THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, OCTOBER 31, 1873

Eighth Volume.

With this issue of the ENTERPRISE, we commence the eighth volume. The success of the paper for the past four years, since it has been under our control, has been beyond our most sanguine expectations. We do not desire our patrons to infer that we have become rich in the publication of the paper. We have made a living out of it, and whatever we have made beyond that, we have put into the improvement of the paper in giving our patrons an increase of reading matter. We now publish more than double the amount of reading matter that was published in the ENTERPRISE when we took charge of it, and it shall ever be our aim to keep up in its various departments fully to the support given us. It has been our aim to make the ENTERPRISE a good reliable local and general news papes, besides a true and consistent Democratic organ. It has been our object to do justice first to our county and State and then the politicians. That we are proud of the success with which we have met and the many encouraging endorsements we have received from our patrons, we do not deny, and we trust that in the future, as in the past, we shall be deserving of their confidence and support, assuring them that we shall always endeavor to make the paper a welcome visitor. The ENTERPRISE shall be in the future what it has been in the past, an independent Democratic paper, representing no clique or faction, but the party and its true friends throughout the State. We have no political favors to ask from any quarter, and consequently can act free and independent on all questions. We shall always claim the right to express our opinion freely in regard to aspirants for political preferment, and claim the privilege of opposing the placing in the lead any and all men who have not a true party record or who may be otherwise objectionable to the masses. We propose to represent the *people*, and not the politician. This we claim to be the right and privilege of every newspaper, and if they will exercise that duty, there need be no fear but what we shall always have good and true men placed in the field as our standard-bearers. If the press submits, or remains silent on the questions, politicians are apt to lead the people astray for personal ends, and parties soon become corrupt and oppressive. It is our purpose to conduct the ENTERPRISE in the future as we have in the past, always reserving to ourselves the right to condem or approve the action of our own party or officials as well as that of our opponents. We are independent of the control of politicians or cliques, and this independence we shall exercise in accordance with our judgment to the best interests of our State and party. We return our sincere thanks to our advertising and subscription patrons, and assure them that we shall ever aim to deserve their good wishes and support. With these remarks, we enter into service for another year, and hope that our relations with all our patrons at the close of the present volume may be as pleasant and agreeable as they are at the commencement.

Will be Elected.

During our stay in Wisconsin, and after both parties had placed their tickets for State officers in the field, we took an interest in learning the public feeling in that State in regard to the two tickets. Wisconsin has heretofore been Radical by about fifteen to twenty thousand majority, and this majority it would seem impossible to overcome. The Democracy and all opposed to monopolists placed in the field a ticket irrespective of just political antecedents, which it is confidently expected will be elected. The farmers and producers are thoroughly aroused against the party in power, and if the expressions of the people is any index as to the final results, we are confident that Col. Taylor, the peoples' candidate for Governor, will be elected by a handsome majority. The days of the Radical party in that State, as well as throughout the west, are numbered, and we may look for a general repudiation of that party next month, in nearly all the States which hold their elections. The people are beginning to realize the difference between the good old Democratic rule and that of the present-day Radicals. The future prospects of the Democracy never were brighter.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—We learn from the Albany papers, with deep regret, that Dr. W. F. Alexander has been confined to his bed seriously ill. The doctor is one of the leading and most prominent men of Linn county, where he has resided for many years, and has the respect and affection of all who know him. He has held several positions of trust, and has twice represented that county in the Legislature, in which capacity he proved himself to be a true man and faithful servant of the people. We hope he may soon recover.

Home Again.

After an absence from our post for two months to the Atlantic States and attending the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. at Baltimore, we are again at home and assume our position on the ENTERPRISE. During our absence, we visited several of the Western and Eastern States. To say that we are better pleased with our State, its people, climate and soil, than we ever were before, would scarcely express our admiration of Oregon. Having been on this coast since 1849, and being but a small boy when we arrived in California, we could hardly remember anything of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and naturally had much curiosity to see that great section of our Union. The difference in going and coming this time was quite a contrast from that made in 1849. That time we were just nine months in making the journey by ox teams to California; this time we made the trip from Oregon City, over 1,400 miles further, in ten days. We took the cars at Oregon City on the 1st of September, and reached Baltimore on the morning of the 11th, making just ten days' travel. The trip at the season of the year we left here is certainly a pleasant one, and if a person has plenty of time and money, can enjoy it. We shall give a detailed account of our journey hereafter.

In the Western States we found a large number of farmers who are anxious to come to Oregon, or leave as they say that cold and disagreeable climate. But the main trouble with them is, that they cannot dispose of the property they have. Money is very scarce with them, and at the time we were there, it was almost impossible to sell anything for cash. The farmers could not get their money for their wheat or corn, owing to the financial crisis which was afflicting the country. Wheat was selling at 80 cents per bushel in currency in Wisconsin, and dull sale at that, other farm products were equally low. There is no use to urge the people of the Western country to come here unless we can invent some means by which they can get the money to come. One of the greatest draw-backs to Oregon is, that she has no through connection for travel. Had we a railroad or other means of cheap travel our State would rapidly settle up. There are thousands who would come if it was not for the fact it takes nearly their all to pay their way out here.

The people back in that country have but a faint idea of our State. Few know the beauties of our rich and fertile soil, our magnificent climate, and our means of commerce. But those who do, have a strong desire to come. We are satisfied that Oregon is the finest young State in the Union, possessing more actual wealth, better climate, a better soil and more remunerative compensations for all kinds of labor than any other portion of our country. The Western States like California, are liable to have failures in their crops frequently. To this Oregon is not subject. The regularity of our seasons always insures the farmer against danger, of a failure. Take Oregon just as she is, and we say that she is the best place in the Union and her people are far more prosperous and make an easier living than any other. Let us once get to manufacture those articles for which we ship yearly millions of our coin, and we shall be far more independent and wealthier than any other section of our country. This is one reason why the people of Oregon occasionally feel the "hard times". They send too much money out of the State to build up eastern manufactures. We must turn our attention in this direction, and the prosperity and wealth of Oregon will be complete.

Thanks.

We return our thanks to Hon. C. F. Beatie, who so ably conducted the ENTERPRISE during our absence. It was Mr. Beatie's first effort in writing for a paper, and our readers will agree with us that he is a success as an editor, as he has ever proved himself to be in every position he has occupied. He made it warm for our Radical friends during the campaign, and did noble service for the Democratic nominee. We also return our thanks to Mr. Frank Harding, who aided him in the local department of the paper. Both departments were conducted highly satisfactorily to us, and undoubtedly equally so to our readers.

POPULAR.—Col. J. W. Nesmith received all but one vote in his own precinct, and that, so we learn, was the postmaster at Dixie. This is truly complimentary to Mr. Nesmith showing that his immediate neighbors and associates hold him in high regard. Hiram begged for an endorsement in his own precinct, but failed to get it. That is the difference between the two men.

There is to be a jute bag factory in San Francisco. The machinery will cost $175,000, and the grounds and buildings as much more. Four hundred workers will be employed, including women and girls, but no Chinamen. The estimated capacity of the manufactory is 10,000 sacks daily.

After Flax-Brake.

The New York *Sun* has started after our Flax-Brake in connection with other Washington officials, and the worst of it is, that the facts cited have an ugly look about them. Not content with exposing the "ring" of city plunderers, the *Sun* has lately been flying at higher game. Its last hit is at Attorney-General Williams, whom it denounces as utterly incompetent. His opinions are written by his clerks, or, in important cases, by some noted lawyer. The opinion in the Louisiana case was written by Butler. Moreover Mr. Williams went to Washington poor, with an ambitious wife and a certain position to maintain. His salary has not been more than enough to support his expenses, yet he is now regarded as a rich man—worth, probably, half a million. He has recently purchased a house and lot in Washington for one hundred thousand dollars. The *Sun* asks the following questions:

1. How does it happen that the Attorney-General is one-fourth owner in the Richmond Granite Quarry, and how did it happen that the Richmond Granite Quarry Company secured the contract for supplying the materials for the new State Department, a vast building which is costing the Government millions?

2. How did it happen that the Attorney-General is interested in most of the Washington companies which have secured valuable paving contracts?

3. How did it happen that the Attorney General is mentioned as one of the defendants in a suit brought against the Seneca Paving Company a short time ago, and that the suit was subsequently abandoned?

All this may or may not be true, but if not true, is easily refuted, for facts alleged can always, if untrue, be disproved.

The Fruits of the Ohio Election.

The result of the Ohio election must bring joy to the heart of every true patriot and Democrat. It is not of so much importance that the Democrats elect their Governor, as it is that they secure the re-election of Senator Thurman. In Ohio, the Governor in ordinary times, is not an official of much consequence; we believe he is not invested with the veto power. His patronage is, we presume, unimportant. The office is sought more for the honor it confers, than for any real power it brings to its occupant. While Democrats will rejoice that the choice fell on the veteran, Allen, there will be much more sincere satisfaction felt that a Legislature is elected which will return Thurman to the U. S. Senate. At least such will be the case in this State; and we presume everywhere else outside of Ohio, if not there also. The retirement of Thurman from the Senate at this time would be a calamity which the Democracy would not alone, but the whole country, would feel. Honest men of all parties, throughout the whole country should rejoice that one of the results of the Ohio election will be his return to the Senate for another term.

A Tragedy—Two Men Killed.

The Albany *Register* gives the following particulars in relation to a quarrel which occurred in Linn county, which resulted in the death of two men:

On Saturday afternoon of last week a party of men were gathered at Back Head Saloon, on Ames' Creek near Sweet Home Valley in this county, engaged in a shooting match for beef. Among the number assembled were three brothers named Shirts, and a man named Van Emerson. During the progress of the match, a quarrel between Emerson and James Shirts grew out of the loading of a gun, and the men proceeded to fight it out in the old style. In the course of the melee, Shirts knocked or threw Emerson down, jumping upon him, "Hail Columbia" with his fists. This didn't seem to suit Emerson, who drew a large knife and commenced prodding Shirts therewith. Shirts jumped up and ran, when Emerson also arose and ran after him. A younger one of the Shirts, then threw a rock at Emerson, who whirled around, and, Hi Shirts being near him, he went for him, stabbing him just over the left breast. Hi then struck Emerson a blow with a stick he held in his hand, with sufficient force to break his neck, and killed him almost instantly. In a few minutes thereafter Hi also died, from the wound inflicted by the knife in the hands of Emerson. This seems to be the facts in the case as near as we could get at them. The younger Shirts—the one who threw the rock, at least—was arrested and brought into the city on Monday. We believe the two men that were killed were unmarried. Joseph Shirts had a preliminary examination before Judge Tandy, on Monday, and was bound over in the sum of $2,000 to answer at the next term of Circuit Court on charge of manslaughter, the evidence not showing clearly whether the death of Emerson, was the result of the blow from the stick in the hands of Hi Shirts, or from the force of the rock thrown by Joseph Shirts.

The District of Columbia is entirely given over to the bad. The recent election for members of the House of Delegates resulted in the choice of twenty Radicals and two Democrats. This will give Grant's pet, Boss Shepherd, full swing in his jobs, and he and Babcock and Mullet will rob the people *ad libitum*.

Henry Thomas has commenced a suit against the Union Pacific Railroad Company for $50,000 damages, for the loss of his son and injuries to his wife, caused by a collision of trains in 1869.

Summary of State News Items.

A roof is being put on the State University building at Eugene.

Some Second Adventists are raising the Devil in Jackson county.

There are no vacant houses in Corvallis, and but few in Eugene.

About 106,000 bushels of grain has been delivered in Eugene since harvest.

Wm. Cliff a colored man of Portland, was sent to the Insane Asylum, Monday.

Work on the State Capitol building at Salem has been discontinued for the season.

Friday night of last week the thermometer at Oakland stood at 24 degrees above zero.

A lad named John Moore was thrown from a horse at Roseburg last week and had his leg broken.

The new bridge now being constructed across Calapooia creek, at New Oakland is nearly completed.

The fisheries at Ellensburg, in Curry county, have caught and put up 1,700 barrels of salmon this fall.

A new bridge is in course of construction across the Yamhill river a short distance above Amity.

Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller returned to Portland on the steamer which arrived last Wednesday at that place.

A Lodge of the I. O. O. F., was recently organized at Lewisville, Polk county, with very favorable prospects.

The editor of the Bedrock Democrat, at Baker City, would like to know the whereabouts of Alex. Blakely, a printer.

Andrew J. Moses, of Portland, has received the appointment of Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New York.

Mr. Robert Mays is Master and Mr. E. L. Perham is Secretary of the new Grange that was lately organized at the Dalles.

Mr. R. Gibbons has been appointed County Clerk of Wasco to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. A. Holland.

B. Hunt, through his agent, Joseph Hunt, is preparing to open a distillery in Corvallis for the manufacture of pure fruit whisky.

Last week about one hundred dollars' worth of chemicals were added to the laboratory of the Agricultural College at Corvallis.

Lebanon Grange, last Saturday night, took in seven new members. It is prospering finely under its wide-awake Master, R. A. Irvine, Esq.

The matter of the writ of habeas corpus in the case of the Modoc Indians has been continued until the next term of the Court in Jackson county.

The Circuit Court for Wasco county, Hon. L. L. McArthur, Judge, will commence its fall session in the Dalles on Monday the 10th day of November.

R. C. Kinney & Co., of Salem mills, are now doing an immense business, grinding 45 tons of flour a day, and receiving daily thousands of bushels of wheat.

Dr. E. J. Dawne, has jus received a letter stating that a party of emigrants, consisting of eleven families, had started from near Memphis, Tennessee, for Oregon.

Young Peter Bilyen, who was last week tried at the Linn county Circuit Court, for snapping a pistol at his sweetheart, got off with a $22 fine for simple assault.

Joseph Sawyer and, Thomas Cooper, booth of Yamhill county, purchased two of the fine Percheron colts, that were at the late State Fair, paying $500 apiece for them.

Several immigrants from Tennessee have recently arrived in Douglas county and will settle there. They are men with their families and of a class that the country needs.

On last Friday, Eugene, son of Wiley and Pamelia Winkle, of Benton county aged two years, four months and twenty-four days, was so badly burned that he died the next day.

Mr. Ralph Geer, of Marion county, reports crop prospects excellent in the country. He says he put in 150 acres of grain before the Fair, which is in fine condition and growing beautifully.

Dr. Dawne informs the Statesman of the flourishing condition of the Agricultural College at Corvallis. There are between 250 and 300 students there at the present time. The prospects of the College were never better.

Mrs. Martha Smith mother of Capt. John Smith, Indian Agent at Warm Springs, died at Peoria, Oregon this week, at the advanced age of 91 years. She was born at the old Red Stone Fort on the present site of Pittsburg, Penn., in 1782.

The tug Fearless, caught on the bar at Coos Bay a few days ago, is a total wreck. No lives lost. She was built in 1854 at Shanghai, China, and afterwards came to San Francisco, at which place she was purchased to be used as a tug for this harbor.

Immigration to the Goose Lake country has not been near so large as had been anticipated, the war having deterred many from going there who had written to their friends last fall that they intended to come this season. There is nothing in that whole region to cause alarm.

Says the S. F. Chronicle: Isaac Barman, of Portland, Oregon, has recently patented a hitching-block for horses, which consists of a hollow block of iron, of any desired weight, into which the hitching strap is inserted; the strap pulls out like a tape-measure and flies back with a spring.

The Baker City Democrat says: "The New Hall of the Masonic Fraternity in this city is one of the finest in the State. It is located in the new block of stone buildings erected here this season. It is hard finished; it is next to the corner with an entrance in the rear. The ante rooms are conveniently arranged. The fraternity justly feel proud of the Hall.

The Eugene Guard of last Saturday has this: "Judge Prim has rendered his opinion on the demurrers to the complaints in the railroad cases argued before him here last spring. He sustained the demurrer, holding that the contract on which these cases are founded is void, as being against public policy. These suits were brought by Mr. Holladay to recover subscription to the railroad subsidy."

Mr. R. C. Geer, of the Waldo Hills, says that he has los 60 head of valuable sheep by turning them into his stubble fields. He had previously turned in his hogs, and supposed they had taken the most of the grain. The rain had caused the wheat left on the ground to swell ready to sprout, and there was enough of it to ruin many of the sheep before he learned that they were affected by it.

The Mercury says: "The assessment rolls of Grant and Wasco counties were received by the State Board of Equalization last week, and the Board were closely engaged in the duties of equalization. The certified statement, it is anticipated, will be ready for transmission to the several counties next week. The delay in providing the assessment rolls has deterred the Board from an earlier accomplishment of this work."

Hon. W. R. Calloway returned from a visit to his son, in Wasco county, last Wednesday. He informs the Benton Democrat that in Ochoco and other vallies grain is excellent, cattle fat, buyers plenty, and prices for all kinds of stock good. The Willamette Valley is now almost wholly supplied with beef from this region. Mr. C. met any number of emigrants, bound for Ochoco, to locate. Four bands of sheep are now en route for that section, numbering several thousand head.

Last Saturday an old lady of Albany, Mrs. Fox, died very suddenly at her residence. She was sitting in an easy chair in front of the fire-place, and her daughter having stepped outof theroom for some purpose, hearing a fall, ran back and found the old lady lying prostrate on her face on the hearth. The frightened daughter quickly drew the prostrate body from its close contact with the fire, and ran across the street to Dr. Geary's for help, but before any one arrived at the house the old lady was dead.

Deserved Castigation.

Some four weeks since an unreliable and utterly irresponsible sheet published at Forest Grove, by an equally irresponsible young man, it being generally understood that it was a kind of smut machine for Portland politicians, and whatever they wrote, the young man would publish, made a charge against Mr. Thompson, of the Salem *Mercury*, which was utterly false, and for which Mr. Thompson demanded the author, or a retraction of the offensive accusation. Young Myers, who claimed to be the editor of the paper, refused Mr. Thompson any satisfaction in this regard, so the only thing for him to do was to hold Myers responsible for the article. This he did in a most appropriate manner as the following account of the affair will show, taken from the *Oregonian* of last Monday:

Forest Grove was the scene of a very exciting sensation yesterday, quite unfrequent for that peaceable and order-loving hamlet. The affair which created such an excitement, was a personal rencounter between two well known individuals, both in this vicinity and in other portions of the State. These parties were Mr. William Thomson of the Salem *Mercury*, and Frank Myers, recently of the Forest Grove *Independent*. The difficulty grew out of an article which appeared in columns of the *Independent*, reflecting in the strongest manner on the character and social standing of Mr. Thompson. Doubtless the reading public will bear in mind the low, scurrilous and contemptible paragraph alluded to, which adorned the columns of that delectable journal about one month ago. Mr. Thompson, on observing the paragraph, made no comments whatever; as its vile insinuations were of too base a character to admit of mention in the columns of any reputable journal. Myers at that time was conducting the *Independent*, and was ostensibly acting as its editor. Whether or not he actually penned the very offensive article, Mr. Thompson determined to hold him personally responsible for the base calumny; to compel him to disclose the name of the informant or make a public retraction of the damaging statements. Accordingly a few days subsequent to the appearance of the paragraph, Mr. Thompson wrote young Myers a letter, in which he demanded of him the name of his informant, or else publicly retract in his paper the charges preferred. Myers never answered the letter or gave any satisfaction. Yesterday Mr. Thompson went out to Forest Grove with the avowed determination of calling in person on his aperser and to compel him to disclose, retract, or in some manner give the satisfaction demanded. On arriving at his destination, he soon found young Myers, of whom he demanded his slanderer's name or a retraction. When thus confronted, with no possibility of escape, Myers began to evade the issue, declining to make any retraction or give any name. The only satisfaction he would afford was to the effect that he had received an anonymous letter in which the offensive statements were made. Finding that Myers would not act honorably in the matter, Mr. Thompson drew his cane and dealt the young man a severe blow on his left cheek, laying the flesh bare for several inches, and breaking the end of the stick. The force and pain of the blow caused Myers to stagger back against a fence. Before he could recover himself, Thompson gave him another sharp rap on the right cheek, which slightly bruised his face. Heretofore Myers had maintained a masterly inactivity; but he now recovered himself, and made some of the most rapid time on record, yelping every bound like a lashed cur. The silent and deserted streets of Forest Grove, on that peaceful Sabbath day, were made to resound with the cries of "Murder, murder! help, help! take him away!" etc.; Myers ran away with the speed of a shot feline, while Thompson, who had far less to run for, brought up a rather sluggish rear. The unequal race lasted for the distance of half a block, when Thompson, finding Myers too fleet on foot for him, and thinking, perhaps, that he had administered a castigation sufficiently severe, gave up the chase. He then proceeded at once to the office of the City Recorder, where he made a full statement of the facts. No complaint having been entered, Thompson was allowed to quietly pursue his journey to Portland. After the severe chastisement administered, Myers sought a neighboring drug store, where he applied some "emollients and soothing embrocation" with which to allay the pain, assuage his deep humiliation and chagrin. Although the lesson is a very severe one, it is hoped by the young gentleman's friends that he will outlive it, and that the sad experience thus obtained may be of lasting benefit. The popular verdict where the affair transpired is, "served him right." The whole affair as it occurred was narrated by an impartial eye witness, and we have every reason to vouch for its accuracy.

THE RESULT IN IOWA.—Chicago dispatches of the 22d instant, published in the San Francisco papers, state that definite returns from Iowa show that Governor Carpenter's (Republican) majority exceeds 20,000; that the House will have an Opposition majority of one or two, while the Senate will stand 36 Radicals against 14 Opposition. This result in the Senate, it must be borne in mind, is largely contributed to by the hold-over members. The situation is as favorable to the Opposition as the most sanguine of its members could possibly have hoped. Iowa ranks among the strongest Radical States in the Union, being second only, and but little behind Massachusetts. The great reduction of the Radical majority on the general vote, and the redemption of the popular branch of the Legislature, is sufficient to shatter the Republican party in the State and utterly destroy the efficiency of its organization.

It is said the Union Pacific Railroad is better protected from storms now than it has ever been before, and that there is scarcely a possibility of snow blockades the coming winter.

I. O. O. F.

IMPORTANT TO OREGON, WASHINGTON AND IDAHO TERRITORIES.

Heretofore the Grand Lodge of the Indepent Order of Odd Fellows of Oregon exercised complete jurisdiction over the Territories of Washington and Idaho, so far as granting charters, and in every respect regarding them as members of their own State, allowing them representation in the Grand Lodge, and taking from them a portion of their Grand Lodge officers. In accdance with the general opinion held by the Grand Lodge, of the United States, this was illegal and in violation of the Grand Lodge Constitution. The matter was first brought to the notice of Past Grand Master Apperson, and correspondence opened between himself and Grand Sire Logan, but the question was not definitely settled, and it was deemed important that it should be, so we brought it up in the Grand Lodge at its recent session, and the following action was had, which places those Territories under the Grand Lodge of the United States, and Oregon simply holds a supervisory control over them. The same applies to the Encampments of our own State as regards their relations with California.

Rep. Garey, of Maryland, from the Legislative Committee, made the following report, which was adopted:

To R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States:

The Legislative Committee, to whom was referred so much of the report of the R. W. Grand Secretary as refers to the condition of the Order in the Territories of Utah, Idaho, Washington, Arizona and Wyoming, and of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, as set forth in the resolution of Rep. Noltner, of Oregon, beg leave to report, that the subject is one of great importance, and requires prompt, but judicious and careful attention at your hands. At the session of 1861, page 381 of the Journal, when that one Subordinate Lodge existed in Washington Territory, the following was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the Subordinate Lodges within the Territory of Washington be attached to and made subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and that the Grand Lodge of Oregon have full jurisdiction over the Territory of Washington."

Since that time the Grand Lodge of Oregon has assumed entire control over the Territory of Washington, not only in the way of supervision, but to the extent of receiving applications for new Lodges, and issuing dispensations and charters to as many as six. In addition, such Lodges have been treated as integral parts of the jurisdiction of Oregon, in the same manner and to the same extent as the Lodges in Oregon.

At the session of 1863, page 370 of the Journal, jurisdiction was in like manner conferred upon the Grand Encampment of California over the Subordinate Encampments of Nevada and Oregon, and California has issued charters forming new Subordinate Encampments in both of those jurisdictions, and have held their members to belong to the order in California.

At the session of 1868, on page 2578 of the Journal, the following was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the Territory of Idaho be and is hereby attached to the jurisdiction of Oregon, and that the R. W. Grand Lodge of said State be and the same is authorized to exercise jurisdiction over the same."

At that time no Lodges existed in Idaho, but under this resolution the jurisdiction of Oregon has in like manner, as in the case of Washington Territory, granted charters to six Lodges in the Territory of Idaho.

At first glance it will be seen that this action of these Grand Bodies was not warranted by the Constitution and Laws of the Order. Article 1, section 7, of our Constitution reads thus: "Section 7. To this Grand Lodge belongs the immediate jurisdiction over all Subordinate Lodges and Encampments in such countries, domestic or foreign, as are without Grand Lodges or Grand Encampments."

The resolution giving jurisdiction to those Grand Bodies were simply intended to grant a supervisory power, and not to confer the power to create Lodges or Encampments, much less to allow them to become subordinates to those jurisdictions.

It is true that the resolutions of the Grand Lodge, especially that regarding Washington Territory, was carelessly drawn and might very easily be construed to mean all that was assumed under its authority by the Grand Lodge of Oregon; yet it must be interpreted by the Constitution, which is the supreme law, and could not and cannot confer the power exercised.

At the session of 1868, page 2515, of the Journal a resolution was also adopted placing the Lodges in Wyoming Territory under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Colorado.

Under this resolution Colorado has proceeded in like manner as did Oregon to establish Lodges, and has actually granted charters to five Lodges in Wyoming, and has merged them among their subordinates as part of their own jurisdiction.

The statement made as to the mistake committed by the Grand Lodge of Oregon applies equally to this case. Such action was never warranted by the resolution which simply gave the right of supervision to the Grand Lodge of Colorado. At the session of 1869, a like resolution gave jurisdiction over the Territory of Utah.

Acting under the authority presumed to be granted by this resolution, the Grand Lodge of Nevada has assumed entire and exclusive control over the two Lodges located in Utah.

We are gratified to state that, although unlawful, the action of these Lodges have been eminently successful in the spread of the Order.

Acting in the spirit of our principles, and full of zeal and energy, they have formed a basis for enduring success in those new fields of labor; and although they have collected and used the moneys paid in by these subordinates, they have at the same time expended more of their own means than they have received, as well as their personal efforts and attendance, without which such sudden and happy results might have been looked for in vain.

No censure can apply to either of these State Jurisdictions, but to the contrary, we see everything to praise. Yet, at the same time, the law must be applied and those new Lodges and Encampments be lawfully established under the supervision of the supreme law.

In this connection, we hope that the proper committee will report such action as will at once, or as soon as may be, constitute the Lodges in Washington, Idaho and Wyoming into Grand Lodges of those Territories. We report the following for your adoption:

RESOLVED, That the acts of certain Grand Jurisdictions, in constituting and granting charters to Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, outside of their own Territories, were not warranted by any law of the Order.

RESOLVED, That the acts of the Grand Lodges of Oregon, Colorado and Nevada, in constituting Lodges in the Territories of Washington, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho, and also the acts of the Grand Encampment of California, in constituting Encampments in the Territories of Nevada and Oregon, including the receipt of returns and money from the same, are hereby sanctioned as de facto, and as such are hereby ratified and confirmed.

RESOLVED, That the Grand Secretary is hereby authorized to issue charters to all such Lodges and Encampments as may now be working under charters granted by the jurisdictions mentioned in the foregoing resolution, without the usual charge for the same.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this body are hereby tendered to the Grand Lodges of Oregon, Colorado and Nevada, and the Grand Encampment of California, for the zeal and energy exhibited in the supervision of the Order in the State and Territories heretofore mentioned.

Telegraphic News.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—In the sesson of the Farmers' Convention the report of the Committee on Resolutions was discussed. The report resolves as follows:

First—Requesting Congress, without delay, to pass a maxium freight and passenger law regulating the tariff between State and Territories and to pass laws regulating the same within the States, and protesting against granting any subsidies to private corporations of any kind.

Second—That as experience shows the water routes to be the cheapest, Congress is requested to open water routes from the Mississippi to the sea board.

Third—Encouraging home manufactures, tending to lessen the necessity for transportation.

Fourth—That debt is a burden, and urging farmers to avoid it, and thus be prepared for the coming struggle between the people and monopolies.

Fifth—No industry can be protected by legislation except at the expense of other industries, and that this body is opposed to all special legislation.

Sixth—Recommending perfection of county and State organizations.

The first resolution was adopted without debate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—It is rumored in Brooklyn that ex-Assemblyman Towers, who was supposed to have committed suicide, was murdered, three bullets being found in his head.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 24.—At noon the mortuary report is twenty-four deaths from yellow fever. There was a heavy frost last night, of a quarter of an inch, and favorable results are hoped for.

EVENING.—The *Ledger* says the appeal made by the Masonic Fraternity meet with such a liberal response that they are now in a condition to take care of the sick and suffering brethers without further contributions.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 24.—Three inches of snow fell at Negaunee, Mich., and seven inches at Fort Garry, Manitoba.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 24.—Geo. Wolf, a wealthy farmer near Hopkinsville, Ky., was assassinated in bed last night.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Oct. report of the statistic of the Department of Agriculture includes August returns from counties producing a large proportion of the corn crop of the United States. The only State returning an average condition are Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, California and Oregon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars coin were paid out to-day on account of the November interest, without redate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following postal order has been made:

Postoffice established—Little Elk, Benton county Oregon, E. H. Baker, Postmaster.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Reports from various points in Central and Western Wisconsin and Minnesota say snow fell about noon to-day to the depth of four inches.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 27.—Information from all reliable sources, tends to confirm the opinion that the yellow fever is rapidly decreasing.

EVENING.—It is growing cold. There were eighteen fever deaths to-day up to 6 P. M.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—The mortality from noon yesterday to noon to-day from yellow fever and other causes was eight—an increase of two of fever from the same hour yesterday, but a decline in the number of new cases.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 27.—Nine cases of yellow fever reported for the past forty-eight hours. There has been a heavy rain but it is not cold yet.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A brisk snow storm prevailed yesterday, last night and this morning throughout the southwest, accompanied by a sharp northwest wind.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—District Attorney Phillips this morning concluded his address in the Stokes case. Counsel Tremaine, for prisoner, then summed up on some of the points to the Judge for consideration. The jury and Court then took a recess.

FREE PAPER.—The S. F. *Post* suggests that the press of this State make an effort, through our delegation in Congress, to have the duty on imported paper, which is now twenty per cent. removed. It says:

"Senator Jones, of Nevada, who takes his seat in the next Congress, could be relied upon to make a vigorous fight for the abolition of the paper duty, for he is a free trader from base; Senator Casserly would also, we believe, favor the repeal of the duty on paper. Luttrell is a thorough going free trader, and Clayton, Page and Houghton can be made to see the matter in its proper light."

We believe that both Senator Kelly and Representative Nesmith would heartily favor this move. Before the "protection" was placed on paper, we purchased a better article for half the price we now pay for our paper, yet the "protection" is only 20 per cent. Let it be removed and the men who would secure it, will receive the gratitude of the press generally.

A GOOD TIME.—This being the commencement of a new volume, we ask our delinquent subscribers to call and settle up. There are a great many who are behind with us, and we would like them to call and pay up. We have not been hard on our patrons, having scarcely ever "dunned" them in any other way than giving them a hint. We hope those in debt will call and settle with us without putting us to the necessity of sending them bills.

The official majority for Allen in Ohio is 1,118. The Republicans elected their whole ticket except the Governor by majorities ranging from 400 to 800.

Horatio Seymour has been nominated for the lower branch of the New York Legislature by the Democrats of his county.

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