

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, MAY 23, 1873.

The Present Indications.

The New York Herald, in reviewing the result of the spring elections in the East, says that the Republicans have suffered a remarkable defeat. From the figures given in the Connecticut election, it shows a falling off of the Republican vote this year, as compared with last. Of nearly twenty thousand, two-thirds of the loss falling upon the Republicans and one-third upon the Democrats. Here is something more of a loss to the party in power than that usually resulting from general apathy the year next succeeding a successful Presidential contest. Says that paper, there have been dissatisfactions in the Republican columns in Connecticut. But how is it that while they lose their Governor by some four thousand majority for the other side they have the popular vote of the State on their Congressmen, by some two thousand majority? This is easily explained. The Connecticut Congressmen—the whole four being re-elected—presented a good record to their constituents. They were not mixed up with those Credit Mobilier shares or dividends nor blackened by any other of the many disreputable, nefarious and scandalous doings of the late Congress. They kept well to the windward of public sentiment, and so they have not been wrecked on a lee shore. Each of these Members of Congress stood upon his own record, and the record of each being good, are endorsed for another term. On the other hand, Mr. Haven, the Republican candidate for Governor, represented the party ring of the State, and stood before the people as the champion of this ring, and of all the ruling rings of his party at Washington and elsewhere, and of their acts and measures, and of their plans and policy, right or wrong. Hence his inglorious defeat. Local grievances and prejudices will not account for it. The Connecticut people have struck, through him, at those above him and beyond him, and this defeat of Haven is a warning and a rebuke to the Republican party of the State and nation.

In the results of other recent elections, in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland and elsewhere, there are evidences or indications not only of general apathy in the Republican camp, but of general insubordination. In the State elections of September, October and November next, from present appearances, this Republican insubordination against party rings and party candidates will be very emphatically made manifest. The issues between the opposition and the dominant party growing out of the shortcomings of the corrupt doings of the late Congress have hardly taken a definite shape; but in the interval to the Fall elections the Republican budget of blunders at Washington and that at Albany will be fully exposed.

There are no more general Congressional elections to be held this year. The State elections henceforward to come off will be local in their character, and will be largely controlled by influences operating in behalf of the consolidation of all the opposition elements—first, for the Congressional elections of next year, and, secondly, for the grand campaign, notwithstanding the enormous power of patronage and spoils possessed by the Republican party, and notwithstanding the apparent poverty-stricken helplessness of the Democratic party, there is an inviting prospect for the opposition forces. In the very strength of the Republican party, and its overweening sense of security, lie its greatest dangers—the dangers of continued reckless extravagance and corruptions, and of clashing intrigues among the party leaders for the succession. In 1852, when the Democratic party of the country, under Pierce for President, carried all the States except four—Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts in the North and Kentucky and Tennessee in the South—the Democratic leaders supposed they were good for a lease of power of twenty years. But in 1856 they were saved from a disastrous defeat by "the skin of their teeth," and in 1860 they were scattered to the four winds of heaven. So the Republican party from its overwhelming victory of 1852 may recklessly do for itself the work of the opposition for 1876 in preparing the ways and means for another political revolution. The Connecticut election and other recent elections, East and West, foreshadow a general popular reaction in this direction against the bold and reckless Juhu driving off the government provision train by the party in power.

The steamer E. N. Cooke was sent down the Columbia river last week to meet Senator Mitchell. There were quite a large number of the class who want office, got office and lackies on board, and Mr. Holladay was highly complimentary, toasted and cheered by the crowd he took with him. He appears to like this fun of getting up receptions for his Senators so he can hear his own profane song.

The Salaries of Congressmen.

We find in the New York Times of April 23d, a statement as to the pay of Congressmen, which we presume to be correct as to facts. According to the writer, there have been seven Acts fixing the rate of compensation of members. The Act of September 23d, 1789, fixing the rate of compensation at \$6 per day and \$6 per twenty miles of travel, which was to continue until March 4th, 1795, after which the compensation was to be \$7 per day and \$7 per twenty miles. March 10th, 1796, compensation was fixed at \$6 per day, and \$6 per twenty miles traveling fees. March 19th, 1817, this Act was repealed. January 22d, 1818, the rate was fixed at \$8 per day and \$8 per twenty miles traveled, August 16th, 1856, the compensation was fixed at \$3,000 per year, and one mileage per year at \$8 per twenty miles. July 28th 1866, the Act increased the salary to \$5,000 annually, and decreased the mileage fifty per cent. March 3d, 1873, the Act increased the salary to \$7,500 annually, and traveling expenses in place of mileage. All these new and increased compensations were taken advantage of by members of the Congress that fixed the salaries or pay; so that the latest Act of the kind, which has been rightly called the "Stealing Act," differs in nothing except in the increased rate of compensation and the repeal of the mileage system. However, a perpetuity and repetition of wrongs do not convert them into rights.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—The San Francisco Alta says that the repeal of the franking privilege, which has been chiefly an abuse, is not yet dead and will not be until the expiration of four months after the adjournment of Congress. The honest members of our last Congress have been driven against their will to do something toward abating the scandalous operations under the franking privilege, tried to get even on the newspapers by repealing all the privileges they had previously enjoyed in the way of sending their papers free through the mail. This was revenge, not statesmanship—not even a specimen of tolerable politics. Meanwhile, up to the 13th of June the mails are to be loaded with all kinds of documents and what passes for such under the frank of the ex-members. But the repeal of the "privilege" is to be rejected over, no excuses. For it is not the saving of postage that will ensure, but undoubtedly it will result in an immense reduction of expenses in printing of documents which heretofore had little or no claim to that honor except that they made an easy and cheap or rather a totally inexpensive method of communicating with and bribing their constituents by sending their documents at the expense of the nation.

The Indian Ring, says an exchange, has many ramifications, embraces a variety of character, and succeeds in being a vast deal of evil, but nothing of good, so far as we have ever been able to ascertain. The fanatics who belong to one portion of this "Ring" are ready to excuse the savage under any and all circumstances, and to pardon him for any outrage upon the whites. These men are probably honest, but lack experience, if not common sense. But what is usually meant by the "Indian Ring" consists of an association of rascals, whose business it is to get as large an amount as possible appropriated by Congress for the benefit of the Indians, and then to swindle the Government and the Indians as much as possible. Whether the swindling has the effect of bringing on an Indian outbreak or not, concerns them not. A recent decision of this "Ring" which was the giving out of contracts for Indian supplies, made a contract for furnishing all the beef to be supplied the Indians on the 1st inst., and to effect their purpose, rejected a proposal made by Mr. Dawson, who is not of the "Ring."

The Radical press of this State attempts to shift the responsibility of the Indian policy pursued by the Administration on the shoulders of Secretary Delano. This is a very weak dodge, and cannot deceive any one. If the Secretary is not acting in harmony with the Administration, why does not the head of that Administration remove him, or compel him to change his policy? He is receiving the endorsement of the Radical Administration by being retained in his position, and no amount of abuse of the subordinate officers will shift the responsibility from the Radical Administration and its party.

How is this?—We clip the following notice of one of our Brigadier Generals, which will be hailed with joy by the exposed settlers in the Modoc country:

Mart. V. Brown once a typo employed in the Courier office in this city, is now editor of the State Rights Democrat at Albany, Oregon, one of the leading papers of the State; is a Brigadier-General of Militia, and is soon to take the field against the Modocs. —*Observer, Iowa, Democrat.*

Indignation Meeting.

The citizens and neighbors of the murdered Mr. Hasbrook, in Yamhill county, held an indignation meeting at Sheridan on the 9th inst. at which the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Benjamin Hasbrook, a peaceable, honest and industrious citizen was, on the evening of the 4th of February last, shamefully assassinated; and

WHEREAS, We believe it to be the duty of every citizen in the vicinity where the murder occurred, to aid in investigating the matter, and, if possible, bring the guilty to justice; and

WHEREAS, J. Lamson and others did, at great self-sacrifice investigate the matter; procure the arrest and aided in the prosecution of Joseph Coxon, the only one upon whom any trace of guilt could be found; and

WHEREAS, The prosecution produced an amount of testimony which carried conviction to the minds of all who heard it of his guilt; and

WHEREAS, The jurors to whom the case was submitted, have expressed their belief, since the trial, that he did the killing and yet rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty," therefore,

Resolved, That this community sustained a great loss in the death of Benjamin Hasbrook, and that we sincerely deprecate the commission of such a crime in our midst.

2. That J. Lamson and others are deserving of great credit for the promptness, vigilance and perseverance with which they engaged in the investigation and prosecution of the case, and we believe that they were actuated by no personal motives; but simply by a desire to see the laws of our land vindicated, and the guilty party—whoever he might be—brought to justice.

3. That while the officers of the County and State, who were in any manner engaged in the case, discharged their duties faithfully, it is the firm belief that the jurors to whom the case of Joseph Coxon was submitted, either misunderstood the instructions of the Judge or they did shamefully betray the confidence reposed in them, and have justly merited the course of all good citizens, in thus giving loose reins to vice and crime, by their verdict in the face of all evidence and their own avowed convictions.

4. That the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions and preamble to some of the leading papers in the State, with a request that all other State papers, the State papers of Iowa and the city papers of Chicago, Ill., copy.

The Infernal War of the Lava Beds
—The Escape of Captain Jack and His Band.

The New York Herald thus sums up the result of the campaign against the Modocs:

The King of France with forty thousand men, marched up the hill, and then marched down again.

And this is substantially the story of the deplorable *fiasco* of the war upon Captain Jack in his lava beds, so far as we can gather it from the accounts already received. Was there ever a more deplorable military failure than this? Here we have a band of some seventy-five Modoc warriors to begin with, outnumbered by their women and children, poor, miserable, half-mad savages, without supplies of any kind, and armed with such weapons as they were enabled to get from time to time from our Indian agents or from captured and plundered emigrant trains, defeating our United States troops, ten against one Indian, in a regular battle, baffling them in their peace conferences, treacherously murdering a whole detachment of our Peace Commissioners, excepting one man, and then, after three days' fighting against twenty times their force, mysteriously disappearing from their stronghold and for parts unknown. This is the summing up of a six months' campaign against seventy-five half-naked and half-starved Digger Indians in the lava beds of Northern California.

It is stated that Mr. Mitchell denies having anything to do with the removal of the Radicals from Federal offices. Well, who has done it? It seems that Senator Kelly must claim the credit, as we see it stated that quite a number of Democrats are being appointed to postoffice positions, among them George E. Cole, of Portland, who has the only recommendation besides being a Democrat, that he has been a most subservient tool of Mr. Holladay. We have no doubt but what Mr. Mitchell is perfectly innocent, and that the credit should be given to either Senator Kelly or Mr. Holladay. We don't know which.

THE PRESS AND THE USURY LAWS.—The subject of the usury laws is a theme of considerable discussion at this juncture among the newspapers. Their repeal is almost universally advocated. The Lynchburg Virginian expresses the opinion that these laws only make the sharp money lenders more rapacious, while they increase the difficulties of the needy borrower—compelling him to pay out rates that finally use him up. Low rates of interest should be maintained, but experience fails to demonstrate the utility of usury laws in securing this desideratum.

Summary of State News Items.

A sash and door factory is being built at Lafayette.

Mag. Gov. Woods and son, arrived in Salem last Friday.

Senator Moore of Wasco County, died at his residence last week.

Col. W. W. Chapman is at Vienna attending the World's Exposition.

East Portland is the driest town in Oregon—it has but one liquor shop.

The fine showers of the past few days have been general over the valley.

The volunteer company raised in Goose Lake valley is said to consist of forty-five men.

The East Portland Water Co. has commenced laying mains through the streets of the city.

It is expected that Bishop Morris has organized an Episcopal church at La Grande.

The first shipment of wool from the Dalles was received at Portland last week.

S. A. Clarke of the *Farmer*, has gone to the lava beds as correspondent for a New York paper.

A man named Robinson, formerly from Josephine county, had his leg broken, near Eugene city, last week.

A man named S. N. Hughes fell dead in Portland on Thursday evening of last week from heart disease.

Cornelius is full of people who are looking for farms. There are plenty of farms to be had in Oregon for the asking—and the coin.

The Military Department of the Agricultural College, at Corvallis has received its quota of new Springfield rifles.

The Society of Natural History at Salem will probably purchase the cabinet of specimens, fossils, etc., collected by Rev. P. S. Knight.

The "Long Hairs" of Monmouth got away with the Albany "Short Hairs" in superb style last week, in their little game of base ball.

A letter from Baker City says: There is considerable scare here but no one hurt yet. Our people are organized for defense and war arms.

The first protestant church organized in the northern part of Idaho Territory, near Rev. W. J. Monroeth, at Lewistown, a few days ago.

A few days since a boy named Hodges, in Benton county, got into an entangling alliance with a sulky plow, and had the two bones in his left leg broken.

Two miners, named Casey and Johnson, were killed by a caving bank Tuesday while at work in their claim on Sucker creek in Josephine county.

The Benton county farmers are building a warehouse at Spring Hill, on the river, three miles below Albany. It will have a storage capacity of about 14,000 bushels.

An individual who was somewhat intoxicated went to sleep while crossing the river in the Salem ferryboat one day last week, and when he awoke he owed the company \$27.30 for ferriage.

A destructive fire broke out in the woods at Tillamook, a few days since, says the *Bulletin*, destroying the residence of Rev. Mr. Jacobs, Stephen Walker and T. Randall, also destroying other property.

Dayton has three dry goods and grocery stores, two blacksmith shops, one saw mill, one flouring mill, one sash factory, one livery stable, one saloon, one frame and picture store, one shoe shop, two wagon shops.

E. J. Taylor and a man named Allison, living near Boston, Rock on the Columbia river, indulged in the pastime of shooting at each other. Allison got a lot of buckshot in his person into the custody of a sheriff.

Quite a destructive fire occurred at Auburn, Baker county, on the morning of the 9th. Four buildings occupied by Chinese were consumed, causing a loss, goods included, of about \$125. The fire resulted from a defective fuse.

A leading firm at Eugene has engaged 10,000 pounds of wool at twenty cents a pound and is prepared to buy any quantity at this rate. The expectation is that it will soon reach twenty-two cents, and may gradually advance to twenty-five cents.

The Oregonian says: "A movement is on foot to rebuild a bridge across the Willamette river from Columbia street in this city (Portland) to Asylum street, on the east side. Some \$40,000 has been subscribed by many worthy citizens in aid of the enterprise."

The vacancy in the Board of Directors of the *Herald* Printing Company, occasioned by the resignation of A. B. Halliday, has been filled by the election of Hon. J. W. NeSmith. Hon. George L. Curry has been selected to fill the office of President of the company, vice A. B. Halleck, resigned.

The Baker City Democrat of the 7th says: "The ranchmen on Burnt River are sending their families to more secure places than they at present think their homes to be. Indians are plenty, and very impudent and saucy, on Burnt river, in Oregon, and on Snake river, near the mouth of the Weiser, in Idaho."

The Grand jury: Persons in Sinslaw precinct report that several bands of Indians proposed to be from Siletz Reservation, have passed through their neighborhood, going south. It is also reported that an Indian known as "Suislaw John," who was the unhappy possessor of two squaws, has killed the old one and left with the other for parts unknown.

The *Mercury* says: "Owing to the delay of the several local agents of the Board of Commissioners of the School Lands, and the management of the common school fund, the Hon. Board has not been enabled, as required by law, to make an order for the yearly interest distribution until the present week. The number of school children in the State, compiled according to the County School Superintendents' reports, is 36,512. The amount of coin interest accounted for, subject to distribution, is \$22,953.51; amount of currency, ditto, \$9,466.24. The coin rate of distribution is about 63.89 cents per capita, and the currency rate about 25.00 cents per capita. The amount due Marion county for 4,313 children is \$2,765.65 coin, and \$1,117.73 currency."

Telegraphic News Summary.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The President has appointed John M. Eckfeldt doctor and reformer in the mint at San Francisco, and Jefferson W. Babcock as coiner.

New York, May 17.—The *Sun* says that the expedition to explore the mysterious country lying between South Pass, in Wyoming, and Gallatin Valley, in Montana, will be under the command of Captain Jones, of General Ord's Staff. It will include a scientific corps numbering fifteen.

ASHINGTON, May 19.—The Central American missions are to be vacated on the 1st of June next. One Minister is to be accredited to all of them, and for this position the President to-day appointed Judge George Williamson, of Louisiana.

The President has not concluded to appoint a successor to DeLong, and therefore he may continue to hold the Mission to Japan.

Following Postal changes have been ordered for Oregon during the past week: Offices established—Amunville, Marion county, Oregon, W. H. Knapp, Postmaster; Rye Valley, Baker county, Oregon, M. S. Kessner.

YREKA, May 19.—The rain of Saturday afternoon and night has been general throughout this part of the State and Southern Oregon. It will be productive of great benefits to the crop.

The Oregon & California Stage Company commence running on Summer time to-morrow, making the time from Redding to Roseburg, the railroad terminus, in fifty-two hours.

New York, May 20.—The latest intelligence from Peru is to the effect that 50,354 coolies shipped from Macao to Peru, during the past twelve years, 32,220 perished from shipwreck, and five per cent. of the whole from suicide or sickness.

Dr. Judge Edward Pierpont has declined a mission to Russia. He is mentioned by a Washington special as the probable successor of Chief Justice Chase.

George Francis Train has been sent to the Insane Asylum in New York.

CHARLESTON, May 18.—Messrs. Cain and Rainier (colored), Congressmen from this State have nominated white youths who excelled in competitive examination for West Point Cadetships. Cain also nominated a colored youth to Naval Cadetship.

Rome, May 18.—The Pope to-day received the French Legation and a deputation of foreigners. The Pope's condition is still feeble, but indicative of improvement.

VENICE, May 16.—Edward Fellora was courted to-day to a sister of Mr. Jay, the United States Minister.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—The Shah of Persia arrived at Moscow yesterday, and was warmly welcomed. His three wives remain in Persia.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 21.—In the convention of Governors to-day, there was considerable discussion on the proper method of building the great canal, a majority thinking it should be Government work, and not under the control of private corporations.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A sensational Washington special says the Government has a grand annexation scheme on hand, and the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands is to be the first step made. I learn from official sources that a commissioner is about starting for San Francisco to proceed thence to the Islands, to arrange the preliminaries with the King. The next step will be the formation of a new State out of that part of Northern Mexico which contains the old silver mines, and its annexation to the United States.

Judge Francher has granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Train, returnable Thursday. It requires the State to show cause why Train should not be released.

SOLDIERS AT THE PRESS.—A dispatch from Rome says that the Pope has had several severe attacks, and is now in danger of suffocation. Commissioner Cardinal Antonelli is ready for any emergency.

CHICAGO, May 20.—J. M. Bailey, editor of the *Danbury (Mass.) Post*, is in this city en route to the Pacific States.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to have the eight sloops of war, authorized by the act of Congress, built as follows: One each at Norfolk, New York, Kittery and Charleston Navy Yards. The last named vessel is to be iron, the others wood. Another is to be built at the Kittery Yard of material furnished by the Navy Department, the contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder. The six, seventh and eighth are to be built by private yards by contract. All are to be screw propellers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—An Indian's head, said to be that of John Seonchin, is in possession of officers at army headquarters in this city.

Soldiers at the Press are getting up rallies for the benefit of the widows and orphans of their companions killed in the Modoc war.

It is stated a report has reached Gen. Schofield that the Modocs have obtained ammunition through soldiers giving it to the whites who have visited the camp. The General has issued stringent orders against such conduct in the future.

SACRAMENTO, May 21.—General B. K. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, passed here to-day en route to San Francisco.

Gen. R. S. Ripley has started for London to negotiate for the Newport coal mines, at Coos Bay.

The *Alta* says that the bad prospect of the wheat crop will stimulate the planting of cotton in the San Joaquin valley, for it is not yet too late. The area planted will much exceed that of last year, several hundred acres being already in. The cotton fly did some damage in April, 1872, in Fresno county, but so far has not made its appearance, and the cotton farmers hope to escape its persecutions this year. Twenty tons of Dixon seed are offered for sale. About 150 bales of last year's crop have been or will be shipped to England, but the yield of 1873 will probably be consumed at home.

A change of venue has been taken from Polk county to Marion in the case of the State vs. A. H. Whitley. This is one of the cases growing out of the feud heretofore mentioned as the result of much bad blood about Dallas.

CAPTAIN JACK MAKES HIS ESCAPE.

THE PITTS ON THE WAR PATH.

From the Seat of War.

LAVA-BEDS, May 13.—The Modocs are now entrenched in the crater, or mass of lava, a little to the southeast of this camp, and distant fifteen to eighteen miles. Captain Hasbrook is camped within watching distance of the enemy, with a force of 219 men.

LAVA-BEDS, May 14, 7 P. M.—One of the sentries reports hearing firing in a easterly direction from camp at an early hour this morning.

CAMP SOUTH OF TULE LAKE, May 15, 10 P. M.—The report is confirmed that the Indians have secured a strong position and intend to give battle, and that they are making bold in their army, but the news signaled to Boyle's camp this afternoon is to the effect that the Indians have again escaped, taking three different trails. The commands of Mason and Hasbrook are in pursuit.

May 16th, 5 P. M.—No news received from scouting parties to-day.

Donald McKay is in camp recovering from his attack of pleurisy and rheumatism.

May 16th, 2 P. M.—The latest news is that the Modocs are now encamped in the Snow Mountains, twenty miles south of Sorass or Dry Lake. Hasbrook has started in that direction. Mason remains in the lava-bed. Pery's command is cruising among the southern borders of the lava-bed and is likely to come in contact with the Indians, probably in ambush.

Donald McKay thinks the Indian killed in the recent engagement and brought in by the Warm Spring Indians was the notorious Boston Charley. The face was too much disfigured by the wounding process to render the identification complete.

SACRAMENTO, May 18.—Governor Booth has ordered seventy-five stand of arms supplied to the settlers of Scott Valley, with which to protect themselves against Indian depredations.

The Pitt River Indians to the number of about three hundred warriors, gathered together, and were in council, having been called there by Old Dick, the head chief. Dick is peaceably inclined and friendly toward the whites, and the settlers there have every confidence in him.

The Arizona *Glacier*, of May 10th, says that troop D, First Cavalry, by command of General Schofield, have been ordered to California to engage in the Modoc war.

SACRAMENTO, May 20.—Governor Booth received a letter from General Schofield informing him that the services of a company of volunteers, to the number of fifty, will be accepted on the following terms: They to find their own arms and ammunition, the Government to furnish them with rations, and the company when organized, to report for service to Gen. Davis at the lava-bed.

An army officer just from Arizona says that among Apache warriors in Camp Verde Reservation, twenty are discontented, and that 230 of them had left and gone forth on the war-path again.

YREKA, May 21.—The regular courier arrived at a late hour last night, bringing news that the Modocs were out to the south and west of the lava-bed, causing fears that they were endeavoring to get around on Butte Creek and Bogus.

From Capt. Myers, just from Big Valley we learn further items concerning the Big Valley Indians. From Egg Lake on Pitt River trails have been found leading toward the lava-beds and Modoc camp which shows that there has been constant communication with the Modocs since hostilities commenced. The Indians have been seen here and there occasionally, and not long ago a council of fifty warriors was held at Willow Creek. Chief Paddy Dick and his Big Valley band of thirty being present. The whites hearing of all these doings got an Indian named Jack, who was among the whites in Shasta Valley, to go and find out what they were about. When he reached there, one warrior said they could whip the whites and would help the Modocs, and then stopped, a warrior having cautioned him on account of Jack's presence. The Indians looked toward the light. Shortly after, Jack talked with Paddy Dick, the chief of the Big Valley band, telling him he could not whip the whites, which caused an angry dispute, in which Pat used very insulting language towards Jack. When Hasbrook's command was sent through Big Valley, the Pitt Rivers were excited and badly scared, as though guilty of attempting treachery, and kept up at their natural post on the head of Juniper Creek in the Sierra Nevada range—a very rocky place where they have plenty of water, and a locality in which Gen. Crook lost a great many men in attempting to carry. The Indians professed great friendship at that time, and they now where they were going, the Pitt Rivers began to act as before. Another Indian, raised among the whites, called Sam, who works at the hotel in Adin, got mad at a lot of them one day, and after cursing them awhile, asked why you talk peace here and war at rancherie? Why not talk here same as at rancherie? The Pitt Rivers have threatened to kill Sam and also Jack and his brother for posting the whites. They endeavor to make out that they tell lies, and the whites have great confidence in them.

At the council which was held at Fall River last week, Doten said every Indian in the neighborhood was undoubtedly there as none could be seen along the river or in the valley, as usual, when he came through.

The Pitters are coming from their country, some of them undoubtedly with the Modocs. Twenty-five Pitters were lately seen in Surprise Valley, but they suddenly disappeared, no one knew where. Old Shavehead, round tailed of the Hot Creek band, goes off to fight the Indians, but he does not fight, they will be forced to go on reservation, and if he could have had his way, the Pitt River tribe would have been with the Modocs at the start. There are many belonging to the tribe who are eager for a fight, and the long delay in whipping the Modocs will soon get them on the war path. If the war against the Modocs had been prosecuted during the winter, when it was impossible to traverse the mountains, the Modocs could have been easily whipped and the delay caused by the mis-

erable Peace Commission hunting many thousands of Indians on the war path. It is also said that a large amount of ammunition has been sold in the eastern Sierras from some of the stores, ostensibly to the men, to be resold to Indians, as the men's city was more than the whites could use for years. Some of the settlers say that in case of trouble, should they need ammunition, they would have to go to the Indians to get it.

CAMP SOUTH TULE LAKE, May 20.—Lieutenant Bontecou reports the Modocs at war among themselves. The day after the battle near Sorass or Dry Lake, two thirds of the warriors decided that there was no sense continuing the contest. Some of the Modocs even made bold to say they would not fight any more except in self defense. Jack and Boyd were at this disaffection, and threatened to kill the recreant warriors. Finally he agreed to a cessation of hostilities, and dispersed the warriors from their encampment. Then he called together a few of his braves, collected the finest weapons, ammunition and horses, and started for the Pitt River country. The Modocs fought by Hasbrook's command under Captain Jackson at first, and routed afterwards. The main command under Hasbrook stirred them up a little. The Modocs stampeded at the approach of the soldiers.

May 20, 10:30 A. M.—Latest advices state that the Modocs have been seen along the road between here and Van Brunt's.

JACKSONVILLE, May 21.—A company of forty-five volunteers from Douglas county, under Capt. Rogers passed through here yesterday ahead of the way to the front. This makes 165 men who have left here for the Modoc country.

The Capitol Building.
We have this from the *Statesman* of Saturday:

We called at the office of the Capitol Commissioners yesterday afternoon to look at some of the plans on file from San Francisco, and from Portland. We examined the latter more particularly because the drawings showing the elevations seemed to us to exhibit something like the size and cost of building proper for the State to undertake. This plan is from Cambien & Gilbert, architects, Portland. The building is cruciform—having four wings, too long and too short. The front elevation shows the longer wings, one hundred feet long each, and with the centre one main front, making an entire front of two hundred and sixty feet. The building is three stories high, seventy five feet, with a dome in the centre one hundred and seventy-five feet high. The ground floor contains a number of committee rooms, offices, etc., and the apparatus for heating the structure of the Senate Chamber and Assembly Hall are on the first floor, in the opposite long wings. The Senate Chamber is 60 by 75 feet, 83 feet high; the Assembly Hall is 75 by 90 feet high, with a dome 125 feet high, and is 70 by 75 feet with high ceilings. The plan contemplates the seating of the whole building with steam. Particular attention has been paid to ventilation and acoustics. The design of architecture is plain but neat and handsome, and the proportions are admirable. Whether built of stone or brick it would be a handsome building. Accor'p'ing, is a plan also of the Capitol grounds which are tastefully laid off with walks, winding walks and lawns, with a fountain, a library, etc. This plan has three miles of streets, and one mile of drive, with a apple blocks and lots included for ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. The plans thus mentioned are very generally commended by all who have examined them, and the Commissioners inform us that several other plans are expected to arrive within a few days. The whole number, so far as now known, will be seven—one from Indiana, four from San Francisco and two from Oregon.

Later advices say the plans from Krummbien & Gilbert have been adopted, and that work on the ground was to be commenced last Monday.

Just So.—The editor of the *Roseburg Post-Graph* who knows what he is talking about, and where the Administration party is drifting, thus speaks:

"Many of our Republican exchanges are allowing themselves to rest in fancied security in the belief that the Democracy is dead, and so far buried as to be no danger to the future supremacy of the Republican party. Upon what basis such an idea can be built is beyond our comprehension. The Democratic party has been dead and buried a long time, but it has risen many times, and at least so claimed by its opponents, but, like the vegetation of Spring, it comes forth, and buds at each return of a political campaign. It is folly for us to think that victories achieved will be a guarantee for future success."

TAKE NOTICE.—The law prescribes a penalty of fine and imprisonment of every person guilty selling arms and ammunition to Indians. Dealers in these articles are hereby notified that violations of this law will be rigorously prosecuted.

T. B. GREENE, Supt. Indian Affairs.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The *Bulletin* has seen last Friday says: "News has been received here of the death of the Countess de Portales; daughter of Ben Holladay, Esq. The unexpected and sad event occurred at Chicago yesterday. This lady had resided here for a considerable time, and had made many friends, who will deeply deplore her untimely death. It will be a heavy blow, a deep and poignant grief to her family. She left here with her husband a few weeks ago, and was on the way to New York and Europe. Her death was the result of an attack of bilious intermittent fever. She was woman of rare intelligence, sweet disposition, and varied accomplishments. How little death is a respecter of persons! In seen in his selection of a victim in one so young and apparently so favored of fortune.