# THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JAN. 2, 1874.

### Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee of the State of Oregon, is hereby requested to meet at the city of Portland on Thursday, the 22d day of January, 1874, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day for the purpose of designating the time and manner of holding a Democratic State Convention, in accordance with the usage of the party, and of transacting such other business as may properly come before said committee. Said Committee is composed as follows:

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| Benjamin Haymond | Jackson |
| A. Rose | Douglas |
| W. H. Jackson | Coos |
| Wm. Tichenor | Curry |
| A. L. Waldron | Josephine |
| J. C. Avery | Benton |
| J. H. Hackleman | Linn |
| J. J. Walton, Jr. | Lane |
| G. W. Gray | Marion |
| H. N. V. Holmes | Polk |
| J. H. Upton | Yamhill |
| F. A. Bailey | Washington |
| W. L. White | Clackamas |
| Eugene Semple | Multnomah |
| W. A. Musgrove | Columbia |
| A. Van Dusen | Clatsop |
| W. H. Faucett | Tillamook |
| J. M. Baxter | Wasco |
| H. C. Paige | Umatilla |
| A. C. Craig | Union |
| I. D. Haines | Baker |
| J. W. Baldwin | Grant |

Should any vacancies have occurred in any of the counties, the County Committees are recommended to fill such vacancies. A full attendance of the Committee is earnestly requested.

W. L. WHITE,
*Chairman Dem. State Central Com.*
Oregon City, Dec. 26th, 1873.

### Public Integrity.

Integrity and honesty in the public servants of a government like ours, are essential to its prosperity. But the evidence given by the party in power of its proclivities to plunder the people, shows that it has no appreciation of this theory. If virtue and integrity are vital to our republic, then Congress greatly belies the nation in pretending to represent it. They make all kinds of professions of integrity before they are elected, and afterward become traitors to the principles they are pledged to sustain—no sooner getting into power than they betray their trust and become thieves. Were the system upon which our public servants operate, inaugurated in the general business of the country, distrust and suspicion would sap the foundation of trade and commerce. There probably never was a more corrupt and dishonest body of men convened together than the present Congress. It appears to be wholly devoted to roguery and "jobs" upon the material interests of the masses. One of its most apparent acts of dishonesty is the passage of a bill to provide for its own compensation. It did not openly steal, but, having the power given it Congress passed an act by which each member *stole* (with a few honorable exceptions), $5,000 of the people's money. Against this outrage the people have entered their solemn protest; and last Fall's elections spoke in thunder tones their disapproval of such outrages. Had they voted to increase the salary of future Congressmen, the country might have submitted to it, but to make it retroactive was a piece of infamy worthy of highwaymen. Instead of increasing their salaries $5,000 each, why did they not make it $50,000? They had the same right to do so. But they were fearful of their political heads, and hence only stole what they believed the people would stand. They had agreed to serve the people for the salary fixed when they were elected; and U. S. Grant, the greatest criminal of them all, had also agreed to serve as President for the sum of $25,000 per annum before he was re-elected. But he signed a bill which gave him $25,000 additional, or $100,000 more than he was to receive when he was elected, the very night before he was inaugurated. We hear censure upon censure heaped upon the Congressmen that took the $5,000, but our Radical friends have nothing to say about the President who signed the bill and got $100,000. This inconsistency is hard to account for. The present Congress has virtually become responsible for the rascality of the last Congress. Salary stealing is of a piece with other corruptions of the Radical party, and the party has failed to reject the thieves when caught and known, but have endeavored to return them to the places they have disgraced by their dishonesty. If there were any evidences needed to prove that the Radical party endorses its thieves, the formation of the Committees of the present House gives that evidence beyond successful contradiction. In the formation of the Committees, men who have had their votes recorded in favor of the salary steal, and their names connected with the Credit-Mobilier thieving, are placed at the head of every important Committee. The plea that some Democrats voted for it will avail nothing. These Democrats are condemned by the party and will not receive an endorsement. But the Radicals had enough to defeat it, and their President had the power to veto the act. If, therefore, integrity and honesty are essential for the perpetuity of our Republic, the people must cut loose from the thieves now in power. The whole Administration, from the President down, are convicted of dishonesty; and all the demagoguery the Radical party may invent will not exonerate it from a just condemnation by the people. Congress and the Administration have corrupted every branch of the Government, and from the highest to the lowest it is regarded legitimate to steal. The leading minds of the party in power uphold and defend the salary steal, and the President endorses it, or he would not have signed the bill which provided for it. In every branch of the public service we see venality, and this comes from the fact that the head of the fountain is corrupt and the stream must be like it. If the people desire to perpetuate this Republic, they must hurl from power the thieves that are destroying its very foundation. To lop off the branches will not do, but the trunk being rotten to the core, the ax must be applied to the roots thereof, that they be removed. When the people come to realize their actual condition (and this they most certainly will do), the seal of condemnation will be placed upon the party which has robbed and nearly destroyed the prosperity of the Republic.

### Editorial Notes.

A Washington dispatch says that the public debt statement will be issued early in the present month. Officials of the Treasury think it will show an increase of about $8,000,000

"Boss" Tweed is in prison through the efforts of honest Democrats; and "Boss" Shepherd was confirmed as Governor of the District of Columbia by the Radical majority in the Senate.

The Indianapolis *Journal* (Republican) says:

Everybody is rather glad that Sunset Cox has been re-elected to Congress. He is witty, wiry, honest, industrious, able, genial and temperate. Pity he is a Democrat.

The State of Kentucky is entirely out of debt and has a surplus of money on hand. This terrible condition of affairs may be explained by the fact that Kentucky never experienced the benificence of Radical government.

George H. Williams was judge of the First District Court of Iowa from 1846 to 1853, six years. The *Albany Law Journal* states that during this period nearly one-half of his decisions were reversed by the Supreme Court of the State.

The Chicago *Times* says that the possible elevation of Don Alfonso to the Spanish throne gives great hopes that it will awaken Mr. Grant to activity. It will be elevating to honor Mr. Grant's life-long enemy—one of the family of old *Bourbon*.

Not at all, says the Baltimore *Gazette*. If he was not a Democrat, judging from the average Republican, he would neither be witty, wiry, honest, able, genial, industrious nor temperate. In fact, quite the contrary. Whence, then, the pity?

It will be sad to see Williams in the seat once occupied by Marshall, Taney, and Chase—the Satyr where Hyperion was. But, then, Grant is sitting where Washington and Jefferson sat. The *Courier-Journal* says, "as we have stood the latter so long, we ought to be able to endure the former. We should be serene and resigned, even at a funeral."

Since the confirmation of Shepherd by the United States Senate, in the District of Columbia—the Shepherd whose rascality has been quite equal to that of Boss Tweed, and his stealings hardly inferior in amount—there are many who will cherish the belief that, if one is only a Republican, he can steal from the public to his heart's content; and that it is only those who have been Democrats who can be punished. The Democrats put their thieves in the penitentiary. The Republicans put theirs in high office. That is the difference.

The two worthies, Williams, and the nigger Pinchback, of Louisiana, the former aspiring to the Chief Justiceship, and the latter to the United States Senate, are, to some extent, in the same boat—depending on Senatorial charity. Williams was nominated to the Chief Justiceship partly on account of his subserviency in the Lonisiana muddle, and, as Pinchback is one of the results of that little game, their fates should be the same; they should not be divided, they would be as lovely in death—politically, we mean—as they are in life.

The following incident in Williams' history comes to us from Washington, and shows that Old Flaxbrake understands the art of doubling, as well as providing for his friend Jake. It is said that among the past incidents in the official life of Williams which are not helping his confirmation as Chief Justice, is the fact that when appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point during his Senatorial term, he charged and took mileage from Oregon to West Point and back, (some $3,000), although he had the same year charged and taken the same amount of mileage due him as Senator.

WASHINGTON LETTER.—The first of our special Washington letters will be found in this issue. We expect to receive regular semi-monthly correspondence during the session of Congress. The writer of these letters is an Oregonian, and he will therefore write of matters and things of special interest to our readers.

PARTIAL.—An exchange says that Tweed is in jail and Simon Cameron in the United States Senate. The St. Louis *Dispatch* thinks that justice is a partial goddess, after all.

### Resignation and Appointment.

On last Saturday Hon. J. K. Wait tendered to the Governor his resignation as Judge of this county, with the request that it be accepted and his successor appointed without delay. We have not learned from him his motives for this resignation, but are assured that nothing pertaining to his connection with the other county officials caused his action. On the contrary, his relations have been very pleasant and harmonious with the Commissioners, and other officials, and, we believe that, as a general thing, his views coincided with others of the Board on all important matters pertaining to the interest of our county. But we learn from reliable authority that there were other reasons which actuated the Judge, and regret that the Radicals of this county should have descended to such a depth of infamy. It is a well-known fact that Judge Waite refused to support the Hipple-Mitchell candidate and resolution of the Albany Convention. Since that time the Ring have lost no opportunity of maligning and harrassing the Judge, in order to compel him to come to their terms. In matters where Radicals were interested in Court, it was expected of him that he should decide in favor of his partisans, whether their cause was just or not. This the Judge was too honest and conscientious to do; and, finding that the Ring could not influence him in aid of their base purposes, they have used every means in their power to traduce the Judge in the eyes of the people, and especially among Republicans. We learn that the Ring have even gone so far as to write him anonymous letters, threatening him in case he did not yield to their demands. These facts we get from reliable authority; and, while we regret the necessity that urges us to make them public, we deem it but justice to do so in defence of a gentleman with whom we may have essentially differed, both in matters of politics and other measures, but whom we believe to have been honest, conscientious and faithful in the discharge of his duties. The venom of the Ring in this matter seems to have no limit and is disgraceful to our county. We ask of all honest citizens that they look into this matter and promptly put their seal of condemnation on the Ring and its followers, who have thus attempted to force an official to comply with their demands—so venal and infamous that he is forced to resign—in order to preserve his integrity and manhood, from a position he had filled with credit to himself and the best interests of the county. Let the free voters of Clackamas county remember this outrage, perpetrated by the Ring, next June, and by a unanimous and unmistakable voice, show their disapprobation of all such attempts to corrupt our courts, and bring disgrace upon our people.

Governor Grover appointed Col. W. L. White, of this city, to fill the unexpired term, and on last Monday he entered upon the discharge of his duties. The appointment took the Col. by surprise, (being in Portland at the time), as he was not aware of a vacancy until the news reached him that he had been appointed. He is an old citizen of our county, a man of ability, and will discharge the trust imposed upon him with strict integrity and fidelity. We have no hesitancy in saying that threats and intimidations will have no more power over Judge Waite's successor than they had on himself; and those whose rights may be at stake before the newly appointed Judge, will always be protected. While we are pleased at having Col. White on the County Board, we deeply regret that our party politics have fallen so low as to have caused the vacancy. Judge White, in whatever position of a public character he has held, heretofore, has discharged his duty faithfully and honestly; and we feel satisfied that he will serve the people in his present position in a manner that will meet the approbation of all well-meaning citizens, irrespective of party; and, at the expiration of the term, will retire from the position with the plaudits of his constituents, and the assurance of having done his duty honestly, faithfully, and impartially.

It is very justly said by the Hartford *Courant* that the most immoral doctrine preached in these days, is that paper is money, and that its increase is the increase of wealth. It is the parent of speculation and of every sort of rascality. We are suffering from it bitterly now. We shall suffer still more if we do not put it away; for the inevitable end of it is not only the ruin or all private enterprises, and the starvation of people who depend upon steady employment, and steady pay, but it is the bankruptcy of the Government itself.

The Republican party, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, proposes to begin the work of reforming itself within itself, by putting Credit Mobilier Dawes at the head of the Ways and Means Committee; Mobiler Garfield at the head of the Committee on Appropriations; and Salary Butler at the head of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives.

### Our Special Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON Dec. 22, 1873.

Congress agreed, on the 20th inst., to take its usual holiday recess. It was hoped, that in view of the present disastrous and unsettled state of affairs in this country, with mills suspended, workmen out of employment, merchants on the verge of bankruptcy, the Government revenues falling short, in fact, a general scene of commercial and financial desolation in every direction—it was hoped, and even expected, that under these circumstances the members would have sacrificed their personal pleasure to the public good; but the hope is a disappointment, and they are off for the holidays.

During the nineteen days of the session practically nothing has been accomplished. The bankrupt bill has been passed by the house, but is still before the Senate, and the prospect is that we will see the new year far advanced before the question as to how the law will ultimately stand, is decided. Nothing has been done upon the subject of finances, as the Committee have postponed presenting their report on account of the adjournment. To be sure, the House has settled the salary bill, after a debate which reflects no credit upon that body. It is disagreeable to be compelled to speak in this way;—to think that all the lessons of the past year have been lost on those who should have been the first to learn them, and that their actions are but a repetition of the blunders made in previous sessions.

The first month of Congress will be but a disappointment to the country. It has failed to appreciate the greatness of the emergency, and has devoted itself, for the most part, to mere personal and private matters, instead of the more important questions which occupy the attention of the community at large. It is difficult to see exactly where the trouble lies, but since Congress assembled there appears to have been an absence of proper discipline and leadership in both the Senate and the House. In fact, to use a vulgar phrase, there is a screw loose somewhere, and it would be a source of much pleasure to all to know that the same screw was fastened—the sooner the better. The confirmation of appointments by the Senate, while in Executive session, have been quite numerous. Among the number we find the names of Rufus Mallory as Attorney for the District of Oregon, and J. Henderson of Oregon, as Consul at Amoy.

There is much speculation here as regards the appointment and probable confirmation by the Senate, of George H. Williams, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—a great diversity of opinion being entertained on the subject—but it is impossible to form any correct conclusions on the subject, as yet.

The condition of the navy, just now is a question of paramount importance. No one who has thoroughly investigated the subject will deny, that in view of the meagre resources of the Department, that Secretary Robeson has succeeded in placing it on a better footing than the country had reason to expect. He has, indeed, taken a great responsibility on himself in making extraordinary drafts on the regular appropriations, but in this he has, so far, been endorsed, both by the press and the people at large, irrespective of party, and he, sustained by this assurance, has appealed to Congress for aid, which at present seems to meet with warm approval from both Houses.

WASHINGTON

The city presents to a visitor a scene of neatness and beauty but seldom found in other large cities of this Western Continent. The streets are now (for the most part), paved with either block or concrete, and fringed on either side by rows of linden trees. The parks are enclosed by fine railings, and the grounds are kept with scrupulous neatness. Statuary and fountains are found in all the public reservations. In fact, the Board of Public Works have transformed the city, from a despised mud-hole to a city that is second to none in this country, in beauty of public improvements, broad boulevards, and the general nicety with which the whole place is cared for. Washington is now a city worthy of being known as the seat of the National Government.

Prominent among the Oregonians in this city, are the Hon. D. P. Thompson and Col. W. W. Chapman, both here in the interests of Oregon railroads. As yet they have accomplished nothing, but such untiring lobbyists as these are not the men to allow the grass to grow under their feet, and it is but a just supposition that we shall soon hear from them, in connection with their railroad schemes. *Au revoir.*

R. D. M.

The New York *World* thinks it is fortunate for the Democratic party that it failed, in the Presidential election, last year. We should have reaped the ripened and bitter fruits of four years' of incapacity and misrule, and the result would have been ascribed to the change of administration instead of to its proper causes. The saddle will now be put on the right horse. The financial embarrassments under which the country is suffering, has destroyed confidence, and will justly ruin this administration, as they would have unjustly ruined a Democratic administration, if one had been elected.

THE Yamhill *Reporter* says that the petition requesting the Senate of the United States to expel Hipple, now in circulation in that county, is being very generally signed by Republicans. From the information received from different parts of the State, we suppose that the feeling in favor of action by the Senate, as prayed for, is almost universal.

### Territorial News Items.

Silver City is to have a Grange organization.

Six inches of snow in Boise City and splendid sleighing.

Six inches of snow fell on the Lapwai on the night of the 1st inst.

Idaho Territory has 3,396 school children. The public school fund is only $3,854.

The total number of deaths in Tumwater and Olympia, W. T., during the year 1873 was 32.

Articles of incorporation of the Olympia Railroad Union have been filed in the Secretary's office.

Cattle are wintering well in the Walla Walla country. Horses have got through so far without hay.

The farmers around Walla Walla are selling their cattle and investing in sheep believing it will pay better.

R. Bledsoe has resigned the Probate Judgeship at Boise City, and W. W. Glidden has been appointed.

Marf. Fleming, of Idaho, has left the country for his country's good. Some of his associates could be spared.

Judge O. H. Adams, of Lewiston, writes, under date of December 24th, that there is but little snow at that place.

By a recent order the transfer office of Wells. Fargo & Co.'s Express has been removed from Olympia to Tacoma.

Regular trains are now running between Kalama and Tacoma. Olympia stages connect with trains each way at Tenino.

Dr. Willison entered upon his duties as resident physician at the Washington Territory Insane Asylum January 1st.

General Milroy, Indian Agent at Olympia, has gone east to defend himself against the charges preferred by Inspector Kemble.

Rufus King, ex-postmaster of Silver City, has entered into an arrangement to act as boss cook of the Idaho penitentiary till next June.

There has been a fight at Boise City between the editor of the *Statesman* and District Attorney Ensign. Nobody killed or maimed.

Wm. Pix has been appointed Treasurer of Thurston county, W.T., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late J. W. Granger.

George Kelly and James Thompson escaped jail in Walla Walla last Thursday. At last accounts they had not been captured.

Several young men in Walla Walla have formed themselves into an association which they style the "Anti-Chinese Labor Company."

Judge Albert Heed a Boise City lawyer, was indicted recently for forging or counterfeiting county warrants. He afterwards succeeded in getting the indictment quashed.

The Catholic Indians of the Nez Perces reservation want a mile square set off for them, and a church and two school houses built on it, also, a priest and teachers to reside among them.

The papers are filled with denunciations of the order removing Phinney and Caldwell, two white men, from the Nez Perces Indian reservation. They want Monteith removed from the agency.

George T. Olpe received a full pardon, Jan. 1st, 1874, from Governor Ferry, releasing him from the penitentiary of Washington Territory, where he had been serving out a three years' sentence for arson.

Jones, a former agent of the Flathead Indians, has been arrested by United States Marshal Wheeler, of Montana, and is now on his way back to that Territory to be put on trial for a misappropriation of the Indian funds.

W. S. Stevens brought suit against the Northwest Stage Company for $10,000 damages, for personal injuries received by him while a passenger in one of the company's stages. The case came up for trial before the District Court at Boise City, Idaho, when the jury returnd a verdict for $500 in favor of the plaintiff.

Col. Chapman, President of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Co., has located the eastern terminus of that road at Corinne. The Utah, Idaho and Montana road is adopted, and to be identical with the Oregon for 50 or 100 miles. Leading men of Oneida county, Idaho, also citizens of Corinne and Malad City have agreed to grade and tie 50 miles of the road. Col. Chapman is now on his way to Washington City.

From the Lewiston *Signal:* The counties of Idaho, Nez Perce and Shoshone are extremely anxious to sever the galling chains that bind them to the parent stem, in order that they may join their fortunes with Washington Territory, which stands with open arms ready to embrace the would-be-seceders. Those three counties embrace about one-third of the area of Idaho Territory, and added to Washington Territory, would make it of unwieldy dimensions—more uncouth in shape than the ugliest looking Spanish branding-iron imaginable.

TO BE ABOLISHED.—A Washington despatch to the New York *Herald* says that a bill has been framed and is to be introduced after the recess, abolishing the office of Chief Justice. It is said to have the support of Conkling, Morton, and others of the leading legal minds of the Senate. It is assumed that the presiding, or Chief of the Justices, should be selected by the voice of that body, if at all, and that his compeers would be best able to make a selection which would be satisfactory and creditable.

The Boston *Post* says: "The people are coming back to the only party that has administered the country's affairs with success, and signifying their readiness to trust to its hands the service which has for many years past been the pretext for abuses still suppressed more than revealed. The bow is in the sky for the Democracy.

### Telegaphic News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A Key West dispatch says: Captain W. D. Whiting, Chief of Staff of the North Atlantic squadron, Lieut. Adolph Marie, Flag Lieutenant, and Chief Engineer Harris, of the Dispatch, have been summoned to Washington to testify in the investigation in regard to the sinking of the Virginius.

The entire number of railroads in default is more than 115, representing an indebtedness, on interest account, of more than $27,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The House Committee on Roads and Canals propose to report a bill authorizing the President to appoint nine railroad commissioners, one for each judicial district, and also a bureau of railroad statistics, with a view to establishing regulations governing the principal through railroad routes of the country and fixing maximum rates thereon. The Committee think that Congress is incompetent to solve hastily the railroad problem, and favor the plan, above stated, as the best method of investigating the facilities of each of its means of operations, before fixing the limits of transportation.

Williams still seems confident of confirmation, notwithstanding the lawyers in the Senate almost unanimously protest against his candidacy, and urge an exchange of his nomination to the Supreme bench, for some foreign appointment. Meantime, there seems no room to doubt that the Department of Justice paid $1,600 for a landaulet, used exclusively by the Williams family, besides hundred dollars for repairs on the same, and $750 for horses to draw it.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The public debt increased $8,453,272 during December.

Increase of the public debt since June 30, 1873, $11,496,612.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The following postal changes have been ordered: Offices established at Dilley, Washington county, Oregon, J. T. Cunningham, P. M.; Oakville, Chehalis county, W. T., James R. Harris, P. M.

Frelinghuysen, it is said, is opposed to confirmation of Williams, making six of the seven members of the Judiciary Committee united in that view.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The bankrupt bill of the Senate Judiciary Committee, offered in lieu of the House proposition to repeal, requires the concurrence of a quarter of the insolvent's creditors to force him into bankruptcy. It allows protested paper to run sixty days, and allows a majority of the creditors to take the case out of bankruptcy at any time. It also permits any number of the creditors to make composition of their own claims, after the British system.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 5.—The Legislature met to-day. The House organized by the election of George L. Converse, of Franklin, Speaker; Thomas Coughlin, Chief Clerk, and a full list of Democratic minor officials. After the organization, a resolution asking Congress to repeal the salary bill was offered and referred to a special committee with instructions to amend so as to censure the President for signing the bill, and report to-morrow.

The Senate elected S. K. Donovan Chief Clerk, and a full list of Democratic officers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6.—In the House this morning, the resolutions offered by McLain, Rep., yesterday, to censure Congress for passing the salary-grab act, was reported back so as to include President Grant for not vetoing the bill. The Republicans have sought to get a division on the subject so as to vote first on censuring Congress, and failing, voted solidly against the resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous Democratic vote.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—A special Austin (Texas) telegram says the Supreme Court has just decided that the late State election was unconstitutional, on the ground that the polls were only kept open one day instead of four, as provided by the new Constitution.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The Legislature met to-day. Lt. Governor Robinson presided in the Senate. Jas. C. Hustel, Rep., was elected Speaker of the Assembly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President sent to the Senate the nominations of Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain, and Edward L. Baker, of Springfield, Illinois, as Consul to Buenos Ayres. Cushing is designated as from Virginia.

The fact that the President yesterday had a confidential interview with the Senate Committee on Judiciary, gave rise to a rumor that he intended to withdraw the nomination of Williams for Chief Justice. At noon to-day Williams was not informed of such purpose, nor could a confirmation of the rumor be then obtained at the Executive Mansion. It is intimated that the subject may be a matter of Cabinet advisement.

Wright, of Iowa, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment into the expediency of compensation of all officers of the Government whose salaries exceed $1,000 per annum, or $3 per day.

Senator Kelly, of Oregon, introduced a bill to donate the Steilacoom Military Reservation to Washington Territory, for the use of the insane; also, a bill to authorize Thurston county, W. T., to issue bonds for the construction of a railroad from Burrard Inlet, Puget Sound, to intersect the Northern Pacific Railroad at Tenino. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

In the House, Mr. Luttrell introduced a bill to give to the widow of the Modoc Peace Commissioner, Thomas, a pension equal to that of widows of Lieutenant Colonels of the army.

It may now be considered sure that General Crook's nomination as Brigadier will be confirmed.

Caleb Cushing has been confirmed as Minister to Spain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—At a special meeting of the Bar Association to-night a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning and earnestly protesting against the nomination of George H. Williams as Chief Justice.

RUFUS KING, ex-postmaster of Silver City, Owyhee county, Idaho, indicted by the United States Grand Jury for "embezzling" $3,000 postal money orders, was arraigned on Friday, Nov. 21st, to plead to the indictment, when he came into court and pleaded guilty.

### Summary of State News Items.

Pork retails at five cents per pound in Baker City.

Snow in Rye Valley was ten inches deep about the 26th ult.

The Odd Fellows of Baker City gave a grand ball on Christmas eve.

The trotting horse Bashaw, owned at La Grande, was recently sold for $1,000.

Snow was two inches deep on the Eola hills, Polk county, last Friday morning.

In the GrandRonde Valley, on the 20th ult. the thermometer was below zero.

Hon. Z. Donnell, of Wasco county, died at the Dalles on Nov. 30th, in his 45 year.

The old Masonic building and lot at Corvallis were sold, during last week for $1,500.

A medical journal is soon to be published Salem. It will be issued from the *Mercury* office.

Mr. Beal, of Washington county, reports six plows running in sight of his house on New Year's day.

The Register states that thirteen thousand bushels of wheat per day is now being shipped from Albany.

Leo Fox, a well known merchant at albany starts for Germany in a few days.

Hon. H. H. Gilfry has visited Eugene and secured a deed to the State of the University ground and building.

The *Astorian* says private advices from Washington indicate the early establishment of a daily mail route to Astoria.

Robert Slater, son of Hon. J. H. Slater, is teaching the young idea how to shoot out at Youth's School House, Baker County.

The farmers tell the *Courier* that the late freeze has not injured the grain in the least, and the prospect for an abundant yield was never better.

Forest Grove has about seven hundred inhabitants, and there is no bakery in the place. This speaks well for the industry and economy of the women.

A large number of railroad meetings have been held in Union county recently, having for their object the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad.

Mrs. Brelford has claimed the money deposited with Wells, Fargo & Co., by her husband, who committed suicide by leaping from the Oriflamme on her trip to San Francisco.

Water was not turned on in the Albany and Santiam Canal on the 1st day of January, as was intended, as the "upper elements" were "turning on" quite enough of the liquid just at that time.

James Mitchell, of Union County, this last season harvested and thrashed 27¾ acres of wheat, a volunteer crop, which averaged, as measured from the machine, 40 bushels and one peck to the acre.

The Jacksonville *Times* of the 3d inst. says: "Parties arriving from Linkville report snow at the depth of eight inches, and the weather cold. Stock is not suffering, to any great extent, however."

Dr. Chance, a Salem dentist, has made his "everlasting fortune," according to the *Mercury*, by the invention of "gold points for pluggers, which have been patented in the United States and England," and become of great value to the dental profession.

Owing to the late heavy rains, and the soft, yielding condition of the road-bed between Roseburg and Oakland, the railroad company will hereafter run a lighter engine over that part of the road than has heretofore been employed. The Roseburg will be the locomotive used.

During the year 1873 there were issued from the Salem Post Office 2,122 domestic money orders, for which $43,868 96 were received. The fees for the same amounted to $264-40. During the same time 35 British international money orders were issued; cash received for the same, $948 15; fees, $26 50.

L. H. Allen, a well known citizen of La Grande, attempted to catch a span of runaway horses by the bits, December 18th, but in doing so he was knocked down, and the heavily loaded wagon, to which they were attached ran over him, inflicting injuries of which he died a few hours afterwards.

The Bulletin tells of the arrest of Geo. Duncan for robbing Joseph Gallett of $2,840. They came with their family from California together, were friends and kept house together. Gallett had money, Duncan had none, and the fact that Duncan has been spending money freely, in large sums, confirmed the suspicion against him and led to his arrest.

The *Astorian* says: The prospect of the State opening the Astoria, Nehalem, Cornelius Road seems gloomy. Owing to the depreciation of the bonds, nearly one-half of the appropriation of $20,000 was exausted in the survey and location. And now comes the farmers through whose farms and private roads this public road has been laid, and claim damages enough to about take the remaining half of the appropriation.

The Dalles *Mountaineer* says that as far as ascertained the live stock in Eastern Oregon have not suffered much this Winter from the cold. There has been no crust on the snow, as is usual to this latitude, and cattle men have been able therefore to drive their herds to feed. At present, the indications are that the worst portion of the Winter has passed, and the prospects for a mild Winter quite flattering.

Mr. B. F. Brown, Wells, Fargo, & Co.'s Agent at Salem, has furnished the *Statesman* the following figures of the shipments of treasures by that line from the office, during the year just closed: The shipments of bullion and dust for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1873, amount to $2,779 84; the currency shipments for the same time, amount to $15,385 50. Those of gold coin for the year reached the enormous sum of $409,219 22, which is nearly double the coin shipments for the year 1872.

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