the Modocs will either consent to return to their own reservation or to be assigned to bounds beyond the settlements.

With great respect I am your obedient servant,

L. F. GROVER,
Governor of Oregon.

Oregon Railroad Prospects.

A late number of the *West* published at San Francisco, has the following on the future prospects of railroads in Oregon, and we believe the position taken is about true:

Whether the Oregon and California Railroad will be built beyond Roseburg the coming year is somewhat doubtful. To begin with Holladay has secured to his railroad all the carrying trade of the Umpqua Valley; and the money expended by the Federal Government for improving the navigation of the Umpqua River was just $25,000 thrown away or given to reimburse a few defeated politicians for their election expenses in 1870. Then his railroad terminus is seventy five miles nearer Jacksonville, than Crescent City, whence the Rogue River Valley have hitherto hauled what they wear and consume which and in every better wagon road freights average three cents per pound from San Francisco to Jacksonville by the Crescent City route, but the loss by breakerage is enormous, so that before another year the Jacksonville people will ship two thirds of their goods by the Columbia River thus illustrating the force of the old adage that "the longest way round is the surest way home." Again, the route south of Roseburg is over a broken, rolling country, which affords but little distance to overcome elevations, hence the gradients would be heavy and wear out iron very fast, in addition to requiring a vast amount of piling and trestle-work, without any coordinate recompense in the way of increased carrying traffic. Another obstacle is that American railroad securities are very low in the European markets (where they are alone negotiable to any great extent) and the practice adopted by the Northern Pacific Company and by Mr. Holladay of selling out the land grants of the road to an association, and taking stock in that association in payment, has been a disastrous move for both parties above named. The object was of course to get larger prices for the land than the organic acts intended should have been charged to settlers, or purchasers of any sort, for that matter. And while we do not seek to raise the question of faith of sales of this kind, from companies to rings of land speculators composed of the officers of such companies, we must express the belief that these transfers of land grants will retard rather than advance the completion of the Oregon and Washington Territory railroads.

We are told that Ben Holladay, a financier and speculator of great renown in the Pacific States, when once asked to help elect a candidate for the Senate, said that he had owned stock in pretty much every species of property, from a Missouri bull-team to an ocean steamship line, but never yet in a United States Senator; he would like a few shares.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Ben evidently never made this assertion. He had the controlling interest in Williams when he was Senator, and if we are not much mistaken, he has a large share in the newly elected Senator from this State.

There are deficiencies in what is called at Washington the "Department of Justice," and Attorney-General Williams asks for an appropriation of $300,000 to cover them. Year before last the expenses of this department were $659,567 35; last year the appropriation was $3,200,000, and even this fell short. But year before last Grant did not have to be re-elected. "Department of Justice" indeed! Money can't cover its deficiencies.

State News.

Oregon has over twenty-five distinct church organizations.

Rev. Mr. Rowland of the Christian Church at Salem is very ill.

Portland expended on street work, during the year 1872, $65,540 17.

The late German Festival at Portland netted about $3,000. Pretty good.

A cherry tree in Douglas county had blossoms on it every day in January.

The Ladies of St. Paul's Church, Salem, will hold a Valentine Festival to-night.

Work on the Portland bridge across the Willamette will be commenced next Monday.

Some enterprising men are talking of starting an iron foundry near East Portland.

Five persons received the baptismal rite by immersion at Salem on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Hugh Small was admitted to citizenship in the United States Circuit Court last Saturday.

B. E. Lippincott, of Yamhill, has gone to Siletz Reservation to take an official position under General Palmer.

The appropriations for Indian service in Oregon this year is $113,000, and exceed those of last year $50,000.

Parties went down from Roseburg last week to take the steamer Enterprise from the Umpqua to the Willamette river.

Fears are entertained at Portland of the safety of the Geo. S. Wright, which is eighteen days over due at that place.

Messrs. Jesse Applegate, A. B. Meacham and Samuel Case are the "Peace Commission" to wait upon the Modoc murderers.

The little child of E. Zomwalt, of Benton, whom the papers of last week reported as so severely scalded, has since died.

The Odd Fellows' Lodge at Albany is growing rapidly in numbers. The project of building a temple, the coming season, is mooted.

Mr. Augustus Knight of Corvallis has in his garden a China Quince tree, or shrub, which is now covered with rich red buds and full blown flowers.

A bar-room "rough and tumble" fight took place at Eola a few days ago, but fortunately beyond broken noses and blackened eyes no harm was done.

Mr. Henry Gilfry, Private Secretary to the Governor, started on Monday for Linkville, on business connected with State lands in the Klamath country.

It is thought that Elias Keeny who shot Pelton at Harrisburg last week, has escaped by way of the Eugene McKenzie wagon road across the Cascade mountains.

On Wednesday evening of last week the District Deputy Grand Master, Mr. Wm. Michell, organized Mount Hood Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F. of Oregon.

The oldest existing Good Templar Lodge in the State is at Jefferson. The highest officer of the same organization resides at the same place, viz: Jacob Cansor, G. W. C. T.

Jerry Cronks, who was wounded in the fight of January 18th, by the Modocs died on the 5th inst. Lieut. Roberts is also in a critical condition. The rest of the wounded are doing well.

A Eugene school teacher makes his appearance in the school room with a pipe in his mouth, puffing like a Mississippi river steamer, and occasionally suspends operations to procure a "chaw" from some one of his pupils.

The Willamette Navigation Company it is said, have submitted a proposition to carry wheat from Corvallis to Portland at seven and a half cents a bushel, if insured the whole trade for five years.

From the Eugene *Guard*: "J. B. Underwood a day or two since disposed of the Post Office building, corner of Willamette and Eighth streets, to Eugene Lodge, No. 11, A. F. & A. M., for the sum of $2,750."

Rev. J. H. Turner, recently from Missouri, and eminent divine, has settled in Pendleton, Umatilla county, Eastern Oregon, where he is about to publish a religious journal devoted to the evangelical interests of Eastern Oregon.

Says the *Statesman*: "Ten tons of munition of war have just been forwarded to the Modoc country from Fort Vancouver, to lie in store at headquarters till the Peace Commissioners get through with their farce entitled, "The Modoc Missionaries, or How to Reward Good Indians."

Over 150 persons and firms pay a tax of more than $50 each in Jackson county. The heaviest tax payer of individuals is C. C. Beckman, who pays $422 96. The firm paying heaviest is that of Sachs Bros., which contributes to the county finances the sum of $596 61.

From the *Statesman* of Saturday: "The Board of Education for the State of Oregon under the law approved October 29, 1872, effected a preliminary organization yesterday. Mr. Simpson having qualified as Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Board consists of the Governor, the Secretary and the Superintendent.

We learn from Sheridan, Yamhill county, that Cox. Hasbrook's hired man, who was suspected of the murder of Hasbrook, has had a preliminary examination and been sent to jail. He was not allowed to give bail. The story he told of the two men is entirely discredited, and there is said to be strong circumstancial evidence against him.

From the *Register*: As the summer approaches, the Directors of the Albany and Santiam Canal Company are making preparations to proceed with its construction. We learn from the President of the Company, L. Elkins, Esq.; that Capt. Smith, late Engineer of the Locks at the Falls of the Willamette, has been employed to thoroughly survey the route from the portion of the Canal already finished to Albany, and that he commenced operations early in the week.

The *Mercury* copies the following extract from a letter to Gen. John F. Miller, by General Wheaton: "I hope we will not require more men than the regulars now en route. There are indications that "Jack" has been badly hurt and is tired of war. He evidently wants peace, and this fearful snow crowds him some. An unconditional surrender will be the only terms. I told Fairchilds to inform his messenger that if those terms were not speedily accepted we would kill them all. If it took us years, but ten days' fighting would finish them."

The *Bulletin* says: four months ago there lived in this city a man and his wife by the name of Pendleton. He took her to Astoria for her health and left her there, promising to return in ten days. Since that time nothing has been seen of him. Mrs. P. returned, and has been very sick for three months past. Her condition for some time required great attention and care (she has a small infant), and the fact coming to the knowledge of the County Commissioners yesterday, an order was made extending relief to the amount of $20 per month. Dr. Glenn has been attending the case. The party is of respectable family and well deserving of the sympathy and aid of this people. As for Pendleton, it is hard to say what has become of him. If alive he deserves to be—kicked.

A Move in the Right Way.

A committee consisting of Messrs. C. P. Burkhart, Wm. Ruble and T. L. Davidson was appointed at a meeting of the farmers at Salem, on the 25th ult., to prepare an address to the farmers of the State. On the 3d inst., they met and after deliberating upon the subject, issued the following address:

FELLOW FARMERS OF OREGON: The undersigned were appointed a committee at the Farmer's Meeting in Salem, Jan. 25th, to address you through the papers of the State, upon the subject of organization for the protection of our mutual interests and for shipping purposes.

We regret our inability to do justice to so great a trust, but the past year's experience in respect to our commercial relations has satisfied us that the hope of Oregon depends upon the organization of the tillers of the soil. If we want the country prosperous, the waste places redeemed, the solitudes inhabited, our homes improved, our prospects brightened, and our calling dignified, we must do something to stand clear of the rings who have combined to steal and earn from us our hard and honest earnings.

We need not state to you, now, their acts; most of you are familiar with them. The question is, Will you tamely submit and let the country go to ruin, or will you rise like men and show yourselves equal to the occasion? Single handed we can do nothing; organized, you can ship your own surplus and realize all it will bring in a foreign market, except the cost of transportation, insurance and commission. This, we can confidently assure you, will secure to you a better price for your products than you can possibly realize without it.

Had such an organization been in existence the present year, it would have saved to Oregon a million of dollars, enough to have purchased ten of the best ships sailing on the seas, and in five years enough to export all our surplus and import all our foreign commodities.

It may seem an ideal thing to unite the farmers of this State in a common bond of union, but look abroad over our country and see the unions of moneyed men to carry forward gigantic projects, and which in time will cover our whole country as a net work, more despotic in their power than the greatest monarch of earth grinding the farmers to the dust as the veriest slaves. Moneyed men accumulate millions in a few short years, and yet the farmers of our land grow poorer every day. Their soils wearing out, their improvements are going down, and out of their abundance they are in want.

The great law of nature is, "You must help yourselves." Farmers of Oregon, once more we would say, "Organize," and force the speculator and moneyed aristocrat to respect you as human beings and not as so many cattle driven to the slaughter.

Believing that an effective organization for shipping purposes, offered by your own choice, will secure to you good and satisfactory results in some of the markets of the world, all things and that you can secure this only through a State Board whose business it will be to look after the matter, and also that you need a County Board, we would recommend that when you are assembled in County Convention, each county choose a County Board of officers to consist of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer, and that you send the officers to the State Convention at Salem, called to meet on Thursday, the 10th of April, and with them one additional delegate for each precinct or club in the county willing to go in to the organization.

We would also recommend permanent organization in every precinct in the county, as you will always have some local questions to settle, such as storing grain and the collection of statistics of your surplus, that will be subject to the order of your State Board, and that the precincts meet on March 15th, and the County Convention, March 28th.

The Committee have thought it best to change the dates of meeting, to give you more time to organize.

The clubs already organized in the State are specially recommended to take an active part in this matter.

All the editors of the State are cordially invited to aid this enterprise as much as their good will will permit by publishing this appeal for a Farmers' Union, or extracts from it.

SHOT AND KILLED.—From the Dallas *Republican* we learn that on Tuesday, the 4th inst. a man by the name of Ben Hasbrook, who resided a few miles above Sheridan, Yamhill county Oregon, was shot and almost instantly killed while at the barn. The facts as near as we can learn are about as follows: Mr Hasbrook had been missing grain from his barn prior to the time mentioned, and supposing that some fellow was engaged in helping himself unceremoniously to what did not belong to him he arranged a plan whereby he might catch the rascal. He placed a loaded gun in or near the barn, arranging it so that it could be discharged by means of a spring. It was so planned that it was thought that this gun would be fired in case any person attempted to enter the barn. On Tuesday evening Mr. Hasbrook hearing a noise at the barn, proceeded to her accompanied by a man by the name of Cox. No sooner had they reached the barn than Mr. Hasbrook was fired upon and mortally wounded. Mr Cox says he saw three men two inside and the other outside the barn and while endeavoring to escape he was caught by the person outside who stabbed at him twice with a large knife. Mr. Hasbrook was a son-in-law of Nathan Conner, an old resident of this county. The murderer is said to have fired the fatal shot from the gun the victim had placed at the barn. Deceased leaves a young wife and two children besides a large number of friends to mourn his sudden and untimely death.

There are said to be suspicions that the terrible murder in Yamhill county was committed by Hasbrook's hired man, and that the story of the two burglars in the granary is a myth.

A NEW COLLECTION DISTRICT.—A Washington correspondent says:

Mr. Slater has introduced a bill proposing to form a new Collection District out of all that portion of Oregon lying south and east of the Suislaw River, with Coos Bay for its port of entry, and ports of delivery at the mouth of Rogue River, Port Orford and Gardner, with a Deputy Collector at each. The Collector is to be paid not exceeding $3,000 per annum; the salaries of the deputies are not fixed. This bill is before the House Committee on Commerce.

A correspondent writes from Lebanon, saying that the greatest want of that section is means of transportation. The Santiam river is navigable for small steamers within three miles of Lebanon, and at which point suitable warehouses would be built to receive freight for shipment. Elkins Bros. will supply from 30 to 50 tons of flour weekly, and the town as much more.

The fact has come to the knowledge of the Committee on Claims that General Butler paid over in 1868 to the United States Treasurer $202,000, being money captured in the South, but in fact belonging to loyal people in the North.

General Items.

The telegraph reports the epizootic prevailing to an alarming extent.

The Northern Pacific has built 174 miles of road in four months.

There are 23,600,000 cattle in the United States. Texas has over 3,900,000.

The sugar crop of Louisiana this year is estimated at 130,000 hogsheads.

It is estimated that 7,000,000 hogs will be packed this year in the United States.

Florida planters contract with their laborers to give them one-third of the crop.

The annual product of the manufactories of New Jersey is valued at over $20,000,000.

The Bethel fair held lately in Cincinnati for charitable purposes realized $32,465,99.

More than 80,000 Italians were rendered houseless and desitute by the late floods.

The balance of trade against the United States last year was, in round numbers, $118,000,000.

The horses in the United States are valued at six hundred and sixty millions of dollars.

Three-fourths of the writing paper made in this country comes from Holyoke, Massachusetts.

The Illinois Penitentiary is now making several thousand dollars per month for the State clear of all expenses.

The proposed transfer of troops from the Southern States to Utah is causing a deal of comment in that Territory.

Fifteen hundred and thirty-one buildings have been erected during the past year at St. Louis, at the cost of $5,684,000. Of these buildings only eighty-six are frame.

The annual review of the river commerce of New York shows that a little over one third of the entire steam tonnage of the United States is employed on the western rivers.

K. H. Keeney, who was to be hanged at Visali, March 7th, for the murder of Fletcher, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by Governor Booth.

Cleveland has fourteen rolling mills in operation against eight in 1870. In 1871 Ohio manufactured over 70,000 tons of rolled and hammered iron—one-tenth of the whole amount raised in the United States.

It is now almost certain that George L. Woods is to be relieved as Governor of Utah. A Washington letter-writer says that the appointment will be tendered to Delegate Clagget of Montana. George has made considerable money during his stay among the Mormons, and is now reported to be worth $100,000.

Gen. Robert E. Lee's birthday was celebrated with great eclat in some of the Southern cities on Jan. 20. The first parade of military since the war took place in Savannah. Gen. Wade Hampton delivered an address. The day generally was observed as a holiday and resembled a Fourth of July before the war.

The following is said to be a sure test of horses' age. After a horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes over his eyelid, at the upper corner of the lower lid; and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for each year of his age over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve years old. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always obtain his exact age.

In the contested election case of Bowen against DeLarge, in Congress, the Committee developed so much fraud and rascality that it recommended the passage of a resolution declaring neither of the parties entitled to the seat. The resolution passed and the seat is now vacant. DeLarge, the sitting member, is a negro and Bowen is the same fellow who was expelled for selling cadetships—a noble pair.

San Francisco Market Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 12.

Flour—$4 75@6.
Wheat—$1 70@1 95.
Barley—$1 20@1 40.
Oats—$2@2 25.
Potatoes—90@1 20.
Eggs—30@35c ₱ dozen.
Butter—15@35c.
Bacon—11½@14.
Wool—18@24.
Hides—8½@10.

Portland Market Report.

WEDNESDAY EVENING Feb 12, 1873.

New York Gold quotations: 114.

Portland Legal Tender rates: 87½, buying; 88½, selling.

WHEAT The market remains unchanged, and prices nominal at $1 60 per cental.

FLOUR—Quotations are unchanged, the prevailing prices being as before. $5 50 for standard, extra, and $4@5 ₱ bbl for superfine and outside brands.

OATS—We note a sale of 500 bushels, fair, to day at 60c ₱ bushel sacked. This is about the ruling figures, but they are slightly colored.

FEED—Middlings find ready sale at $30@32 50 per ton, and Bran continues firm at $16@18 per ton.

BARLEY—Por land quotations remain at $1 45@160 per cental sacked and delivered

POTATOES—Prices remain firm at figures ranging from 35 to 40 cents per bushel according to the quanlity.

POULTRY—Chickens are in good demand at $3 75@4 per doz.

BUTTER—Fair country brands find slow sale at 25@30c per pound, while fancy dairy as usual remains firm at 40@45c.

EGGS—Find ready sale at 22c per doz.

BACON—Continues firm at our former figures: Sides, 11@12c per lb; Hams, 12@14c; Shoulders, 8@9 and joles at 6 cts. per lb

Oregon City Market Report.

—The following are the prices paid for produce, and the prices at which other arcicles are selling, in this market:

WHEAT—White, ₱ bushel, 90@$1 00.
OATS—₱ bushel, 40@45 cts.
POTATOES—₱ bushel, 30@37½ cts.
ONIONS—₱ bushel, $1 50.
FLOUR—₱ bbl, $4@$4 50.
BEANS—White, ₱ lb., 5@6 cts.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, ₱ lb., 6@7 cts. Peaches, ₱ lb., 12@16c: Plums, ₱ lb., 20 cts.; Currants, ₱ lb., 10@15 cts.
BUTTER—₱ lb., 25cts.
EGGS—₱ dozen, 20@25 cts.
CHICKENS—₱ dozen, $3 50.
SUGAR—Crushed, ₱ lb., 20 cts.; Island ₱ lb., 10@12½ cts.; N. O., ₱ lb., 15 cts.; San Francisco refined, ₱ lb., 14 cts.
TEA—Young Hyson, ₱ lb., $1 00; Japan, ₱ lb., 75c@$1 00; Black, ₱ lb., 62c.
COFFEE—₱ lb., 23@25 cts.
SALT—₱ lb., 1¼@2½ cts.
SYRUP—Heavy Golden, ₱ gall., 50cts; Ex. Heavy Golden, ₱ gall., 60
BACON—Hams, ₱ lb., 14 cts; Sides, 12 cts, ₱ lb.; Shoulders, 8 cts.
LARD—₱ lb., 12½ cts.
OIL—Devoe's Kerosene, ₱ gall., 75. Linseed oil, raw, ₱ gall., $1 25; Linseed oil, boiled, ₱ gall., $1 25@1 50
WOOL—₱ lb., 35 cts.
BEEF—On foot, 6 cts. ₱ lb.
PORK—On foot, 6@7cts. ₱ lb.
SHEEP—Per head, $2 50@$3 00.
HIDES—Green, $2 50@3; Dry, ₱ lb., 15 cts; Salted, 8c

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