

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JULY 11, 1873.

An Important Election.

The death of Hon. J. G. Wilson will make it necessary for an election to fill the vacancy. It will probably be called by the Governor sometime after our farmers get through with their harvesting. It is a very important election to the people of Oregon. They must not think that because there is only a Congressman to be chosen, that it is of no great importance. The Radicals will do their best to be successful, and thereby hope to gain a prestige for next June, when we are to elect an entire State ticket. Our defeat would be disastrous to us, and we must use all honorable means to succeed this fall, and with a candidate who can receive the united and hearty support of the Democracy and many liberal minded men who are disgusted with the rascality of the last Congress, there can be no doubt as to the result. The heres of men who were repeated on the line of the railroad and in Portland last year, cannot be made available this time, and besides the people will not so far lose their self-respect as to endorse the Radical party's crimes which have been brought to light since our last election. A Radical triumph in Oregon this fall would place the people in favor of the most gigantic swindling ever perpetrated by any party. Who is there among you that would go to the polls and vote for a party guilty of the great Credit Mobilier swindle? Who is willing to endorse the back-pay steed? Who is willing to endorse the Legislature that elected J. H. Mitchell to the Senate? Who is willing to endorse the rascality and extravagance of the last Oregon Legislature? These and many other outrages are to receive the people's endorsement or condemnation. No other way can they be condemned so effectually as a vote vote cast by the freemen of our State against the candidate of the party which has been guilty of these acts; and a vote for the Radical party is an endorsement of all its rascality. The election is an important one. Our defeat this fall would be followed by such demoralization which would seriously imperil our chances for success in June, 1874, at which time we have a Governor and entire State ticket to elect.

The Granite are aware what effect this election will have, and are preparing for a strong fight. The Federal clique will endeavor to harmonize all the elements in its party. But such acts as the Credit Mobilier swindle, the "back-pay steed," and the defalcations everywhere visible, are acts of turpitude that no party can defend, and the manner in which these serious charges have been treated by the Radical majority in Congress, will cause the Nation's Capitol to be infested during the next session with an audacious set of scoundrels as ever attempted to corrupt a Legislative body. Hence the necessity of having a man there who is known for his integrity.

The Democracy should place in the field its best man; one free from any taint of suspicion of whatever kind; a man in whom the people may feel proud as a representative. The Radical party have disgraced our young State already with one of its representatives, and the people will not desire to have another of the same kind. Let the Democrats work harmoniously and energetically together in this contest. No past differences should be allowed to interfere with their zeal and patriotism in behalf of a common cause. Let their aim be success, and soon we shall see the corrupt and dishonest men who have disgraced the name of a Congressman, turned out of the places they dishonored. Democrats should consult among themselves who they desire as their standard bearer; know the views of those they elect to their County Conventions, and let that body be careful not to select any man who is not in favor of the nomination of the man of their choice. In the primaries and County Conventions is the place for the voter to exercise his choice for candidates. He there knows how his neighbor stands, and let him vote for no other but those they know will represent them truly and honestly in both the County and State Conventions. Then, when the candidate is nominated, work for his success, and if we do our whole duty, our State will send a Democrat to Congress of which she will be proud.

THE "BEAST" IGNORED.—The telegraph tells us that the Washington City National Republican, Grant's Court journal, in a two column editorial yesterday morning, indorsed "Beast" Butler for Governor of Massachusetts. This indicates of course, that all the power and influence of the Administration are to be directed toward securing the elevation of Butler to the Governorship of Massachusetts, the dispatch to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.—The San Francisco *Eclectic* has entered its seventeenth volume. It is an able Democratic paper, and we are pleased to note its prosperity. May it meet with a hearty support from all classes.

A Convention.

The question has been asked us whether the nomination of a candidate for Congress would be made by the Central Democratic Committee or would we have a Convention called for that purpose. We say that a Convention should be called by all means. The Committee would probably select a satisfactory candidate for the support of the party, yet there might be such a thing as the choice of the people being defeated by the Committee. This Committee was selected with no such contingency in view as has arisen, and they were selected over a year ago. They could not claim to come directly and fresh from the people and there might be much evil result from such nomination. We believe that the people should select their delegates and thus avoid any danger. The election is an important one, and nothing should be done which will in the least degree imperil the chances of success. We do not think that it is any more the duty or privilege of the Central Committee to put out a candidate for Congress than the same body could have legally nominated and expected the people to support them, the candidates nominated by the last Convention. The Committee's prerogative goes no further than the arranging of the preliminaries for a Convention, unless the Convention confers extra powers upon it. We do not apprehend that there is any disposition on the part of the Central Committee to do anything which will injure our prospects of success, and have not the slightest idea that any move will be made by that body to usurp powers not granted to them. We want a convention called in regular form, and go into the fight with as much energy and determination to win as if we had a whole ticket to elect, and we must bring the candidate direct from the people. If there was not sufficient time for all the proceedings necessary, there might be some excuse for the Committee to nominate; but this cannot be urged, as there will at least be three or four months before the election comes off. We say that by all means let us have a regularly called Convention.

"Nice Plums."

There is nothing but corruption in the Administration of National affairs, says the San Jose *Argos*, notwithstanding the fact that Republican Conventions invariably endorse the "wise, honest and economical management" of President Grant. Every branch of the public service is disgraced by jobs, and it is impossible to believe that the President himself is not cognizant of it, if not interested in them. Under the pretext of "nice plums for the plumber," a Washington letter to a New York paper lets out a little story about Boss Shepherd. The Boss is one of Supervisor Mullett's friends, and fat jobs at Washington and elsewhere are thrown in his way. In addition to running the Board of Public Works in the District of Columbia—a fat take in itself—the Boss also runs a plumbing and gas fitting establishment, and is proprietor of the Vaux patent roofing contrivance. The roofing Mullett favors, and the Boss profits by that favor. The *modus operandi* is thus detailed:

Mullett gives Boss Shepherd an order to repair the roof of the Customhouse in New Orleans. The Boss orders a number of workmen to that point. The old roof is taken off, no matter what its condition may be, and the Vaux patent is substituted when the bill is made out, the railroad fare and traveling expenses of the workmen from Washington to New Orleans and back are charged, so also their board while in that city doing the work. The time of the men dates from the reception of the orders; the freight on the material from Washington is added to its cost, and finally a royalty is charged for the use of the patent. By this improved system the cost of the roof is trebled. But this is not all. If there is a job of plumbing or gas fitting to be done in any of the public buildings north or south, east or west, the order is given to Boss Shepherd; the workmen are sent from here; the material is supposed to be shipped from here also, as freight is charged on it. In short, the same process—minus the royalty on the patent, as in the Vaux roof job—is repeated.

DONT WANT IT.—The *Bulletin* signifies that the Radical candidate for Congress should be taken outside of Portland. If there was a doubt in the mind of any one that the Radicals were themselves satisfied that they will be beaten, this is positive evidence of the belief. Who ever heard of a Portland Radical organ, come out and say they wanted a good thing going outside of that city? If the Radicals had the least hope in the world of electing their man, Portland would not only claim him but she would be sure to get him. Of course none of the Portlanders want to be slaughtered. Not much.

NEW LOCAL.—W. R. Boone, of Salem, has taken charge of the local department of the *Evening News*. Billy is a lively boy, and will make the local department of that paper spicy.

TERMINUS QUESTION.—The various points on the Sound are greatly excited over the terminus question. As matters look now, Seattle appears to have the inside track.

Eloquent Figures.

Here is an interesting illustration, says an exchange, of the universal operation of a tariff invented, enacted, and continued to develop, protect and foster native American industry. Suppose you are an unmarried man, a boarding-house bachelor in an Eastern town, and have been such for a number of years before and since the dawn of the protective era, has there not been a perceptible increase in the price of your fare out of all proportion to the increase of your income? Of course. But whence comes this inflation for your board bill—that has produced it? Well, for one thing, the rent for that house is three times as much now as it was in 1860. An inflated currency has raised the value of the ground, and it costs twice as much to build a house now as in 1860; hence, as houses are let to pay a certain interest on money, it follows that a house costing and valued at \$100,000 must pay three times as much rent as if it only cost \$30,000. But it is owing to the increase of labor alone that the building costs so much? Not at all. Just let us tell you what the materials are taxed: The bricks, 20 per cent; cement, 20 per cent; timber, 20 per cent; iron, 50 to 60 per cent; nails, spikes, and rivets, 55 to 60 per cent; screws, 70 to 80 per cent; lead, 47 per cent; zinc, about forty per cent; slates, 40 per cent; window glass, 67 per cent; paint and varnish, 68 to 70 per cent; marble, 65 to 80 per cent; locks, 35 per cent; butts and hinges, 80 per cent, and about a hundred more articles, which it is impossible to enumerate, pay a tax in the same ratio. Not to the treasury. Oh, no! All foreign competition is to the same extent shut out, and the tax is paid to somebody at home. This is called protecting home industry. Are you not glad that you go into the hotel. Wipe your boots, you careless rustic. Do you know that carpet is taxed 70 per cent? Now, let us register. That steel pen is taxed nearly 70 per cent. Don't spill the ink, it is taxed 35 per cent. The paper in the register book is taxed 31 per cent. And now let us go to dinner. That chair you are sitting on, with all its materials, is taxed fully 45 per cent; the table napkins 30 per cent; the jug with the ice-water 45 per cent, and the glass in which you pour the water is taxed 31 per cent. The utensils, with which the dinner is cooked are taxed in average over 50 per cent, and the plates you eat from are taxed 45 per cent. We shall leave out all the tax that may enter into the viands. These are not what doubled your board. Now let us go to your bed-room; of course the carpet, as we said, is taxed 70 per cent, the sheetings and cotton fabrics on your bed are taxed 65 per cent, in average, and the blankets are taxed 149 per cent, while the very soap you use is taxed 58 per cent. Can you wonder at increased and inflated prices? But do you not feel an honest indignation when we assure you that of all these taxes not one-tenth finds its way to the treasury, while nine-tenths go to four or five manufacturers in the States; and of these only a small portion of the population profit by the grab? Such is the fact established by official figures.

ACQUITTED.—The case of the State of Oregon vs. James M. Moore, indicted for subornation of perjury, in the "Wrestling Joe" case, was submitted to the jury Thursday evening. A verdict of acquittal was rendered by the jury. We know but little of this matter, and care less. But we have seen a disposition on the part of certain papers to create public sentiment against the prosecuting witness and those who have been injured by the perjury of this man assuming to be "Wrestling Joe," that we feel justified in publishing the affidavit which he has made, and leave the reader to judge of the guilt or innocence of the parties. The document being quite lengthy, we are compelled to defer its publication until next week.

"DEAD-HEADING" is becoming unpopular in the west. The Farmers' Convention of McHenry County, Ill., recently resolved that "any being engaged in the system of free passes in the hands of our public officers, do request the person elected to the office of Circuit Judge in this district, who may hold such passes, to return the same. And further, that he will not accept or use any such pass or other favors from railroads during his continuance in said office."—*Exchange*.

Wonder if the District Judge of this Circuit still travels on the dead-head. He had better take a warning from the above.

ECONOMY.—The Government has a trio of Collectors of Customs in the Colville District, says the *Walla Walla Statesman*, who between them draw about \$5000 per annum, and the amount collected is about \$500. It looks like bad economy, this thing of spending \$5000 to collect \$500; but then this is only a specimen of the way the radicals run the "best government on earth."

The Springfield *Republican* affirms that James G. Blaine, of Maine, wants and means to be the next President of the United States, and that his only New England rival is Gen. Butler.

The Jobs of a Year.

What a single year may bring forth, the radical party has disgracefully shown. The bitter fruits of its own ill-advised sowing have been harvested in sorrow and shame. Patriots and moralists sadly deplore, says an exchange, the spread and ravages of bribery and corruption. All the terrible consequences of a people bereft of virtue and unselfish patriotism—given to licentiousness and vice—fill the future of the Republic. Cholera has scourged us; revers have plagued us, and wars have endangered our governmental existence; but within a twelve-month we have keenly felt the ravages of cholera, the anguish of fevers, and the horrors of war, in that one all pervading poison, pestiferous and destructive disease—public corruption.

The Credit Mobilier is a growth of this year. Organized for the purposes of plunder, how well it succeeded! It cost \$38,000,000 less in the treasury of the United States forever testify. It was legislated into productive contracts, helped to secret vaults of the government, nursed among the party's statesmen and gorged with the spoils of other people's money, all by the radical politicians. Whatever odium or praise it may deserve let it attach to the majority.

The gigantic and magnificent robbery of the government lands by the Pacific Railway corporation is also a product of this year of our Lord. The fairest portion of the public lands—the material for thirty great and prosperous future commonwealths has been donated to a company of private speculators to hold and enjoy it. The radical party had its ignoramus in the presidential chair, had a powerful majority in Congress and possessed the government in toto at the giving away of this immense territory of valuable land. That party is fully and unreservedly entitled to all the credit or blame of this piece of legislation.

Corruption then asserted supremacy in the States. Bribery set aside statesmanship and character, and elevated the meanest and basest scoundrels to the highest offices. This is the year of Senatorial bribery. Wherever this same party controlled the emolument and honor of that position, there some radical villain invested his thousands for the office, expecting to sell the powers thereto belonging. Therefore history will record for unborn generations that this year was remarkable for the venal purchase of office, and radicals as the name of corrupt politicians who bought and sold them. The Caldwell and Pomeroy, the Hippls and Pattersons will be held up by the impartial historian as the supreme traitors and enemies of a free republic—the corrupters of political morality and public virtue.

The Congressional theft of nearly five millions is another outgrowth of this year's radicalism. A radical party passed it, a radical President signed it, and a radical majority pocketed the ill-gotten here. How admirably this concluding steel harmonizes with the general plundering and robbing of the year. We need scarcely mention the corrupt dealings with ignorant savages, the over-governing of ten States with political comorants and swindlers, the overthrow of Republican government in Louisiana and the disgraceful scandal of our Vienna commissioners. These stand out in bold relief on the panorama of our country's politics. What shall we say then of our minor plottings and defraudings so successfully carried on in the radical governments of the States and municipalities.

With this load of corruption on its back will that party again achieve victory at the coming elections? If the dissatisfied grumblers of that organization and the democrats unite on democratic doctrines of reform and political integrity, we believe the most corrupt party this country has ever obtained will be beaten at the respective State elections during the coming fall campaigns. This will be a precursor of its total dissolution.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.—We are in receipt of the catalogue of this University for the year 1872-73. It shows the institution to be in a flourishing condition. The whole number of scholars in attendance for the year were 307, divided as follows: Collegiate, Classical, 29; Collegiate, Scientific, 30; Preparatory, 13; Academic, 112; Medical, 17. The Faculty consists of seven teachers, of which Prof. Gatch is President.

NEW PAPER.—We are in receipt of a new paper, called the *Tri Weekly Astorian*, published by D. C. Ireland, Esq., formerly of this city. It is independent in politics and devoted to news and the interests of the town and county where it is published. It is a small sheet, yet well filled with local and general news, and deserves the support of the people of Clatsop county. We wish it the best of success.

AT THEIR TRACKS.—The Radical papers have already commenced manufacturing the Democratic candidate for Congress. These fellows are extremely meddlesome in other people's business.

Not Impossible.

From the S. F. Examiner. One of the greatest evils, if not the greatest of all that threaten government and society in this country at the present hour, is the corruption of morals that is eating into the heart of our national life. It is assailing every department of our political structure and every phase of our social existence, and unless it is checked it will grow by what it feeds upon until every branch of public service becomes so hopelessly demoralized that the Government will fall an easy prey to some daring usurper and the whole edifice of American society will become a tottering ruin.

The apathy with which the daily revelations of defalcations and frauds in public office are received by the people, and the listless air with which they hear of dishonest conduct in private stations of trust are lamentably significant of moral conscience in the great body of the masses; and the increasing length of the daily criminal calendar, as well as the atrocious character of the crimes which constitute it, betoken a callousness to the ascendancy of evil taint which nothing can be more alarming to the future of our civilization.

While we boast of the present as an age of reform, social and political, it is nevertheless a fact indisputable, that it transcends in moral depravity the worst of all preceding ages. History may be challenged for the like, without findings its parallel. In this country where science and education are universal, in an epoch of enlightenment and material aggrandizement such as no century since creation's dawn can figure forth, the record of wrong-doing in official positions, and of crime in civic life is such as to stagger the belief of those who still retain faith in human destiny and hope of human progress.

From the President of the United States down to the humblest executioner, scarcely any public officer is free from imputation of malversation or neglect in the discharge of his functions, and the telegraph daily brings us accounts of crimes of various hideousness, from the terrible before the eyes of the people to the blood-curdling perdition of Wallworth, without causing more than a temporary disturbance of our attention to our ordinary daily business.

One of the worst features of all is, the despising attitude the people assume in the face of this condition of society, and a clear case of robbery of the public funds is discovered, and the exclamation is at once made: "Oh, he will get off; he has money and influence; no jury will convict, or if should, perjury will follow. A man of the rank of this officer is committed, without the slightest attempt at concealment or escape, and the cry is again that the malefactor has money, or friends, or interest of some sort, and consequently some frivolous pretext will be found for his release. From the just penalty of his act.

That there is too much foundation for this popular assumption, is the text of our remarks. Money, position, influence weigh more in this free country than in the absolute despotism of the old world, and therefore, any case of this kind, if it seems to be the attainment of wealth and power where they have that immunity, which is denied to the poor and lowly.

What is the moral of all this? It is perfectly obvious. The fault is in the people; the remedy lies with them, and unless the generation wishes to outlive the republican government established by their fathers, they will awaken to the danger and apply the remedy. It is not impossible, if they lie much longer in lethargy, that they will never celebrate the centennial of their independence.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND ROBBERY.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*, a Radical journal, says there is "too much money paid out at Washington. Besides robbing the people, the Government extravagance corrupts them. The example is bad. Simplify and economy at the national capital have been a keen rebuke to unlimited extravagance in fashionable society, which runs the nation in debt by importations of foreign goods. But prodigality and waste of the people's money amount to a crime." This is beginning to be the general view of all honest people.

INDIGNANT.—Superintendent Odenell, who is at the head of Indian affairs, and who is pretty well known in Oregon, pronounces the statement that there is swindling going on in the Indian service a falsehood. Of course, we expected Bent to say so; but that does not signify anything. Most I am not believe much he says, and we apprehend that our mutual friend James Elkins, would not be a good witness for our friend Bent, to prove his veracity by. Luttrell knew what he was talking about, we suppose.

Summary of State News Items.

The measles still afflict Douglas county.

The *Panograph* office has a young lady compositor.

Corvallis merchants pay 22 1/2 cents per lb for wool.

Wool has advanced to 22 1/2 cents in the Albany market.

Harvesting has been commenced in Southern Oregon.

R. S. Strahan has been appointed City Attorney for Corvallis.

There were four public celebrations of the Fourth in Yamhill county.

Jacob Roudshead, City Marshal of Jacksonville, died a few days ago.

Ex-Congressman Slater delivered the oration on the 4th at La Grande.

The duties paid on railroad iron at Astoria last month amount to \$9,223.

Oak Plain Grange, at Halsey, Linn county, has a membership of nineteen.

There are two cargoes of wool lying at Umatilla Landing awaiting shipment.

A man in Baker county is soliciting subscriptions for a monument to Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The average attendance at the public schools in Astoria during the past year was about 100 pupils.

At Eugene the National Anniversary was more generally celebrated than on any former occasion.

Eugene City has a man named Conroy in jail to await the action of the grand jury for stealing blankets.

The Baker City *Democrat* boasts of the comeliness of a number of stone buildings erected at that place.

During the last three years there has been paid on money orders at the Salem Post Office, the sum of \$18,000.

The body of Charles Boggs, who was drowned a fortnight since in Wallowa river, has been recovered.

The enterprising people of Weston are organizing a joint stock company for the purpose of building a grist mill.

The *Corvallis Gazette* says there were 2,500 to 3,000 people present at the celebration in that city on Friday.

Mrs. Morford, widow of the late Judge Morford, of Umatilla county, keeps a restaurant at Humboldt Bay, California.

Arrangements are being made for an extensive scale for a grand Jewish picnic to be held at Albany on the 20th inst.

A young man named Ezra Padlock accidentally shot and killed himself in Sweet Home Valley, Linn county, last week.

The Tillamook wagon road is in good condition, and a buggy may now be driven from North Yamhill to Tillamook Bay.

Oscar Miller, of Dallas, has just returned from the Ochoce mines and don't give a very flattering account of the prospect there.

Col. James Kinney, a former resident of Benton county, who has been absent several years in Central America, returned last week.

At a meeting at Astoria last Thursday \$2,300 was subscribed to the capital stock of the Astoria Farmers' Warehouse Company.

Lieutenant D. B. Rowell has been assigned to duty as military instructor in the State Agricultural College of Oregon, at Corvallis.

Albany had an Indian war dance on the Fourth inst. in the city square, and the Fourth inst. in the city square, and witnessed by numerous spectators.

The store of Shipley and Hinkley at Milwaukie, Benton county, was burglarized last Thursday night to the extent of \$100, coin, and a lot of clothing.

Complete charts of the Columbia river bar and shoals of Cathlamet Bay, six miles above Astoria, have been published by the United States Coast Survey.

John Frazier a farmer living on Birch creek, Umatilla county, shorn out 4,100 sheep this season, from which he realized 31,000 pounds of wool, sheep averaging nearly 8 lbs to the fleece.

Mr. Chalmers, of Washington county, was rather seriously injured by an infuriated cow last week. She ran one of her horns into the fleshy part of his leg and threw him up into the air.

The *Eugene Guard* says: The outside walls of the basement story of the University building are about completed. There is considerable inside brick work to be done before the joists can be laid.

The *Astorian* says: There is at this time over one hundred tons of salmon at the wharf here, shipment from fisheries along the Columbia river. The Ajax, nearly before the last, took away nearly 200 tons.

It is stated that some of the Indians on the Umatilla Reservation are dissatisfied. Some would like to go to the Wallowa, others to Simcoe, and others still to a proposed new reservation up the Columbia.

The State Treasurer advertises for the surrender of \$41,800 of State bounty bonds, and \$27,000 of State relief bonds. The proposals are to be received till August 2, 1873, at the Treasurer's office, Salem.

The City Council of Portland at its last meeting Wednesday evening elected the following officers: Auditor, W. S. Caldwell; Surveyor, W. S. Chapman; Attorney, M. F. Mulkey; Superintendent of Streets, Robt. A. Habersham.

In the case of the State of Oregon vs. J. H. Whitley, in the Circuit Court at Salem, the motion for a new trial was overruled and the defendant was granted a stay of proceedings on an appeal to the Supreme Court. Bail was fixed at \$4,000.

Mr. L. C. Burkhardt, who resides just in the eastern suburbs of Albany, has commenced the erection of a large warehouse adjoining the railroad running through his farm. It is 50x25 feet, 16 feet in the clear, and will hold 20,000 bushels of grain. He proposes to store grain at two cents per bushel, sacked.

A new paper, called the *Pendletonian*, has been started at Pendleton, Umatilla county.

The Salem fire bell was broken while sounding an alarm on Monday night. It cost \$800.

Judge S. E. Barr, formerly of Portland, has been appointed Inspector of Customs at Oysterville, W. T.

Gold findings paying \$4 per day to the diggers, have been discovered on the Middle Fork of the Santiam river five miles below Donica's bar.

Mr. Wm. Hartman has been awarded the contract for the iron work of the new steamboat that is being built at Portland for the W. R. T. Co.

There were three funerals at Jacksonville on Sunday, the 20th ult., a very unusual circumstance in that place. The deceased were all adults.

Some slippery customer tried to get the proceeds of a concert at Salem on the evening of the Fourth by stealing the Treasurer's cash drawer, but it had been emptied.

J. M. Walker, who is surveying the Nealeton Valley, says that four hundred settlers could each find one hundred and sixty acres of good land subject to entry in the valley.

The Fourth at Hillsboro is reported by the *Forest Grove Independent* as having passed off pleasantly and successfully. There was fine music and some good speeches.

The down train of the 4th ran over a boy of J. S. M. Van Cleve on the trestle work near East Portland. The boy was, of course, badly hurt, but it is thought he will recover.

Mrs. Thos. Eyan, wife of the proprietor of the Luss House, Portland, was thrown from a wagon in which she was riding Thursday morning and injured so severely that it is feared she cannot live.

Two Baker City fellows have been arrested for selling whiskey to Indians. The Officers in Oregon seem determined that that thing shall be stopped, and all right minded people approve.

Spargue Holman of Portland, who had been out since we last saw him, was found Friday morning dead, in the earth vault of the Central Market, into which he had fallen in an epileptic fit.

The many friends of A. Holland, better known as "Mamie," will regret to learn that he is lying quite low at Eight Mile Creek, in Wasco county. Mr. Holland was for many years a citizen of this place.

The La Grange *Scout* says the Commissioners were much surprised when they first entered the Wallowa valley, the valley being of a greater magnitude and presenting an opening for agriculture and stock raising they had little dreamed of.

W. F. Benjamin, of Galesville, Douglas county, informs the *Panograph* that crops in that section are good; the mining season has been a usually favorable one—as a general thing more so than usual, and excepting in his vicinity is prospering.

Our Pendleton correspondent under date of the 4th inst. says: "The farmers are busy harvesting their grain. Large black crickets are in such countless numbers in parts of the country, that they destroy grain, grass and all kinds of vegetation that come in their way."

The objects of the Wool Growers' Association, recently organized at Roseburg, as set forth by the Constitution, is "for mutual protection against the prices and monopolies in whatever form they may exist, that are in any way detrimental to the interests of the producing and laboring classes. Also for giving and receiving instruction in all that pertains to agriculture; also the breeding and rearing of domestic animals and the enrichment of our homes."

The *Progressive* says: The severest hail storm ever known in Oregon, passed over Scoggins Valley in the western portion of Washington county, on the 26th ult. The storm came from the west, black fearful, with terrific thunder and lightning. Mr. S. E. Wilcox informs us that in the valley it almost destroyed the crop of wheat, and was very destructive to the most confined to this place. It killed over a hundred chickens, and had his crop into the ground. The hail in low places was piled to the depth of two feet.

Toucheing the progressive spirit of Journalism in this country, the St. Louis *Democrat* justly remarks that "the Congressman of to-day is not half as great a man in the eyes of his constituents as his predecessor of twenty years ago was; and it is not because he knows less than his predecessor knew, but because his constituents of to-day know so much more, through the newspapers, that the constituents of twenty years ago?" The *Democrat* might have added that while Congressmen are becoming less and less objects of esteem and confidence, from their notorious jobs and corrupt practices, the respectable newspaper press is continually rising higher and higher in the scale of popular regard and practical influence.

ORIENT TO BE REMOVED.—The *Tellico Blade* insists that the Senate of the United States should refuse confirmation of John A. Bingham as Minister to Japan, because of his support to the back pay bill. A majority of that body passed the bill, and the President who appointed him signed it. They are not likely to go back on themselves. There are too many Bingham in the Senate.

IS TROUBLE.—Our Radical friends are in considerable trouble about a candidate for Congress. Two of the Mitchell organs have already signified their willingness to eat the Corbett element will let them to eat. They are re anything to "harmonize" organs know that whoever date is, he will be def their generosity.