

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JUNE 6, 1873. Going Back on Themselves.

The most complete somersault in a political point we have recently seen has been taken by the Radicals of Portland on the question of Chinese labor. They have actually passed a set of resolutions condemnatory of heathen labor, and thus planted the axes squarely on the position held for years by the Democracy of this State. The Bulletin endorses these resolutions emphatically and the Radicals are loud in their denunciation of the heathens now. Our readers will remember how the present editor of the Bulletin abused Gov. Grover and all others during the last campaign for their opposition to Chinese labor, and there was no end to the ridicule heaped upon the Democratic party for its opposition to this class of labor. But the time appears to have come when the laboring people of Portland have awakened to the realities of the situation, and they now demand that the white people shall have the preference over the heathens. These white laborers do the voting, and in order to catch them, these Radical leaders are playing the hypocrite and deceiver for the time being to get votes to elect them to office. It is too late a date for these Radicals now to denounce their favorites, and they cannot make the honest voters believe that their present opposition to heathen labor has any superiority in it whatever. The Democracy have universally condemned the bringing here of Chinese to compete with our white laborers, and the Radicals have, until now, ridiculed and laughed at our opposition. If the Chinamen had votes, these Radicals would not have passed these resolutions, and it is only a trap to catch votes, which the honest laborers will readily see. Their entire party from the National to the State Government, have universally held at all attempts on the part of the Democracy to prevent the importation of Chinese, and have taken away every barrier which was calculated to deter them from coming. They have even gone so far as to give rich steamboat corporations subsidies to enable them to bring these heathens to our shores at a nominal price, and they have been imported by the steamship load at the Government expense.

This dodge on the part of the Radicals is another evidence of the devil reviving sin. There is no telling what hats they will put out for unsuspecting voters to swallow when they want office. The position taken by Governor Grover and the Democratic party, heretofore, now receives the hearty endorsement of the Portland Radicals. Would it not be interesting reading to see the articles written on this subject last Spring by the present editor of the Bulletin and the Radical speeches made, side by side with the present position of the Radical party of Portland on this subject. Consistency is no part of the Radical party's creed.

Senator Mitchell's Statement.

In today's issue we publish Senator Mitchell's defence in regard to certain charges made against him in the Pittsburg (Penn.) papers. He acknowledges the charges as made to be true and appears to deny nothing except that portion which relates to his leaving his partner to pay an indebtedness of the firm of which he was a member. This is of but little consequence, and the defence sufficiently shows that if at the time he left he was indebted, he has since then paid it off and financially speaking, his defence is complete. But Mr. Mitchell failed to answer the charge, which, if true, would be a criminal act, that his wife in the East obtained a divorce only three or four years ago, while Senator Mitchell has been married in this State for more than double this length of time. His "yearful indiscretions" might be overlooked and passed by in silence, but the charge that he had a wife when he was married, is one which is serious, and we hoped that, as a matter of justice to himself and those most interested, Mr. Mitchell would have made a complete and honest statement of the facts in regard to this matter. We certainly have no desire to injure the feelings of Mr. Mitchell, and are willing to throw the mantle of charity over all the charges made with the exception of the one which he fails to explain. His entire defence is a confession, and as his course in this State has been, as far as we know, honorable and upright, we have no desire to inflict criticism in this matter, because we differ with him politically. It goes above party considerations, and involves the fair name of one of its highest and most honored representatives, and the State must share the disgrace which this scandal has brought to the surface. We hope that this matter will be cleared up, and that Mr. Mitchell will stand acquitted of the serious charge which remains unexplained.

Mr. Mitchell's explanations will prove anything but satisfactory to the public unless he clears up the charges he has failed to answer in the accusations brought against him.

The Surrender of Captain Jack.

The Modoc war appears to be ended, and Capt. Jack and his entire crew of murderers are now in the hands of the Federal troops. The question now is, what is to be done with these red murders for their crimes. There ought to be but one answer, and that is, that they should be speedily tried for the murders they have committed and suffer the penalty of the law, as any other murderers would. They are indicted by the Circuit Court of Jackson county for the murder of eighteen settlers on Lost River, in this State, and all who escape the penalty of the law for the murder of Canby and Thomas, should be apprehended and tried by the civil authorities of our State and suffer the consequences. A healthy administration of justice against these blood-stained devils will learn them a lesson which will not soon be forgotten by those who may survive, and we believe that justice and the blood of the innocent settlers demands that they shall pay the penalty of their bloody crimes. We hope that child's play in this matter is at an end, and that no false sympathy in behalf of the murders will prevail. Let justice be done to the dead as well as the living, and give the guilty a speedy trial and an adequate punishment for their crimes. This is what the people of this coast demand. Nothing short of this will be satisfactory. We have no desire that our soldiers be called upon to slay themselves by a cold-blooded massacre, nor do we believe that General Davis has any such intention; but we insist, nevertheless, that the surrendered Modocs be made to answer for their crimes. The pernicious practice of treating savages as returned prodigals when they find murder and robbery not profitable or profitable is one that must give way to more rational means. The case of the surrendered Modocs is a good opportunity for taking a new departure. We do not admit the principle that when a man surrenders to the law he thereby cleanses himself of guilt. We therefore submit that the surrendered Modocs should be tried by civil courts, and when their crimes are proven, judicially hanged. It is the only possible way of escaping the difficulty, and no smirking sentimentality should be allowed to interfere with its solution.

"It."—Says the Cincinnati Enquirer: "If the President will do what a Washington special says he intends to do, appoint a man for Chief Justice, independent of political considerations, and one whom the lawyers of the country would endorse," why not take either Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, or Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts? They stand in the very front rank of the profession. They are men of brains and they have immense legal experience. Then there is Wm. M. Everts, of New York, and Wm. S. Groves, of Ohio. Either of those gentlemen would make able and dignified Chief-Justices, and the country would be satisfied with them."

A PROPER MOVE.—Governor Grover sent the following telegram to the Secretary of War on the 4th inst. We are glad the Governor has made this demand, and we hope the murderers will be readily given up. The dispatch reads: EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SALEM, Oregon, June 4, 1873. To the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—As to the Modoc outlaws now in custody of the United States military authorities I most respectfully request that those now standing indicted in the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Oregon, for the crime of murder, who are not amenable to military execution, be delivered to the civil authorities of this State for trial and punishment. If they have a legal defense, based either upon amnesty or upon denial of guilt, let the defense be pleaded before the proper tribunal. (Signed) L. F. GROVER, Governor of Oregon.

INCONSISTENT.—The Radical State Convention of Ohio adopted resolutions denouncing the members of Congress who voted the back pay steel, yet had no word of condemnation for Grant who approved the bill and made it a law. Why this partiality? He was more guilty than they, for the bill gave him an increase of salary to the amount of \$25,000 per annum, while it gave the members of Congress an increase of only \$5,000 per annum. Come, gentlemen Radicals, go the entire way in this matter, and when you denounce the \$5,000 steel, don't ignore the \$25,000 one. According to a cash computation, Grant is five times as guilty as the Congressmen.

James Gordon Bennett is in love with a Danish princess.

FROM THE MODOCS.

Jack has Surrendered and the War is Ended.

From Green's Camp, Langell's Valley, Lost River, Oregon, we have the following dispatch, under date of May 31st, evening: After a thorough examination of the Modoc captives gathered in during the present war, under Colonel Green, it is ascertained that the last band netted us thirty-four men, women and children, thirteen of them being able-bodied warriors. We also obtained sixteen rifles of various patterns, one hundred and thirteen cartridges and several lean and hungry ponies.

Boston Charley and Seonchin are anxious about the disposition to be made of them. The former murdered Dr. Thomas and the latter mutilated Meacham. Boston and Seonchin look like desperadoes. Each carries his character in his face. Boston is about twenty-eight and Seonchin is fifty. The boldest warrior of the band is Sear-faced Charley, a man of 30 years, quick, wiry and weighing 150 pounds. He takes his name from an angry scar on his right cheek, which is the relic of a wound received years ago by a stage accident. He is the only warrior who would not cease fighting and lay down his gun at the first light on Lost River. Dr. Cabins, a Yankee and a tall surgeon who piloted the Modocs into camp this morning, after sleeping all night in their retreat, says of Captain Jack, that he presented a most woe-begone appearance. The wily warrior sat upon a rock in the center of the country, rich in furs and yards back from the crest of a bluff, and seemed as lonely as his surroundings. He was wrapped in a faded army blanket and his head was buried in his hands. His sister, Mary, captured at Willow Creek day before yesterday, talked to him with a few rays of light, and he will enter our camp. He was sullen and had little to say. He did promise that he would surrender to-day. In the night he stole away. The Modocs say that Jack is insane. There is much method in his mania. He sees the end of the country, and taking advantage of the dog's practice by sharp whites. At present he is thought to be in this neighborhood with from three to five warriors, there are twelve Modoc warriors at large now.

Scouts were made to-day in three sections of the country, rich in furs, under Col. Perry, Major Trimble and Major Gesson. At last accounts the scouting had developed nothing new. Modoc captives with whom I have conversed say that more of the Modocs will certainly surrender in a few days, and that they will be active scouting by the First Cavalry and the Light Battery of the Fourth Artillery.

The war with the Modocs, as a tribe, is over. Fighting after guerrilla fashion will probably continue until the last outlaw is captured or killed.

Captain Hizer's Company of Oregon Volunteers, numbering forty, arrived in this valley last evening and bivouacked near us. They will have to do some little scouting to-day.

A dispatch written at 2 P. M. on June 1st, from "Applegate Mansion," Clear Lake, California, says: "This morning the troops at the camp in Langell's Valley were divided into several parties and sent on scouts after the deserting Modocs. Just as the scouting parties, left, the Modoc captives, with the exception of Bogus Charley, Hooka Jim, Steamboat Frank and Shaek-nasty Jim, were sent to this ranch in charge of Lieutenant Taylor, of the Fourth Artillery, and a detachment of men, with your correspondent also came. This is General Davis' headquarters at the present time. The Modocs are anxious to learn what disposition will be made of Seonchin."

THE LATEST. APPLEGATE HOUSE, CLEAR LAKE, CAL., June 1, 3:30 P. M.—A series of prolonged yells and cheers aroused the camp from a pleasant siesta half an hour after the departure of my last courier, General Davis, General Wheaton and other officers, and all the men rushed from the house and tent to find the cause of the uproar, and at once the whole camp was in commotion. Down the level plain, north of the house, was a grand array of mounted horsemen. The steeds rushed forward at a furious rate and soon neared the groups of spectators scattered about the premises.

Captain Jack is captured! shouted a sturdy Sergeant. Again the valley echoed with cheers and yells. The mounted command was that of Perry. He had returned from a scout of twenty-three hours. Three miles above the mouth of Willow Creek, at half-past ten o'clock this morning, a fresh band of Spring Indians struck hot trail. After a brief search the Modocs were discovered. Colonel Perry sounded the Indian retreat. His men were bound to fight. Suddenly a Modoc shot out from the rocks and fired a shot which killed a Spring Indian and a said "Jack wanted to surrender." Three scouts were sent to meet Jack. He came out cautiously, glanced about him a moment, and then, as if giving up all hope, boldly came forward, unarmed, and held out his hand to his visitors. Then two or three of the five squads and seven children darted forth and joined him in the surrender.

The command that made this famous scout was the first Squadron of the First Cavalry, Col. D. Perry, Troop H, Major Trimble, and Medical Officer Assistant Surgeon De Witt. The guides were C. Putnam and H. H. Applegate. Jack is about forty years of age, five feet eight inches in height, and compactly built. He has a large and well-formed head and a face full of individuality. Although dressed in old clothes, he looks every inch a chief. He does not speak to any one. The Modocs are grouped in a field near the house, and surrounded by a guard. Spectators gaze into Jack's face with eager interest, but he needs them not. He is still as a statue.

Horace Greeley's life was insured for \$100,000, and it has been paid. The Tribune gets the benefit of it.

Something for Farmers to Consider.

A farmer writing to the Rock Island Argus gives the following sensible ideas to the tillers of the soil. He says: "The tillers of the soil are just now anxiously considering whether they are to become the 'drawers of wood and drawers of water,' to the various corporate interests that have been imposed upon them through their short-sighted statesmanship, or whether there is yet a hope by peaceful means to throw of the tyrant that is undermining the very foundations of the producing interests of the country. After a careful survey of the whole subject, we feel entirely satisfied that there is but one way out of the difficulties that beset this class, and that is by making their interests a political issue in every election where officers are to be chosen that can in the least affect their interests, and then combine and elect such men only as are identified therewith. This course, if adopted, will bring speedy relief, because there is a clear majority whose interests are identical. If party bigotry can prevent the carrying out of this plain expedient, it will be on account of a perverseness against which even the gods are powerless.

The farmers justly condemn the extortionate charges and unjust discriminations of the railways, but it is not a singular fact that thousands of those very producers who are londest in their anathemas against the railways, having all along voted for men to represent them in Congress who they knew, or might have known, were in favor of imposing a tax upon them which in the aggregate is as enormous as that taken by railways, if not more so? A tax of twenty-five dollars for steel rails, and forty for chairs, and fifty for spikes per ton, is a heavy tax, but that is what railways have to pay under the present tariff. Of course we have to pay all back again to them in their charges; and then again, we pay for all the steel used in our agricultural implements from thirty to forty-five per cent of a tax, and on iron used from twenty to thirty dollars per ton. And then again, we are compelled to pay a tax of twenty per cent on all descriptions of lumber used for building, fencing, &c. The tax on the articles might be exempted upon principle of patriotism, if it brought any revenue into the treasury, but it does nothing of the kind; it goes directly into the pockets of the iron and lumber manufacturers, then when the people get restless under these heavy burdens, they use some of it to organize a little Credit Mobilier ring in Congress to quiet the matter, as they did the Iowa land titles, in favor of those who pay for the quieting. Both the iron and lumber manufacturers have for years been successful in exacting similar manufactures of other nations; wood, and the markets of the world. In 1871 we exported iron to Canada, West Indies, France, Mexico, Sandwich Islands, Haiti, San Domingo, and the Central American States; wood, and the manufacturers of wood, to nearly every country on the globe, and yet the millions must be taxed to protect these interests against the pauper labor of Europe! That is the argument, but to use a slang phrase, it is getting exceedingly thin.

A CARD.—I understand that one Biles has been circulating a report that the W. R. Transportation Company are about to sell out, or have sold out. As there is no foundation whatever for such a report, I hereby pronounce it a falsehood. No such thing has been proposed or contemplated by the Company.

B. GOLDSMITH, President W. R. T. Co. The Biles above referred to has since published a card in which he denies having "circulated" any such report. Of course he hasn't. Biles is a bully good fellow, but he will steamboat when he can.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.—The New York Nation, a strong Radical journal, says it is a national disgrace to have the United States used to sustain a State government, in Louisiana which a committee of the United States Senate has declared to be utterly unconstitutional and fraudulent. This is a true, yet it is in perfect keeping with the record of the Radical party. The whole history of that party is made up of a series of outrages quite as flagrant as this treatment of Louisiana, and posterity will marvel how a people claiming to be free could tolerate such trampling upon the rights of freemen.

The constituents of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio want him to resign because he voted for the salary steal. He replies that if he ought to resign for voting for the bill the President ought to resign for signing it. We are disposed to think that Mr. Garfield's constituents are right, too. Let them both resign.

The Convention of Governors met at Atlanta on the 20th. A resolution was adopted that cheap transportation was the only subject for discussion.

Mrs Carl Schurz has been left \$170,000 by a relative in Hamburg.

A Statement to the People of Oregon.

Inasmuch as certain articles have appeared in newspapers of recent dates regarding in serious terms my conduct in my native State (Pennsylvania) in early life, I submit to the people of Oregon who have known me personally for 13 years, the following statement and evidence in answer to the charges made in such articles. In so far as the charges first put in circulation by an anonymous correspondent, impute to me any dishonesty, I deny them, and as to all others, positively, unequivocally and absolutely, and pronounce them and their authors unworthy of credit to the people of Oregon, that though it is a fact that I had my misfortunes in early life and encountered domestic troubles of painful character, resulting in separation and divorce—troubles which I trust some generous indulgence will permit me to pass in silence—it is my privilege to be able to testify that at the time that I resided in Pennsylvania, I committed no wrong, nor did any act, that has ever lost me the confidence or esteem either of my former law partner there, Col. John M. Thompson—whom the articles in question charged me with wronging—or of any one else who had intimate knowledge of my history that he had; and so far as all the charges against me which have been made, I prefer, rather than giving my own statement, to abide by the testimony herewith submitted, coming as it does from men of prominent and unimpeachable integrity, most of whom know personally my whole history in Pennsylvania from earliest childhood, and all of whom have full knowledge of my reputation there now.

My entire confidence that I ever wronged by former partner, Col. Thompson, or any other man in Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, out of one cent of any amount of money, or ever attempted to do so, is untrue. That I ever had any difference or difficulty with that gentleman, or charged, or in any manner or for any reason, is equally false. On the contrary, I have known him still have his confidence and respect.

It is true that at the time I left Pennsylvania for my firm, of which Col. Thompson and myself were the only members, had an unsettled business, including an amount of outstanding accounts in which I had a large interest. The firm was also indebted in certain amounts. Before leaving the firm I took care to settle up all my interest in said firm, together with certain other property, which at the time was held in the name of my partner, and without the loss of one cent to any one. In the settlement of this account, I was aided by a very able attorney, who existed of a few hundred dollars, which I subsequently paid; and in support of the same, there were made, as well as in evidence of the confidence in which I am held today by my old friends and acquaintances in Pennsylvania, I herewith submit a dispatch, received by me on the 27th inst., from said law partner.

BRIDGE, PA., MAY 27, 1873. To J. H. MITCHELL, UNITED STATES SENATOR: No man in Pennsylvania ever lost a cent of money, or any other interest, in the firm of which you were a partner, and I have and desire to ever maintain the confidence and good will of every man who knows you. Fear nothing from me, and I assure you that I will not desert you while they know the whole truth of the case. Your record here is as good as mine in any way you think proper. JOHN M. THOMPSON.

Without conceding that it is the right of any man to interfere with my right to my domestic affairs before the law, I simply state that misfortune in relation to the business of the sole cause of my course in leaving my native State, and favor that I was and am a just man, and that I am not with the facts. As an evidence of the truth of what I say, and as further evidence of my integrity, I herewith submit a telegram from Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, of Pittsburg, Pa., for a copy of which I am indebted to a gentleman in Philadelphia, a gentleman who has known me intimately from childhood, and is a member of the Constitutional Convention of that State, and whose integrity will not be questioned by any man who knows him.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY 27, 1873. To JOHN H. MITCHELL: In leaving Pennsylvania it was not alleged, I believe, that you were a partner in any one but your Pennsylvania law partner, Col. John M. Thompson, and I believe that you do not owe him anything; and further, that your relations with him continue to be of a most harmonious character, and I believe that no man in Pennsylvania ever lost a dollar in consequence of your leaving the State. The fact that you are a member of the State was understood to be to get rid of trouble from an entirely domestic matter, and I believe that you are a just man, and that you are a member of the Constitutional Convention of that State, and whose integrity will not be questioned by any man who knows him.

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Samuel A. Purviance and Col. John M. Thompson, whose testimonial are herewith submitted. In conclusion, I submit upon consideration, not of sympathy, but of simple justice, whether in the light of the statements and evidence here presented, and of my deportment among you for the past thirteen years, I am entitled to your future confidence, respect, or deserve your condemnation. I stand to-day strong in the full consciousness that in reference to the matters alleged, I have been actuated by no evil intentions; and feeling and knowing that I have presented these matters in all candor, and with your judgment I shall remain content.

JOHN H. MITCHELL, L. PORTLAND, OREGON, MAY 31, 1873.

Telegraphic News Summary.

New York, May 28.—Efforts to negotiate in Europe the \$6,000,000 in bonds of the San Joaquin branch of the Central Pacific Railroad have failed, nor has any considerable amount been placed of their Oregon & California Railroad bonds. Meanwhile the European demand for American and other securities has ceased. Huntington's Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company are unable to work off the \$2,000,000 on bonds, greatly needed for the consummation of that enterprise.

New York, May 26.—Jay Gould is said to be about leaving this city for the west to participate in the election of Directors of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad Company. The bulk of the stock is held by Jay Gould, Horace Clark and Augustus Schell, or their allies. The horse disease, which visited this city last fall, has re-appeared in the stables of the Cony Island club in Brooklyn, and the manes are now sick, and there have been two fatal cases. The Tribune has advised that \$15,000 or \$20,000 will be collected in this city, to assist in placing beyond the possibility of want the widow of Gen. Canby, who died penniless. "Starbuck" was driven to a road wagon on the Fleetwood course yesterday. She made the first quarter in 24 1/2 seconds, and the second quarter in 33 1/2, making the half mile in 1:17 1/2, the fastest half mile ever trotted to a road wagon by any horse except "Dexter."

A gentleman, late an officer of the United States Volunteer corps, declares that while recently in New Orleans he had been offered the command of an expedition then being organized to move on to Mexico. He was told the advance guard was to be composed of 5,000 men, consisting of Texans and others, to be commanded by James Longstreet, late of the Confederate army, now of the Kellogg militia. He was further informed that the United States Government knew and sympathized with the movement, and would aid it in every way possible. Also that enlistments for the purpose were being made in Mobile and other points in the Southwest.

HALIFAX, June 3.—News has been received here of the total wreck of the missionary ship "Spring" in the New Hebrides. The vessel was built ten years ago by the Presbyterians of these Provinces for missionary service in the South sea. MEMPHIS, June 4.—For the past ten days a disease, presumed to be cholera, has prevailed here, but no alarm was felt until yesterday, when physicians generally agreed it was cholera, some classing it sporadic, others Asiatic. Thus far, its ravages have been chiefly confined to negroes and the laboring classes. In the absence of an organized Board of Health, it is difficult to estimate the number who have died. The doctors say the disease, if promptly attended to, yields readily to treatment. Among the victims was Geo. Moore, of the Oregon Transfer Company, who died last night. Reports from the river towns below here say the disease prevails there also. There is but little excitement here with regard to it.

New York, June 4.—General Van Dusen has written another letter, in which he says a more indefensible outrage than the whole treatment of himself and associate Commissioners by the press of this country he cannot conceive of. Contracts for covering the court yard and for adding to the machinery, had at Vienna, said the writer to have been given with an agreement that five per cent was to have been paid to the Commissioners having charge of the job were awarded by McElrath, who sits in judgment on his former associates. He says all the charges made are baseless falsehoods, and that neither man nor man shall wrest from him with impunity the spotless reputation of a lifetime.

New York, June 4.—There is no truth whatever in the stories that the Cabinet had discussed the proposition or disposition of the captured Modocs. The reported statements of the different views expressed by Sherman and Delano is probably based on the well known differences between the military and civil authorities relative to the Indian question. PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The woolen Mill of Jno. Brown & Sons, on Eighth street, below Tasker, was burned early this morning and totally destroyed. Loss about \$1,200,000; insurance, \$1,450,000, mostly new in New York.

New York, June 31.—The Brooklyn Eagle says Beecher and his friends have determined to take definite action in the Bowen-Tilton-Beecher scandal. It was resolved a meeting of the Plymouth Church Denominers, on Friday evening, to at once proceed to the Indiana question. Bowen is said to be in Indianapolis. Westchester, Pa., John Hecman ex-member of Congress, is dangerously ill, with little hopes of recovery.

Gov. Grover on last Tuesday, appointed Jeremiah Doherty, of the Dalles, a member of the Board of Commissioners, for the construction of the wagon road from Sandy, along the south bank of the Columbia river, to the Dalles, vice Geo. W. Waldron, resigned.

The Mountaineer of last Saturday says: "The farmers of Fifteen Mile creek report having had a severe frost on Tuesday night that out the growing corn, potatoes and other vegetables. We are informed, however, that the grain and grass crops are doing exceedingly well."

Summary of State News Items.

Nearly all the horses in Wasco county are sick.

Col. C. A. Reed, of Salem is putting the lava beds on canvas.

There are sixty men at work on the Albany and Santiam Ditch.

Measles and epizooty still afflict the good people and horses at Albany.

The Commercial Mills, in Yamhill county, pay 80 cents per bushel for wheat.

Nearly a carload of furs were shipped from Roseburg on Thursday of last week.

The State University building at Eugene City is being pushed rapidly forward.

A camp meeting will be held near Dayton, commencing Thursday, June 26th 1873.

In the Glazo-Whitley damage suit the jury awarded the plaintiff \$50 damages.

Postoffice at Portland has been moved to the Masonic Temple, on Third street.

Corvallis is talking about the fine style in which they will celebrate on the 4th of July.

The excavation for the foundation of the Capitol buildings at Salem has been completed.

It is now decided that the coming Fourth of July will be appropriately celebrated in Portland.

There wasn't enough measles to go round at Roseburg, and the mannae have been substituted.

Several immigrant families, direct from Arkansas, are at present looking up homes in Linn county.

Tillamook county will, during the second week in July next have her first term of Circuit Court.

The closing exercises of the term at the Corvallis Agricultural College will begin on Monday, June 9th.

The new Cumberland church edifice at Junction City will be dedicated on the fourth Sunday in June.

Stranfer Long, of Albany, was thrown from a horse, and his arm was broken by the fall, a few days ago.

The Academy at Lafayette is improving daily. The attendance is quite large and the management excellent.

The grain belonging to the Siletz Indians on the reservation looks nicely, and the civilized farmers probably disposed.

The State Temperance Union meets at Albany, June 19th. Preparations are being made to accommodate delegates and visitors.

A general meeting has been announced among the citizens of East Portland to organize an Anti-Chinese Club in that city.

Gourley Meek has been arrested and brought back to Washington county. He is under indictment for snuffing Jacob Smith.

Mr. Levi Delano, of Good Templar's Lodge in Yamhill county, President Lane county, on the 24th ult., with 50 charter members.

A cattle fever in Wasco county is charged with having driven off more than he bought, and has been arrested and taken back to Umatilla.

From a flock of 78 yearling lambs Dan Raymond, of Douglas county, sheared 192 pounds of wool, being an average of nine pounds to the head!

Jas. McCard, sentenced from Linn county three years ago for rape, was discharged from the Penitentiary last Saturday, his term having expired.

Capt. Packard, a horse, was severely injured a few days since at his camp near Eugene City by the loss of a leg, breaking several of his ribs.

Mr. Wm. Hughes of Rock creek was chased by five Indians one day last week, but owing to the superior speed of his horse he managed to get away from them.

Judging from the tone of the La Grande Standard, much indignation is felt in Union County at the proposal to set apart the Wallawalla valley as an Indian reservation.

B. F. Dowell is collecting specimens to send to Prof. Thomas Condon, State Geologist of Oregon. He would be glad to get articles from all parts of the Pacific coast.

The Jacksonville Standard says: Freight teams are doing a good business lately, especially between this point and Roseburg, most of our dealers preferring that route.

The Multnomah Circuit Court, which will meet next Monday, will have 12 cases to dispose of, and of these 16 will be divorce suits, 60 equity suits, and 149 law suits.

John Myers, of Delphi, Indiana, died in Linn county, May 25th. He reached this State about a month ago, intending to prospect this country with a view to settling here.

E. H. Sullivan and two or three children of Capt. Eastbet were thrown from a buggy two or three days since, near the Grand Ronde reservation, and seriously injured.

Mr. John Creighton, an attorney-at-law, who resided in Portland over two years, and who left here to go East last summer, committed suicide at Topeka, Kansas, on the 9th inst.

Several cases of epizooty have occurred in Yamhill county, but all have been mild. This disease is now pretty well spread throughout Oregon, but no very severe cases are reported.

J. S. Spray, the father of a family of ten persons, arrived at Corvallis from Page county, Iowa, and will probably locate in Benton county. Mr. S., like many others, is tired of cold winters.

Gen. Mart V. Brown, of the Albany Democrat, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Anniversary Address, before the Literary Society of the Corvallis College at the coming commencement.

Liberty school house, near R. C. Geer's farm, fifteen miles east of Salem, was burned down on Thursday the 29th ult. The fire was not discovered until the building was destroyed, nor its origin known.