

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, AUGUST 28, 1874.

The Whisky Agitation.

There are few questions which have ever agitated the country as much and spasmodically, as vehemently, as the liquor question. For the last six months our State has had its shower of this excitement, and we shall continue to have a little more until the Legislature adjourns, when it will subside for about one year, and as soon as election time shall approach the demagogues will take up the liquor question again to be agitated until election is over. It is a great delusion for which the extremists in the temperance cause labor; to base their hope for the cure of the evil upon prohibition or local option legislation. All such coercive measures are, in our opinion, conducive of injury to the cause they are intended to serve. In principle, they are shallow, ignoring those fundamental facts which the sensible and scientific men who have conscientiously looked into the final causes declare to govern in its working upon human nature. Craving for excitement for stimulus to the feeble or inert brain, or other physical or mental energies which degenerate into the disease which we call intemperance, is inborn in humanity. There never has been in any age, a people, high or low, cultivated or savage, in which this taste has not been found to exist. It is universal, as experience and history bear witness. It is not an accident or result, but the taste for this stimulus exists in the nature of man, and how are we to treat and control a tendency so universal as this? Coercion is insufficient to eradicate the curse or correct the habit. If it be a physical disease, and we believe all reformed drunkards claim that such it is, then it must be treated the same as other ills of the body and mind to which we are heir. If it be a moral question, it is without the jurisdiction of municipal law, and all we can do is to visit a penalty on the individual who violates and offends the peace and dignity of society. But we cannot punish it in advance of its commission. Morality may be the object, the inferential result of laws; they should be conducive to morality. Although a law may not enforce morality, it may prevent the acts contrary to it. There can be no greater punishment inflicted on those who are guilty of the crime and folly of the intemperance use of liquor, whereby their reasoning faculties are temporarily deranged and betrayed, than that general feature of law which prohibits drunkenness from being received as an excuse for crime, but, on the contrary, which regards it as an aggravation of the offense.

It is impossible for us to understand upon what theory this constant interference with private rights in the shape of supraty or coercive laws can be justified. We cannot comprehend what their advocates can expect from them any other than the usual result—an enforced obedience that will break into disobedience, and drive the parties if forced to submit into hypocrisy and dissimulation. If the vice must be let it be open. Its horrible and shocking examples may do something to prevent its spread. The Spartans, we are told, made their helots drunk, as an example to their youth. Therefore, if this vice must exist, it had better be public than men may find the disrespect that shows such practices, and that they may be useful examples and warn us, if they are useful in no other way. There is a narrow-mindedness and contractedness of spirit in the system of enforcing the same class of habits to all men. Without regard to his tastes or capacity, it is desired to subject all men to be constituted similarly in this question of taste. There is no moralist or physician who will not admit the factness of such a proposition. There are scarcely any two constitutions upon whom the same stimulus will have the same effect. To one man alcoholic stimulus may be a source of health and vigor; to another, almost poison. How can we enact a law which will enforce the same system on both? As well might we try to compel all people to a daily diet of oatmeal porridge and fish, because such food produces muscular and nervous force and general health, as to command his abstinence from the use of stimulants, because their abuse impairs or destroys the vital powers.

The morals of this question are of recent discovery, so far as they extend to compulsory abstinence. To drunkenness, as to gluttony of any sort, morals have always been opposed; but the use of beverage containing intoxicating properties, has only within a comparatively short time come under anathema. The abuse of liquors has always been inveighed against, but saints, as well as sinners, have indulged in a judicious allowance of the fruits of the vine and the juice of the corn and rye, without any apparent diminution of the savor of sanctity. While we are inspired by a due sense of the solemnity of this subject, we prefer to follow the charitable rule

which will allow each man to become his own guide as to the questions affecting his own happiness, rather than the rule of those iron statesmen and false moralists who insist on placing each man on a bed of their own manufacture, and chopping off his limbs or stretching him as the emergencies of such a bed may require.

Devoutly to be Wished.

An exchange thus truthfully speaks of the organization of farmers known commonly as the Grangers, but more properly as Patrons of Husbandry, are achieving a success in their material aspirations commensurate with the importance and deserts of their cause and the magnitude of their interests. They originated in an overwhelming necessity of the agricultural fraternity. In the Western States, from the Chesapeake to the Pacific, the people have been oppressed by the machinery of an oligarchy inherited from the war. That oligarchy was and is the Radical party leagued with the banks and railroads and all the other monstrous and overgrown systems produced by military power, inflated currency and a prohibitive tariff.

It would be puerile for any man of sense, observation, and reflection to deny the potency, efficacy, and value of the farmers' movement in States like Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, where the people seek relief, not merely from real national oppression, but from immediate domestic misrule. The Radical party is the father of monopoly in the United States. It has created and sustained it at the Federal Capital. It has fostered and nurtured it in every State Capital and in every municipality in the land. Wherever Radical ascendancy is found, there also may be discovered the combination, financial and legislative, which are hand in glove with the governmental theories put into such lucrative practice the leaders of the Radical party.

Even more conspicuously in the South, than in the North are the baleful tenues and influence of Radicalism felt in the business and concerns of life. What wonder, that the people, the tillers of the soil, should organize to protect themselves? They have witnessed a domineering railway aristocracy set over the transportation of their products. They have seen a heedless and expensive government set over all their interests, protecting the strong and oppressing the weak. Why should not the farmers defend themselves from the political lethargy which was the opportunity seized upon by their remorseless oppressors? Why should they organize themselves into granges having no reference to party organizations, having no intention to disturb the present lines of the drill masters, but determined to pour a fresh current of realistic and not spurious blood into the exhausted veins of American political thought. No honest man deny the farmers' right to do this, and to the thoughtful, patriotic citizen can dispute the affirmation that the realization would be a benefit to the country, "a consummation devoutly to be wished."

What Eastern Oregon Needs.

The Idaho Statesman has a very good article on the question of transportation on the Columbia, and we see no reason why its idea of the matter should not be correct and carried out. If it is, monopoly on the Columbia river would be broken down, and the O. S. N. Company would soon find that they must cease their extortions or opposition boats would drive them off the river. We see no reason why the O. S. N. Company cannot be compelled to carry freight around the portages, and why they could charge any opposition company more than they do a private individual. They are common carriers, and as such the law should compel them to transport whatever is offered them, the Statesman says:

Whether the opposition will succeed or not, is not the question which the people of Washington Territory and Eastern Oregon need to consider most. There is no necessity for building other railroads around these portages. The question is, regulate the fares on the railroad and compel the O. S. N. Co. to transport the freight around the portages for the opposition or any other man who navigates the river or wants freight carried. All Eastern Washington Territory is interested in compelling the O. S. N. Co. to carry freight on the Cascade railroad. All Eastern Oregon is interested in compelling the owners of the railroads to carry freight over the Dalles road at reasonable figures. Give this country a freight and passenger tariff over these two short roads at reasonable rates only, and the Columbia river will become free for every citizen to navigate and the mischief will be cured at once. It is strange that this question of regulating these tolls has never been thought of and enforced by law. But now when they come to talk about it, they talk more like children than they do like men. The fact is, the people have as much power to regulate these tolls as they have to fix the prices of any other toll-gate keeper, and it is high time to do it. Strike the blow where it will do the most good, should be the motto, for the people have been robbed long enough.

IREMIZER.—The Dallas Republican has ceased to be, and in its place we now have the *Democrat*, published by Messrs. Casey & Hammond. The paper presents quite a marked improvement, typographically and editorially, and we wish the new proprietors success.

The School Book Question.

A writer in the Albany *Democrat* has a sensible article in regard to the present school law, from which we make the following extracts. The writer evidently knows what he is saying, which we regret to say many of the advocates for repeal do not. He says:

During the late political campaign much was said in reference to, and denunciations without measure were hurled at the law passed by the last Legislature requiring a uniform series of text books to be used in the common schools of this State. It was said that the adoption of a uniform series of text books in our schools was existing and fostering a monopoly, while others declared that it was oppressive, as it required a change of books to some extent, and that the Legislature had transcended its powers when it assumed to determine what books Jones, Brown and Smith were to use in the schools, favoring the simplest protection for their children, in order to secure to them the benefits of our common school system.

The proposition that every child of the same grade in a particular school should use the same kind of books is a proposition not to be controverted, but the question is asked why require every school district in the State to use the same text books? The reason is obvious. The teacher in district No. 1 prefers Wilson's series of books and the teacher in district No. 10 prefers Watson's, and the books are provided, but it so happens in the course of time that teachers are changed and the new teacher for No. 1 may be the one who taught the school in district No. 10, and he prefers Watson's instead of Wilson's, and the patrons of the school are required to incur the expense of a change of books. A change of books almost invariably followed when there was a change of teachers, and so frequent were these changes that parents and guardians groaned under the burden, and demanded of the Legislature a uniform series of text books, to the use of which teachers as well as parents must conform. This demand the Legislature heeded, and made a liberal provision for the selection and adoption of the books to be used, throwing the responsibility of choice upon the school superintendents of public instruction of the several counties of the State, and if the law is permitted to remain upon our statute book, the patrons of our common schools will not be required to change their text books until the 1st of October, 1876, and not then if the present series should be approved at that time.

But it is said it is a monopoly. It is no more a monopoly than the adoption of Wilson's, Watson's, Town's or any other series of text books, for all of these authors or the publishers have the copyright. But it was said the price was greater. Of this I know nothing except what I gather from the publishers' prices of the several series, from which I take the price of Wilson's readers as compared with the Pacific Coast readers—the latter being the series adopted in this State. Wilson's readers from first to fifth, inclusive, cost \$4.95. The Pacific Coast readers cost from first to fifth inclusive, \$3.75, a difference in favor of the latter of \$1.20 for the set. So that objection, as do all the preceding objections named, fall to the ground.

As to the merits of the Pacific Coast series of books compared with any other series I know nothing. If inferior it is not the fault of the law, but the mistake of the superintendents of common schools for the several counties of the State who voted to adopt them. It was a wise provision of the law that the selection of text books should be thus made, for the teachers are supposed to be more competent than the Legislature to decide such a question, and to be more in sympathy with the patrons of the schools than the Legislature or the State board of education. The reason here offered and many more that might be offered, I trust the Legislature will permit the law to stand as it is that it may have a fair trial.

Changed Hands.

By private letter we learn that our friend E. L. Bristow, Esq., of Eugene City, has purchased the Salem *Mercury*, and taken possession of the same. Mr. Bristow is well known throughout Oregon, a firm Democrat, and an honorable and high-minded gentleman. While he lacks the experience very essential to newspaper business, he will make up this deficiency with his accustomed energy and industry. We wish the *Mercury* abundant success and feel assured that Mr. B. will make an organ of which the party may feel justly proud. The retiring publishers and proprietors, Messrs. Thompson and Cornell, have our best wishes in whatever business they may engage. They are both good and clever gentlemen and we trust that their lot may be cast in pleasant places.

The Albany *Democrat* says that on Saturday night, the 8th inst., a fire broke out in the wagon shop of B. Windom, at Harrisburg, which destroyed the shop and all the material upon hand. The flames spread to some adjacent buildings, consuming the blacksmith shop belonging to Joseph Morris, and a paint shop of Andrew Condra's.

The report is confirmed that W. F. Boardman, a Portland printer, has inherited a large fortune in England. He lately received the legal papers and will get the money—about half a million, to be divided between himself and brother. It was left for him by a good old aunt who expired in Chester in 1871, aged 82.

A meeting of the citizens of Jackson county will be held at Ashland September 9th for the purpose of taking into consideration the feasibility of the proposed railroad from Humboldt, Nevada, by way of Rogue river valley, to some point on the coast at or near Crescent City.

Two Scotch noblemen on a tour of observation and pleasure, passed through Jacksonville last week.

Political News.

NASHVILLE, August 19.—The Democratic and Conservative convention, for the nomination of Governor, assembled this morning, and, after the preliminary committees, adjourned till 3 o'clock p. m. The committee on resolution and platform made a report. The resolutions invite the co-operation of all good men who endorse the following principles: Protection—the just reward of honest labor—a uniform taxation; a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States; opposition to monopolies and oppressive offices; the reduction of excessive salaries; rigid economy of State Government; lessening taxes whenever possible; abolishing the national banking system; the payment of Government bonds by the issuance of non-interest bearing notes; the repeal of the present oppressive Federal tariff; the denunciation of all legislation that interferes with individual rights, particularly the Supplemental Civil Rights bill, as palpably a degrading violation of the Constitution aimed at Southern people, and productive of untold misery to both races if passed.

HARRISBURG, August 19.—The Republican State convention this afternoon nominated A. G. Olmstead for Lieutenant Governor; E. M. Paxson, judge of the Supreme court; Harris Allen, Auditor General; Col. W. R. Beath, Secretary of Internal Affairs. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Republican party, favoring the simplest protection for the farmer, and demanding of the industrial pursuits; demanding the cessation of further railroad land grants; favoring the improvement of inland water navigation; favoring the protection of the manufacturing interest by the repeal of the tariff on Canadian Reciprocity treaty, favoring banking; the aggregate volume of currency to be regulated by the necessities of the people and recognized laws of trade; reaffirming the declaration of the National Republican convention of 1860, and demanding of the Legislature the earliest practical day, and remembering with gratitude soldiers and sailors of the Republic.

GALVESTON, Texas, August 20.—The Congressional convention to-day nominated A. G. Olmstead for Lieutenant Governor; E. M. Paxson, judge of the Supreme court; Harris Allen, Auditor General; Col. W. R. Beath, Secretary of Internal Affairs.

WHEELING, West Virginia, August 20.—The Democrats of the Second Congressional district to-day nominated Chas. J. Faulkner.

LEAVENWORTH, August 20.—Colonel Wm. A. Phillips was renominated by the Republicans for the First Congressional district to-day.

MOBILE, Ala., August 22.—The Republican State convention adjourned to-day after three days' session. Resolutions were adopted declaring their unshaken confidence in the principles of human liberty and civil and political equality, without distinction to race or color; disclaiming that they desire social equality; special equality legally enforced; that they desire no mixed schools, and recognize the fact that every house is sacred from intrusion, and that in a free country every one can dictate for himself.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 25.—A large number of delegates are arriving for the Democratic convention, which meets here to-morrow. The Supreme judgeship is the most important nomination. For it there will be hard fight. Of the candidates mentioned, Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, and Hon. H. Ross, of Montgomery county seem to have the lead. It is likely that one of them will be nominated.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., August 25.—The Westchester county Republican convention to-day nominated for Congress the Seventh district.

Review of the Wheat Market.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The London Times of August 10th, in presenting a review of the harvest prospect, claims that the worst point of depression consequent on the Vienna and New York panics of last Autumn, a general reaction from inflation of wages in all parts of the world, and a return to the old, and that slow but solid commercial revival is now in progress.

The *News* of the same date observes: The extraordinary wheat harvest is doing its work in depressing the price of flour, and certainly the price of wheat, and is a boon to consumers in Europe and America who will be beginning to use for their purposes the additional surplus that cheaper breads will give them, and manufacturers and merchants are already beginning to prepare for the increased purchasing power of the masses which a good harvest has caused.

The New York *Shipping List* closes its harvest review as follows: Indications being all in favor of a bountiful harvest in the principal countries in Europe as well as in the United States, and with no competing with Great Britain, the inference is now that prices are likely to rule comparatively low.

GRANGE RESOLUTION.—At a meeting of Sheridan Grange held recently the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That our agents acquire themselves with the present condition of the produce market, and in the event of any action on the part of grain dealers and speculators conflicting with the agricultural interests of the State, Sheridan Grange will be found in hearty co-operation with other Granges of the county and State in devising such measures as in their judgment may seem meet and expedient; that Wm. Savage be and he is hereby authorized agent of Sheridan Grange to enter into any agreement entered into by him will be faithfully and implicitly carried out.

DOOMED STATE.—The present state debt of South Carolina is \$25,770,611 44. This embraces the legal and illegal bonded debt, the legal and illegal floating debt, and the contingent liabilities. Of this debt \$15,000,000 have been contracted in the past six years. What a lucrative radicals, niggers and carpet-bag scalawags are to South Carolina. The whites ought to be assisted to leave the rotten place and turn it over to the thieves and robbers.

The Beecher-Tilton Scandal.

CHICAGO, August 16.—Since the publication of Beecher's statement the city papers which were inclined to view favorably the case made out by Tilton against Beecher have pretty generally expressed the opinion that as the case stands, Beecher will be acquitted by public sentiment.

The *Tribune* says: "Beecher has thrown back the charges upon his accusers, and with them rests the necessity of defense. His specific charge of blackmailing brands Moulton and Tilton with infamy, which if not disproved, they cannot escape. Though it may appear strange that Beecher submitted to the demand for \$7,000 to secure silence on account of his hasty advice to Mrs. Tilton and the colored militia in guarding the jail. An order was received from Governor or Moses to-day for a company of colored militia to be ready to go to Georgetown to-morrow. When the militia was summoned only twelve responded. The Adjutant General of the State failing to arrive with the command, the troops were dismissed.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Secretary Fish declares that the story of the proposed session of Porto Rico to Germany is without foundation. He says the alleged dispatches are forgeries.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 20.—Geo. C. Harding, editor of the *Indianapolis Herald*, shot Mr. Moritz, a prominent merchant, this afternoon. They have been warm friends, and their social relations were intimate. Moritz was about 40 years old, and married. He took advantage of his intimacy and succeeded in seducing Harding's daughter, eighteen years of age. She confessed to her father last night that she had maintained criminal intimacy with Moritz since March. Soon after the confession she took poison. Harding met Moritz this afternoon and shot five times, two shots taking effect—one in the elbow and one through the lungs. To-night his recovery is considered probable. Miss Harding died this afternoon. Mrs. Harding says, since the shooting, that Moritz had also made improper advances to her. Moritz denies the truth of both statements and says he can prove his innocence.

ST. PAUL, August 22.—A telegram from Bismarck conveyed a dispatch from the special correspondent of the *Daily Press* with the Custer Expedition, as follows: *Camp Custer, Black Hills Expedition, Bear's Butte, D. T., August 15.*—The command reached here in good health and spirits. We left Custer Valley on the 6th, and had short marches and good camps. We found gold and silver in several places and game in abundance—bear, elk and deer; several bears have been killed. The command leaves here to-morrow for the Little Missouri, and from there will proceed home to Lincoln. The expedition has completed the exploration of the Black Hills country, which proves even richer than was before reported. Gold and silver is found in numerous places and in quantities so great that miners estimate that with a pick and pan a single miner may take out \$10 per day. The distance from Bismarck to the gold regions is about 250 miles, over a practical route. The citizens of Bismarck are greatly excited, and already expeditions are organizing.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—Governor Leslie has called out four companies of militia to quell the disturbance occasioned by the whites and blacks in Lancaster. A dispatch says: "moderate fighting has been going on there since yesterday."

BROOKHAVEN, (Miss.), August 22.—The three negroes, Dick Cooper, Anthony Grant and Silas Johnson, who on Sunday last were found with an entrance to the dwelling of Mrs. Burnely and violated her person, were taken from the jail this evening and hanged by citizens, about 1,000 of whom were present. Johnson was captured Sunday. The other two were captured Monday and brought here this morning and lodged in jail. They all confessed their guilt on the gallows.

LANCASTER, Ky., August 23.—Two hundred men of the State militia arrived this morning. All is quiet, the whites and blacks are no longer hostile, and the negroes are no longer in jail. They all confessed their guilt on the gallows.

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ADJOURNED.—The M. E. Conference adjourned last Thursday night. It had quite a time in trying the ministers, there having charges been preferred against four of them, but they were all cleared. The case of Rev. Mr. Driver is rather a strange one, and it requires explanation as to the verdict or the findings. The evidence appears that Driver had used bad language against another, but then the verdict seems that Driver had said the truth when he did use the naughty talk, so his case was brought down to having used "improper language."

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.—The following letter from Hon. J. W. Nesmith will be of interest to the young men who are ambitious to serve their country in the army: I desire to give notice through your paper that a board of three competent will assemble at the United States Court-room, in the city of Portland on the 11th day of October, 1874, to hold a competitive examination of such young men as may desire the appointment of cadet to the U. S. Military Academy.

An applicant must be between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years on the 1st day of June, 1874. Respectfully your obedient servant. J. W. NESMITH.

Telegraphic News.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—The reported duel in St. James Parish, yesterday, between Dr. Charles Fray and Deputy Sheriff Richards, is confirmed. They fought with revolvers at distance fifteen paces. Both fell at the third fire and expired in a few minutes.

STOCK CITY, August 19.—The report comes from Fort Sully this evening that the Indians to the number of four thousand, made an attack upon Custer's Expedition on the 14th and were repulsed with heavy loss. Custer's loss is reported to be fifty killed and wounded.

CHARLESTON, August 20.—Advices from Georgetown state that the town is crowded with negroes, and the colored militia is guarding the jail. An order was received from Governor or Moses to-day for a company of colored militia to be ready to go to Georgetown to-morrow. When the militia was summoned only twelve responded. The Adjutant General of the State failing to arrive with the command, the troops were dismissed.

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Summary of State News Items.

The Springfield bridge is almost completed. W. B. Pengra and party are engaged in surveying on the Oregon Central Military road.

The Salem Mills have received far about thirty thousand bushels of wheat of the 1874 crop.

A fire occurred near Lafayette on Monday last, which burned up a barn belonging to Mr. Whitlow.

W. R. Danbar, G. W. C. T., has commissioned Col. T. H. Cann of Salem State Deputy at large.

Weston, Umatilla county, is rapidly improving. Several buildings are now in course of erection.

Several horses have recently been stolen in Baker county, but just who the thieves are is not known.

Holmes & Myers, of Polk county, have sold their flock of 650 sheep to Lewis Bros. for \$2.50 per head.

E. R. Hall, the absconded millman of Yamhill, left more than sufficient property to liquidate all liabilities.

The Independence people are agitating the question of establishing a daily mail route between that place and Salem.

The fall term of Baker City Academy will commence on Tuesday Sept. 1st, under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Barret.

Linn county Fair will be held at Albany from the sixth to the tenth of October inclusive. Premium list amounts to \$7,000.

Work on the Southern Oregon Wagon road under the superintendence of Hon. E. C. Mason, is being vigorously prosecuted.

H. H. Gale has sold the *Hack-eye* office to a publishing company at Marshfield, Coos county, where a new paper will soon be started.

The Catholics will build a church on a piece of land purchased of D. R. Benson for that purpose, about two and a half miles west of Union.

Petitions were circulated in Salem requesting Bishop Merrill to return Rev. Wm. McPheeters to that place as pastor of the M. E. Church.

Mr. George Perkins, of Yamhill, threshed 843 bushels of wheat from a 27 acre field, machine measure, being a little over 31 bushels to the acre.

Some persons who saw the corpse found in the river at Albany last week feel confident that it was the body of Sam Price, who was well known at Salem.

Mr. L. Morris, the mute who was run over by the cars several weeks ago, near Oregon City, died about 12 o'clock on the 23d, at the home for the sick in Salem.

The *Engene Journal* has received from J. H. D. Henderson a ripe fig grown in his garden in that city. It is of full size, and appears to be mature and perfect in every particular.

There are homestead patents in the Roseburg Land office for the following residents of Lane county: F. M. Eaton, L. M. Veatch, Lucinda Hall, Jonathan Butler and Daniel Bowers.

Several wagons of emigrants have lately reached Jacksonville. Some have gone to Josephine county, others remain in Jackson, while the balance passed on through for the north.

Levi Leland, State Lecturer, of the I. O. G. T., on the 31st inst., organized Ochoco Lodge No. 212, situated at Prineville, Wasco county. They begin with 31 Charter members.

The contract for building the Dalles and Sandy Wagon road between middle and lower landing at the Cascades, has been let to Mr. J. Cartwright, for the sum of \$10,000 in bonds.

James Martin, of Long Tom, has just fallen heir to a property in Ireland, valued at \$40,000. "Jimmy" will shortly make a pilgrimage to the "old country," to look after his fortune.

The McMinnville *Reporter* says: Harvest has been progressing splendidly, with the excellent weather we have had during the week, and grain in this section is averaging 35 bushels to the acre.

The business men of McMinnville are taking steps toward obtaining a telegraph line from that place to St. Joe. A subscription is now going the rounds, and has secured liberal amounts already.

The lighthouse on Yaquina Head is to be discontinued on the first day of October. This is an unfortunate thing for Yaquina, and we can but wonder if false economy on the part of the Government.

William Hickey was arrested at Lafayette last Monday on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon. He appeared before Justice Hembree, waived an examination, and was placed under \$250 bonds.

Governor Grover has reappointed Theodore Wygant, of Portland, Notary Public for Multnomah county. Also appointed William A. Clarke Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon, to reside at St. Louis, Mo.

A painful accident happened to the wife of Mr. Ashur Taylor, living near North Yamhill, a few days since, by which she had her arm broken and narrowly escaped being crushed to death between the wheel of a wagon from which she was thrown and a stump.

W. Brown, who killed a man named Hurt, in the Sprague river country about the last of July, passed through Benton county on Wednesday last week, and supposed to be somewhere in that neighborhood at the present time. A reward of \$500 is offered for his arrest, and parties are in hot pursuit.

Small-pox is on the rampage at Cornelius again. A son of Mr. Shanks died 13d with the confluent form again. The father has it himself, but very light. The citizens of Cornelius had to threaten him before he would confine himself to his own premises.

In the Circuit court at Astoria last week John Driscoll, Antoine Van Dra, Nels Olsen, Frank Carr, Howard, and William Oliver were admitted to citizenship. Martha A. Brown was divorced from D. S. Brown and Ellen from Charles Moe. H. Williams was convicted of larceny, and Jacob Addis was acquitted of malicious injury to personal property.