# THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JULY 25, 1873.


### To the Member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

OREGON CITY, July 16, 1873.

In consequence of a vacancy in the Chairmanship of the Democratic State Central Committee, the undersigned a member of that Committee for Clackamas county, would respectfully suggest that the members of said Committee meet at the city of Portland on Saturday, August 9th, 1873, for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching special election for member of Congress and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

It is recommended that all vacancies in the Committee be filled by the respective County Committees, in order that a full attendance may be present.

W. L. WHITE.

### The Tax Question.

On Monday next the citizens of this place are called to vote for or against a two mill tax. The purpose for which this tax is to be raised is to purchase six hundred feet of new hose for the fire department, which we are assured are badly needed. The contract for purchasing these hose has already been awarded to the Factory Company at $1 45 per foot, which would make the hose cost $870 in coin; or the Company propose to take scrip at the rate of $1 90 per foot. This would make the hose cost $1,140, or a difference of $270. This is rather a large difference between scrip and coin, and if our citizens refuse to be taxed, they will have to pay interest on this entire $1,140, and further, the issuing of this amount of city indebtedness, will cause the scrip already out to fall at least ten to fifteen cents on the dollar. Supposing that there is two thousand dollars' worth of scrip out, and the reduction will be fifteen per cent. the hose would be chargeable with this reduction, which would be $300 more, making the hose cost on the scrip basis really $1,440, or a difference of nearly one-half. This difference would have to be paid by our citizens in a year at the longest, as a portion of the scrip would be paid in for taxes, (if not all,) this year, and the balance next. While we think the Council acted hastily in this matter in ordering the hose before they received the verdict of the people, we consider that it is the best to vote for the tax, as the burden will be much less this time than it will be by augmenting the city's indebtedness. There is another thing which we have heard complained of, and that is, why did not the Council make a direct order of the hose and not give it to one of its own members to speculate upon. We are not aware of the price of the hose, but learn that they could be had at from ten to fifteen per cent. per foot less than what the contractors get. The freight on them will probably be about five or six dollars, and the balance could have been saved to the city. Another objection we have heard urged against voting the tax, that it raises more than the amount required to purchase the hose. This is true. We believe that there is nearly $600,000 worth of taxable property in the city. On this amount would be collected $1,200, while the amount required is only $870. But after deducting the expenses of collecting and the Treasurer's fees, it will reach $950, leaving a balance of $250. We think the City Council has acted hastily in this matter in not submitting the question before they entered into a contract to purchase the hose; but as the matter now stands, it will be far the best for our citizens to vote the tax than to pay for the hose a double price in city scrip, and we hope the tax-payers of the city will take a business view of this matter and not involve themselves in a debt which will be equal to at least fourteen hundred dollars for $870, and the interest on the first mentioned sum. It must be paid finally, and we regard it as a bad financial policy for a city to be in debt and paying double the market drice paid for everything it has to purchase. Let the tax be voted, and if there has been a wrong done, let the tax-payers remember it at the polls next election. This is the only way the people have of correcting the wrong.

A correspondent from Canyon City to the *Bulletin*, has this remarkable piece of information, signed by a man named Jas. W. Church:

I take the liberty to drop you a few lines in behalf of what seems to be the choice of our people for Congress in place of Wilson. The general expression here is, both from Republicans and leading Democrats, that Whitten must be the man, and I think I speak what I know when I say that he will come nearer carrying Eastern Oregon than any other man can in the Republican party.

This man Church is about as obscure an individual as Whitten himself, and we need only to remember by what an overwhelming majority Whitten was defeated by Judge McArthur to appreciate his popularity. Let the Radicals bring him out. He will prove a good subject for a corpse.

NEW DRESS.—The *Oregonian* of last Saturday came to us in an entire new dress, which makes a great improvement in its appearance. It is now the neatest as well as the ablest Radical paper published in the State.

### What He should Do—But What He will Not.

The New York *Herald* thinks that U. S. Grant has the best opportunity that was ever presented to a President to immoralize his name. If he had any sense, this is certainly true, but being in the hands of a lot of Mobilierists, back-pay thieves and other rascals and being himself an avarice money grabber, it is utterly impossible for him to do anything unless there is pay in it. The *Herald* says after giving a number of things what in its opinion he should do: He should concentrate his domestic policy upon two points—the reconstruction of the South and the payment of the national debt. To be sure there is nothing very attractive in prosy labors of this kind; but sometimes prosy labors have the most poetry in the end. We have never yet had a sound financial policy, and as to the South, we have treated the conquered States worse than the proconsuls of Rome treated the outlying provinces of the Empire. In dealing with the finances General Grant has clumsily adhered to one policy, and that was to obtain the smallest results from the greatest sacrifices. We do not really pay the debt in this way; we simply increase the burdens of to-day in the hope that they will be easier to-morrow. As to the South, we teach vengeance by our policy of vengeance. We conquered rebellion in one generation only to teach rebellion to another. What the South should learn is that the war was a foolish experiment; that when we saved the Union it was that its blessings might descend to South as well as North. Have we done this? Let Louisiana and Arkansas and South Carolina speak and cover us with shame. But it is not too late. General Grant has an unrivalled opportunity, while at the same time he is menaced with fascinating, terrible danger. Let him throw aside the temptations to Cæsarism that now pervade the Republican party. Let him show that power has not taught him ambition, which we are told is the last infirmity of noble minds, and in giving us a generous policy build a monument to his fame more enduring than the Column Vendome, a monument that posterity will honor and not strive to root out and destroy." The *Herald* might as well preach to Capt. Jack as to the embecile who occupies the White House.

### Captured the Party.

We learn that it is the intention of the Radical State Central Committee to nominate their man without calling a State Convention. This we have been anticipating from the fact that two leading clique or Mitchell organs have been very willing to concede to the Corbett faction the nominee for Congress. It now appears that this generosity was forced upon them from the fact that the Corbett men have control of the State Central Committee, and they can do as they see fit. That they will leave the Mitchell-Holladay crowd out in the cold, there is now no doubt, and we may expect a general smashup when the Committee meets. The outs will be very generous in order to get the Committee in their power, but as that body is composed of some of the ablest men in the Radical party, they will not be easily caught by the smooth promises of the clique which can control the primaries with its money and railroad influences. We expect a rich time after the nomination is made by the Committee. The Corbett men have a clear majority on the Committee, and they will make best use they can of the opportunity thus offered. Neither wing of the Radical party have the slightest hope of electing their nominee, and hence they care little what course they pursue to get "square" on themselves. The party is hopelessly demoralized in Oregon, and there never was a better opportunity for a handsome Democratic majority than is offered this year. It is an old saying that "whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." This is plainly illustrated in the present demoralized condition of the Radical party.

A SAD TRUTH.—The Newark *Journal*, commenting upon the anniversary of the Fourth of July, progressed in some respect, worldly and material respects chiefly, we have retrograded in others, especially in matters of public and private honor and morality. If this were not so, we could not allow ourselves to be represented in the lowest and highest positions by men to name whom in the same breath with Washington, and Adams, and Madison, and Jefferson, would be an insult to the personal honor and public worth of the latter and the entire roll of illustrious statesmen-patriots inscribed on the pages of American history.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The *Red Rock Democrat* says that "it is the wish of the entire Democracy of Eastern Oregon that a Democratic State Convention be held to nominate a candidate for Congress, and no other course will give general satisfation."

HARD ON THE REST.—Col, Mosby declares that Grant is "the ablest man in America." This is certainly very complimentary to Grant: but, then: remarks the Lonisville *Courier-Journal*, it is deuced hard on the rest of us.

### A Letter From Congressman J. H. Slater.

A report having been in circulation implicating Hon. J. H. Slater with the salary steal, and having received a letter of inquiry in regard to the matter from Hon. T. H. Cann, Mr. Slater has published the following plain, frank and, to every sensible mind, satisfactory explanation, so far as the matter relates to him. Read the letter.

LA GRANDE, July 14, 1873.

T. H. CANN—*Dear Sir*: Yours of the 10th inst., has been received and the contents considered. You say that "you have a good many friends in the valley but a question has lately been raised as to the *back pay voted last Congress*. We know that you voted against that bill, but we have not heard whether you stated your account upon the back pay allowance, or by the old mileage. Many of our old Democrats say they never will vote for a man who has taken back pay. Democrats think you ought to state your account on the old mileage allowance at once if you have not done so." Recognizing the right of the people to criticise all my acts connected with my recent public position, I shall give the facts which relate to my compensation as member of the 42d Congress to the press. Not, however, in the way of defense or explanation, but as a means of information to friends throughout the State. My enemies may make the most of it. I have nothing to conceal or keep back with reference to this matter.

My compensation accounts were long since closed and settled under the law as it stood at the time of settlement, as they could not be closed and settled under any other. Under which law I received $220 less than, according to precedent and rule, I was fairly entitled to under the law displaced by the salary increase and my aggregate compensation was less than received by any former representative or delegate from Oregon who served a full term since 1856. I speak from recollection, not having the figures before me. Mr. Smith, I believe is the next lowest.

The new bill passed within a day or so of the close of Congress. The Committees on mileage of the respective Houses had reported the mileage of members, and in most cases it had been drawn, which, in the final settlement of their account, was reckoned as so much paid upon the increased pay. The house Committee at the first session at first settled my mileage at the rate of $5,220 for the Congress of three sessions, which was in accordance with every precedent from the Pacific slope, but subsequently, for some reason, arbitrarily reduced it to the rate of $3,900, a reduction of $1,320 for the Congress. I called for a re-hearing and brought before the committee a letter from Hon. George H. Williams, the affidavits of W. W. Chapman, Harvey Meacham (now deceased), the resident upon the Blue Mountains at Lee's Encampment, and Thomas O'Brien, who had been stage agent at this place for near two years, to the effect that the usual course of travel from here to the Eastern States was by way of Portland and San Francisco first allowed by the committee, and I also had a certified statement of the mileage of our Senators and of Congressman Smith, but all to no purpose. I was a Democrat; the majority of the Committee were Republicans, and they proposed to retrench expenses.

Thus matters stood when the salary increase was sprung upon Congress. When the roll call was made three of this committee responded aye, one nay and one did not vote, while I voted nay, although in effect that vote was to keep the amount of my compensation as fixed by the committee, being unwilling to rectify myself by voting $1,600,000, from the treasury of the United States, considering that the adjustment of my private account had nothing whatever to do with the vote I ought to cast on a measure of that kind under the oath I had taken at the opening of Congress. I claim no credit for the act; it was simply a duty I had covenanted with the people to perform, to which I should have been recreant had I allowed private gain to interfere. The measure became the law, having passed both Houses and received the President's signature. Under this law I was entitled to draw $1,100 more than I could have drawn under the ruling of the committee on mileage. I know of no reason in law or morals why I should not receive this part of the emoluments of the office under the circumstances I have named. I have drawn and receipted for it, and I am unable to see why my compensation should be less than former members of Congress from Oregon, or less than her Senators serving in the other end of the capital for the same Congress. To have placed this amount beyond my own control, or that of my heirs or legal representatives hereafter, it would have been necessary for me to draw it and then pay it over to the conscience fund of the United States. This I have not seen proper to do, and do not now or hereafter intend to do, not even to secure the privilege of making a race for a seat in the 43d Congress. I am not insensible to the good opinion of the people of the State of Oregon, and especially of my fellow Democrats. On the contrary, I have at all times sought to merit it; but in the aspirations I have had to merit and receive such good opinion, I have ever sought to avoid acting the hypocrite, and will not now act the demagogue. I challenge the most rigorous scrutiny into my public acts and votes. The record is made up; I am satisfied with it, and am willing to stand or fall by it. I have every confidence that in every point it will be most fully vindicated by the people of Oregon.

It may not be amiss here to refer to the action of Congress in past years in regard to the compensation of its members. There has been frequent legislation upon this subject and in every instance the change has been made to apply to the Congress passing it. I believe there is not a single exception to this rule. The pay of members has been several times increased and once decreased. By the act of August 16th, 1856, the compensation of Congressmen was raised from $8 per day to $3,000 per year and was applied to that Congress, dating back to March 4th, 1855, almost eighteen months, and the back pay was received by every member. On the 28th of July 1866, the salary was again raised from $3,000 to $5,000 and applied to that Congress, dating back to March 4th, 1865, but the act also provided that "nothing herein contained shall effect the mileage accounts already occurred under existing laws." The law also provided that thereafter mileage should be 20 cents a mile going to and returning from the seat of government. The mileage accounts which were so carefully exempted from the operation of this bill, was computed under the act of January 22d, 1818 and is as follows: "Eight dollars for every twenty miles of estimated distance by the most usual road from his place of residence, to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every session and meeting," just double present mileage. Every Senator and member of Congress so far as I know received this back pay and among them was Hon. George H. Williams and J. W. Nesmith of Oregon. The mileage of the entire Pacific delegation was then, and untill the first session of the Forty-first Congress, computed by way of the Isthmus, making about $5,000 or over, mileage for each session of Congress saying nothing of constructive mileage then allowed and accepted.

In conclusion let me say that I owe you an apology for the apparent tone of this letter. It might be supposed that I considered your letter of an unfriendly character—such is not the case. I know that your letter was prompted by the most friendly feeling and I sincerely thank you for the good will you have manifested toward me in this matter and also for the opportunity of making the statement herein contained. I was already advised that this matter was being industriously worked up by certain parties to my detriment. Hoping that the statements I have made will furnish all the data my friends may need to counteract and defeat the machination of those who are unfriendly, I am very truly yours, JAS. H. SLATER.

### Unless.

The Republican party may once have been animated, as the New York *Sun* asserts, by ideas and purposes of the highest character; but its long tenure of power in State and nation has attracted to it the great public thieves and robbers of the day, and it has now become the most corrupt party, the most rotten with the depravity of public plunder, and the most dangerous in its designs and tendencies, that has ever appeared in the history of our country.

Corruption in Legislatures and in Congress; fraud in the Administration; bribe-giving and bribe-taking; plunder of the public treasury by robbers outside with the connivance of robbers within—such are now the principal aims and acts of the Republican party, and the principal object and method of the power it holds.

And in order to make the possession of this power more secure and the opportunities of plunder more extensive and remunerative to the officials of national and State governments and to party managers, it aims at the centralization of authority with the breaking down of State governments, and the overthrow of the safegnards wisely set up by the fathers.

Unless this double process of centralization and official and legislative corruption can be promptly arrested, the republic is at an end, the liberties and the moral sense of the people are overthrown, and the institutions which have cost so much to found and to preserve will disappear in a chaos of political and social putrefaction.

### Important to School Districts.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, after proclaiming the list of text-books (which we published last week) says:

The Primary Arithmetic, Rudiments of Written Arithmetic and Beginners' Grammar were selected by the State Superintendent in the manner provided by law, there being no choice by County Superintendents. All the other books named were adopted by the votes of the County Superintendents.

The law provides that these books shall be "introduced in all the public schools of the State on or before the first day of October, 1873, and that any district failing to so introduce them, shall 'forfeit its proportion of the school fund for the succeeding year.'" This provision will be enforced. In case, however, any district should not have time to procure the books by the first of October, the execution of this requirement of the law with reference to such district will be suspended for a reasonable period to enable it to do so. But no district will be excused from compliance with the law after it has had time to obtain a supply of the "authorized text-books."

The readers and speller have not been selected as yet, and the public schools will of course continue to use such text-books in those branches as they may be supplied with, until further notice. A selection will, however, be made shortly, and time will be given to enable the schools to procure readers and spellers of the series that may be adopted.

I deem it proper to state that the publishers of most of the books mentioned in the foregoing list have assured me that in case of their adoption they would furnish them for "first introunction" at forty per cent. discount. I have no doubt all of them will do so on proper application.

DEMOCRATIC TIMES.—We were pleased to again receive this able Democratic cotemporary last Monday. We wish Messrs. Hull & Nickell the best of success in the future, and hope that they may soon regain the loss they sustained by the destruction of their office by fire. The *Times* is worthy of the support of the Democracy of Southern Oregon.

The expenses of the Modoc war averaged $20,000 per day.

### Telegaphic News.

Philip Ritz, of Washington Territory, R. R. Thompson, of Oregon, and T. B. Sturges, D. C., have been appointed Commissioners to examine a section of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The Government is said to have commenced a suit to recover $300,000 from Platt & Boyd, for alleged irregularity in connection with their importations.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—The Industrial Congress assembled at 9 o'clock this morning. A resolution was introduced and adopted, emphatically protesting against the importation of cheap labor.

A meeting of Deacons and the Examining Committee of the Plymouth Church was held on the evening of the 18th, to settle what points should be inquired into in the investigation of the Beecher-Tilton-Bowen scandal. It was resolved to make Tilton's letter the basis of inquiry.

Private advices from Vienna, dated July 17th, state that up to that time there had been sixty-one cases of cholera reported, forty-two of which were fatal. In a single hotel, where forty-two persons were attacked with the symtoms of cholera, six died. The hotel was closed.

A destructive fire occurred on the 21st, at Jackson, Tenn. Total loss estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000.

Crop reports from Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, continue favorable, though a greater portion of Mississippi is suffering for want of rain.

One of H. A. Welog & Co.'s powder mills, near Tamaqua, Penn., was blown up on the 21st. Samuel Miller, of Tamaqua, was killed. The shock was felt several miles.

Four hundred thousand new silver trade dollars have been delivered by the Philadelphia mint. Dies for the dollar will be sent to the San Francisco and Carson mints in the early part of the week where planchets are all read for coinage. At San Erancisco there will be two hundred thousand, and at Carson one hundred thousand dollars a month supplied. It is thought that within the next six months there may be such a decline in silver bullion as to throw some of these dollars into circulation in this country.

The following postal changes have been ordered: Offices established—Big Prairie, Lane county, Oregon; Addison Black, P. M. Offices discontinued—Camas Valley, Douglas county, Oregon.

WASHINGTON, July 22,— Second Lieut. M. Frank Gallagher, Second Infantry, recently tried before a court martial at Columbia, S. C., for killing John Annely, a discharged soldier, in Spartanburg, S. C., has been dismissed from the service and the sentence has been approved by the President. The civil authorities will take cognizance of the murder, the army trial being on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The statement that there will be no investigation by the Deacons and Trustees of Plymouth Church relative to the Tilton-Bowen scandal is untrue. The trial has only been postponed on account of the absence of Beecher and a number of the committee. In the fall charges against Bowen and Tilton will be investigated.

Doctress Mary Walker was arrested in Baltimore on the 22d for appearing in men's clothing, but was released.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 22.—An extraordinary and daring robbery of a railroad train was committed last night on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, at this point. There is a sharp curve in the road here, and the robbers had placed heavy timbers across the track. The engineer, John Rafferty, saw the obstruction in time to reverse his engine and apply the air brakes, but the robbers observing the movement, fired at him from ambush, and shot him dead. The engine struck the logs and went off the track, followed into the ditch by one baggage car, the others, with the passenger cars, remaining on the track. Several passengers were bruised, but not seriously hurt. The robbers, who were masked, after opening and emptying the safe of the express messenger, rod off on horseback. Vigilant parties are scouring southwestern Iowa and it is confidantly believed that the robbers will be caught if they remain in the State. A telegram received late to-night says they crossed the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad last night at midnight. The railroad company offer a reward of $5,000 for their detection. Gov. Carpenter has issued a proclamation to-day offering a reword of $500 for the arrest of each person engaged in the robbery.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The American Cheap Transportation Association of this city perfected its organization last evening, and adopted resolutions setting forth that the unjust and extortionate rate charged by the various railroads of the country are detrimental to the industries and interests of the country, and condemning the actions of the railroad companies in bribing Legislatures and defying Judges and Executives.

ONLY ANOTHER FEATURE.—The New York *Sun* fastens the backpay iniquity upon the Republican party by conclusive arguments, and then grimly observes: When Republican State Conventions send out cheap resolutions pretending to deprecate their own corruption and demanding the repeal of their own odious law, the country will not fail to understand that this is only another feature of an organized system of fraud and falsehood by which power has been retained in order to oppress and plunder the people.

DEAD POLITICALLY.—The Syracuse *Courier* objects strenuously to an attempt to whitewash Mr Colfax's reputation by the *Journal* of that city, and declares that "Colfax is as dead politically as is Oakes Ames bodily. The *Journal* should let both rest in peace."

WILL REPUDIATE.—It is understood that the Radicals of Oregon propose to repudiate Senator Mitchell during the coming campaign. Mitchell may have something to say on that point himself before the thing is ended.

### Summary of State News Items.

Lane county is agitating the question of building a poor house.

Mr. Meacham has arrived at his home in Salem from Fort Klamath.

Seven miles of the Albany and Santiam Canal has been completed.

The late term of the Circuit Court at Dallas cost Polk county $3,269 65.

A Grange has been organized at Lebanon. There are ten in Linn county.

Twenty thousand bushels of wheat will be raised at the Selitz Agency this year.

Some of Col. Taylor's fine Angora goats on his Clatsop farm, have been killed by bears.

Prof. Yarndly has been appointed organist for Trinity Church, (Episcopal) at Portland.

An election for Directors in the Astoria Farmers' Company will take place in that city August 9th

Harvey Smith, formerly Sheriff of Linn county died at Willow Creek, Eastern Oregon, June 30th.

Mr. W. T. Bryon has started an opposition boat on the Yaquina river, between Elk City and Newport.

The best quality of Timothy hay is selling at Eugene at $7 per ton. Wheat buyers are paying 65 cents per bushel.

The first story of the State University now under construction at Eugene, is about up and the work is progressing rapidly.

John Parker has returned from Ochoco, and is another witness against the claims to the richness of the mines over there.

Mr. Swain and family, of Roseburg, were poisoned the other evening by their supper. They all recovered, however, in a day or two.

E. S. Altree, Jr. has completed arrangements for the speedy erection of a flour mill a few miles above Elk City, on the Yaquina river.

Oregon has increased 73.30 per cent. in population within the past ten years, being the fourth in ratio of increase of all the States in the Union.

The first of the spring races over the Baker City course was won by Alex Le Buff's horse Lizard, in 1:55, for a purse of one hundred dollars.

Claudio Gonzales, indicted for disposing of liquor to an Indian, was tried in the U. S. District Court, Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The Police authorities of Jacksonville last week arrested nearly all the Chinese in the place for inhabiting bawdy houses. Ten of them were held for trial.

The wheat crop in Umatilla county will turn out splendidly this year. Mr. J. C. Mays, near Pendleton, has a field of 80 acres, which will yield 3,200 bushels.

James P. McDaniel was elected City Marshal of Jacksonville, on the 14th inst., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jacob Roudebush the late incumbent.

The store of Darby & Kinney at Turner's station was broken open on Friday night and things scattered around promiscuously but all that was taken were eatables.

Harvesting has begun in earnest in Benton county, and the crops, which are unusually heavy this year, are being cut and secured as fast as men and machinery can do it.

A few days ago a little child of John McCarty living near Bethel, Polk county, was severely, though not fatally scalded by the stove upsetting and spilling a kettle of hot water over it.

At Cresswell, Lane county, the farmers are moving in the matter of erecting a suitable warehouse in which to store their wheat. They have already nearly enough subscribed to build it.

The farmers are very busy securing their hay, which they are turning out in quantities never before seen or known in Polk county, and it is selling at from four to five dollars per ton.

The Corvallis Gazette says: "Wool is coming in quite lively—and, judging from the number of loaded wagons arriving, the clip must be unusually large. Ruling price 22½ cents per pound.

About $200 worth of jewelry was taken from the safe in Weatherford's drug store in Salem on the occasion of the robbery there last week. The amount of money taken is not yet reported.

The Jacksonville Times which was burned out last spring has made its reappearance and presents a very fine typographical make up and is full of news. We wish the proprietors better luck next time.

The early part of the week the house and outbuildings, together with a large number of shingles, were burned on the McKenzie river about twenty-five miles above Eugene. The property was owned by Mr. Mulligan.

J. S. Kincaid, who passed through Ochoco recently, says the miners are not doing much at present, the water having failed, and only very few remain on the ground. It would not be advisable for any one to go under present circumstances.

Wm. B. Denny, of Jacksonville, killed a large female panther or California lion, and captured the young ones when only a few hours old, lately. They are of a grey color, with black spots all over them, and look very pretty.

The store of Weatherford & Co., at Salem, was entered by burglars last Thursday night, the safe broken open and all the valuables stolen. They got about $200 worth of jewelry, but the amount of money is not reported, it is small, however.

The Agricultural and Wool Growers' Association of Douglas county have recommended to the agricultural community the imported Percheron horses and their crosses. The Association believes that they will prove of more benefit to the State than all the race stock ever brought into it.

A letter in the Farmer from Polk county says: "Political matters are being calmly discussed amongst the farmers—party strife does not seem to have its wonted hold on them. Every one seems to wish to find some one capable of filling the place of the lamented Wilson in Congress."

From the Statesman: Mr. Frank Cooper the other day brought in to present to the Natural History Society, two birds' nests. One is that of the Oregon humming bird, and the other is of a construction different from any that we have ever seen. It is about ten inches long but is wonderfully constructed.

On Friday of last week, George, son of Wm. Harris, near Monroe, met with a serious accident while assisting his father in raising a building. Two of his fingers were fearfully crushed by a falling timber; one was entirely severed from the hand and it is feared the other will have to be amputated. He is a lad of twelve or fourteen years.

Taylor Raines was severely, but not seriously, hurt near Forest Grove, last week. In going down a hill, with a wagon load of lumber, the brakestick, which he was holding, gave way and he fell in front of the wagon and was run over. His wife and two children were on the wagon at the time, but escaped injury by jumping off.

An attempt was made to rob Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office at Salem last Saturday night. The would be robbers were discovered by the police, who fired two shots at them but failed to bring them to a halt and they escaped. It is supposed that the parties attempting the deed are the same who successfully raided on Weatherford & Co.'s drug store at that place the previous night.

Mr. R. Tauzer, living near Scio and connected with one of the most respectable families in Linn county, had his leg crushed by falling timbers at a raising a few days ago. Drs. Martin, of Scio, and Ballard, of Lebanon, were called. Everything possible was done to save his life, but without avail. He died under the operation of amputation.

The Independent says: "The farmers of Washington county along the line of the railroad are organizing in a company to protect themselves against the loss of stock killed by the train. Several instances have occurred in which stock has been killed and the company has refused to pay only half the damages, and in some cases have refused to pay any."

The McMinnville Reporter gives the following items from Tillamook: The trial of Wilson resulted in his being convicted of assault with intent to kill. Two bills were found against Squires by the grand jury—one attempt to murder, and the other larceny. There were several blocks of land sold in the town of Lincoln, recently, at auction. They sold at from $30 to $152 a block.

The following resolution was passed by the Agricultural and Wool Growers' Association of Roseburg on the 12th. It was resolved: "That this Association are in favor of calling a State Convention to meet at Salem at an early day to nominate a candidate for Congress; the nomination to be made without regard to party, and the nominee to be one who is opposed to monopoly and in favor of promoting the agricultural interests of Oregon."

A letter to the Oregonian from Baker City says: "Times are getting lively at present, though the surrounding camps are not yielding as well as anticipated, owing to the scarcity of water in many places. Here in the city, the stone building is nearly completed, and presents a fine appearance. Private residences are being repaired, new ones built—sidewalks, new fences, etc., are some of the evidences of progress on every side, the people being all engaged in beautifying their homes."

The Forest Grove Independent says: "One night last week a man, no doubt feeling the pressure of hard times, entered Mr. P. S. Field's residence and took $40 out of Mr. F.'s pocket. The gentleman not being satisfied with making a raise of $40, concluded to continue operations, so he entered the sleeping apartment of Mr. Horner. He found out that Al. felt the pressure of hard times, too, as he only had 50 cents. The fellow's conscientious scruples would not allow him to divide, or else he couldn't make the change, so he took it all."

From the Pantagraph: "And now comes one Trask, who is ready to make affidavit to the following: on or about the first of June, an Angora, of which he is the owner, increased the flock by one. This was not strange. On Friday of last week, this same Angora increased the flock by another one. This last act on her part was very strange. Both kids are fully formed, and are as lively as crickets. Beat this, who can? And again comes another gentleman, of undoubted veracity, and asserts that he is the owner of a ewe that about the first of November became the mother of twins, and that about the first of June she gave birth to another pair of twins. The first two died from exposure to the winter rains; the last are fully developed, and doing well. Umpqua will take the prize.

The *Evening News* says that Mr. Slater's letter appears to "us to be a very fair and satisfactory statement of his relation to the back-pay question. By the operation of the new law, and the unjust discrimination of the Committee, he received $220 less than his predecessors, and that much less than he was entitled to: That is, if Mr. Slater's accounts been squared by the old law, according to its true import and the construction of it that has always obtained, he would have received $220 more than he has. The old law entitled him to mileage by *the usually traveled route*. Mr. Slater proposed to show by a number of distinguished gentlemen, among them Attorney General Williams, that the usually traveled route was via Portland and San Francisco, but the Committee abitrarially refused Mr. S. the mileage thus given by the Act."

Gen. Howard, the great Radical Christian soldier, whose hypocritical sniffling have been heard all over the land, has been found out. He has stolen $35,000 of government funds. *Per contra*, the Radicals have been delving down into the records of the past, trying to fasten a defalcation on Hon. Jacob Thompson, Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior. After all their pains they are at last forced to admit that Jacob was honest.

They may accuse Sothern politicians of the old schools with rebellion but so far, not one prominent Southern statesman has been implicated in frauds or speculations. Such peculiarities seem to be monopolized by Christian soldiers, like Howard, and loyal men like Butler, Colfax, Garfield, and Rankin.

When Senator Mitchell returned from Washington he was received by a steamboat especially sent down after him, and a host of Federal office-holders, with band playing, &c., but now we find that not even the meanest among them is willing to defend or follow after him. Not even his organ at Portland has a good word in his behalf. "How the mighty have fallen."

GONE TO SALEM.—Col. B. B. Taylor, late of the *Herald*, has purchased a half-interest in the Salem *Mercury*, and will shortly assume editorial control of the same. Col. Taylor is an able writer and a fine gentleman, and we hope he may meet with the success in this new field his abilities deserve.

EULOGIES.—Handsome and eloquent eulogies upon the lives and characters of Hon. J. G. Wilson and Judge Thayer, deceased, were pronounced in the Supreme Court Tuesday last by ex-Judge Kelsay, Judge Strong, H. Y. Thompson, Esq., and ex-Judge R. P. Boise.

SMALL POX.—We learn that this loathsome disease is very prevalent at Portland, and that a number of cases exist. The people do not appear to mind it any more than they would a cold.

Walter Kitchen, the mail robber, was found guilty and sent to the penitentiary for a term of five years.


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