

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, SEPT. 11, 1874.

The Legislature—What is Demanded of It.

On Monday next, the Legislature for the State of Oregon convenes. The complexion of the body is as follows: Lower House—Democrats, 19; Independents, 24, and Radicals, 17. Senate—Democrats, 12; Independents, 7, and Radicals, 11. It will be seen that neither party has a controlling power in either branch, and hence, all parties will be equally responsible for the evil done, and can jointly share in whatever may be passed of a riotous nature. It will therefore be a matter of personal responsibility, and not party, on which the present Legislature will be governed. We trust that there may be much proper and needed legislation enacted, and that both branches may be promptly organized and go to work. This will be no small matter, in our opinion, that is, should each of the parties get into a fight for the officers. We trust as little time will be wasted in this direction as possible.

One of the most serious issues before the people was the fee bill passed by the last Legislature, and all parties stand pledged to its amendment. This is a very important question, and we trust that the fees may be materially reduced. But while they are being reduced, let us be cautious that the matter is not overdone. Let the Legislature be just to all concerned. It is our opinion that a fee bill cannot be passed that would be just to all our counties, and we would suggest to the Legislature whether it would not be better to salary the various county officers, let the fees remain as they are and require the officials to pay them into the County Treasury. Would it not be best to salary the Sheriffs and Clerks for whatever they do for the county, and then let them get the fees from the individuals who have litigation. It matters but little what the fees of either of these officers are, so long as they are paid by litigants and not the general tax-payer. We venture the assertion that not one-tenth of the population that pay taxes ever have to pay fees, unless it is for recording, and that might be somewhat reduced. The Legislature should enact a just and equitable bill in this respect, and not act on the principle of punishing this or that political opponent.

The tax-payers demand a new and better law in regard to assessing property. The present law is nothing better than an outrage. Taxes are by no means equal. The assessors value property hardly more than one-third what it is worth, and in many instances the owner is indebted just that one-third, and hence pays no taxes whatever. The entire valuation of property in Oregon last year was about forty-four million. We have no hesitancy in saying that the actual wealth of our State is three times this sum. Now, if the taxes were equal, it would be just as well for us to pay taxes on this entire sum as on the one-third. There is just so much to be raised for State, School and County purposes, and if the valuation is large, the per cent. will be proportionately less. In our opinion taxation would be far more equal were there no indebtedness allowed to be deducted.

The Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad is an important matter that will come up for consideration. While we do not wish to be understood as favoring the violation or encroachment of our State Constitution which forbids the loaning of the credit of the State, we are in favor of doing anything that can be done legally to aid this enterprise.

The Capitol building is another subject of great interest to our people. While we consider that the last Legislature was in rather too big a hurry to erect the Capitol, now that it is begun, and the people have invested in the walls about \$125,000, we regard it as proper economy to appropriate enough to complete the structure so that it can be occupied and stop the payment of rents.

The Insane Asylum question will also demand the attention of the Legislature. Our position on this subject has been frequently stated. If the State were able to build a suitable asylum, we would not object to an appropriation for this purpose, but we deem it inexpedient for such appropriation at this session. Let the Capitol be finished first, and let our people become better able to erect those public buildings before we try to do too much. We are satisfied that no corporation or State can keep the insane as cheap as an individual, and hence we believe that the State had better try the contract plan a little longer. If the State is determined to try the experiment, let it use the buildings now occupied for that purpose and try it for two years, and the Capitol then being finished, it may be able to erect an asylum. But we regard the contracting plan as best. It is just as cheap for the State to lease an asylum as it is to lease rooms for the Legislature and State officers. We trust that the members may see the econ-

my in completing it, at least so that it can be occupied.

The question of regulating freights and fares on railroads should receive the attention of the Legislature. Other States have done this and have been sustained, and no State has been more oppressed than Oregon. Especially is this the case with the Dalles and Celilo Railroad, which has nearly crushed the entire energies of Eastern Oregon. Let the freights be regulated on all the roads in our State. We do not ask that the Legislature shall become oppressive on the railroads, but compel them to do justice to the producers and shippers. We are not informed as to the rates on the East and West side Railroads, but believe they are much less than those charged on the Celilo road. If public carriers are not willing to do justice to the people, the laws of the State should step in and compel them. There are other matters which we shall speak of from time to time during the session, and we trust, for the good of our State at large, that the Legislature which meets next Monday may prove a blessing to the people.

Law of Confiscation.

In concluding his speech before the Supreme Court of California, on the Local Option law of that State, Mr. W. H. Patterson, one of the ablest attorneys on the coast, made the following conclusive remarks. The remarks will apply as well to Oregon as that State, and as there is now an effort being made to have a similar law passed by our next Legislature, we call the attention of the members to this speech. He said:

The law confiscates property, throwing everything else out of consideration. It does not give the man who has money invested in this species of property the opportunity of disposing of it, but it says to him, "You shall close up your warehouses to-day. Your fine brandies and fine liquors of all kinds are not your property. You may pay taxes on it as such, but you cannot sell it, because the people, a majority of them, in your precinct, have said you shall not sell it. What is property? what is it, except there goes with it the inalienable right to dispose of it and convert it into money? And if it is property, the Constitution says it shall be protected, the right of acquiring and enjoying property is one of the alienable rights which enter into the full definition of the word property, yet the people of one vicinage have said to a man, "You cannot dispose of your property; your wines, your liquors and barrels and demijohns." Why they have virtually said by this enactment, "You shall not plant a vineyard, you shall not pluck a grape, you shall not crush your grapes into wine, because, although you do all this—do all this labor—take pains to make this property, you cannot sell it," and therefore it is lost.

To go a little further: One man is able to buy a pipe of wine; another man is only able to buy a pint. The man who is able to buy his pipe can get as full as he pleases, but the man who cannot purchase more than a pint can get any at all. His neighbor, who makes the property, cannot sell it. It is drawing a distinction between a long purse and an empty one. Is that constitutional? Is that a constitutional enactment? We submit that all men have the same rights in the State of California.

CORRUPT JOBBERY.—Ben Franklin once expressed his belief that most of the statutes, acts, and edicts of Parliaments, Princes, and States for regulating, encouraging, or restraining trade had been either political blunders or jobs obtained by artful men for private advantage under pretense of public good. If he had lived to witness the proceedings of Congress and the executive departments during the past few years, he would have seen a system of corrupt jobbery carried on to an extreme which in his time would have secured for its most distinguished promoters not only public execution, but also prompt and salutary punishment.

FIRE AT PORTLAND.—Last Sunday night the frame building adjoining the boot and shoe store of Geo. A. Pease, was discovered on fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Mr. Pease is reported to have lost about \$5,000, but is fully insured; Jake Fleschner's loss is estimated at \$3,000, fully insured, and Mr. Hendee's about \$2,000. The buildings were valued at \$1,500, with no insurance.

GOOD RESOLUTION.—The Grangers of California have passed the following resolution, which we should think would be well for the Oregon Grangers to adopt:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grange that the frequent change of text-books for the use of common schools is injudicious, unwise, and unjust; that the books now have are sufficient in number and good enough in quality.

MEETING.—A meeting of the subscribers of the capital stock of the Home Manufacturing company, is called for the 12th day of October, to meet at the agricultural building at Salem. Our citizens should see to it that they have some one who will represent their interests.

The Oakland Call says that the tax on the railroad has been reduced to \$2,500 in Douglas county. Considering that it does not pay running expenses in that county, we think it is high enough even at the present assessment.

The School Law.

When political conventions convene, there are always those among its members who are ready to take up any little point on which the public may differ, and if it affects the people's pocket, they readily imagine that it will affect their votes, and hence, the apparent popular side is sought for the purpose of catching votes. This was particularly the case in the three conventions of our State last spring. A new school law had been passed by the Legislature of 1872, and just at that time it appeared as a burden on the people, and hence all parties inserted in their platforms a plank in favor of a repeal or an amendment to the law. Being on the Committee on resolutions in the Democratic Convention, we can speak from experience, and we know that the matter had not been seriously considered. A member of that committee introduced a resolution for the emphatic repeal of the law. This resolution we opposed and showed the impropriety of such repeal, and while aware of the opinion that the committee was almost a unit for its repeal before we spoke, the resolution was unanimously voted down, and the substitute which became a part of the platform adopted. The main objection appeared to be the uniform series which had been adopted. But let us now consider whether it would not be a matter of injustice to the people and all concerned, to have the law in this respect repealed. Justice and fair dealing, as well as the interests of public schools, demand that the principle of State uniformity should remain fixed in our school law, and that the present authorized series should be retained, at least, until the end of the four years, for which the books were adopted. When these books were selected, there was a fair understanding between the publishers, booksellers and people, based upon the authority of the law, that for four years the books would continue in use. Publishers made their engagements; booksellers supplied themselves with a complete stock, and the people have bought them for their children, with reference to that understanding. To repeal that feature of the law now, would be an act of bad faith and would work great injury to all concerned. It would be especially unjust to our local booksellers and to the patrons of the public schools. Many of the dealers in school books, trusting on the law, purchased large quantities of the authorized series, believing that they would for at least four years, have a certain sale for them. And on the other hand, nine-tenths of our public schools have adopted the books, and their patrons have purchased their supplies with the full expectation that for the time prescribed by the law, they would be protected against any further changes.

But aside from the absolute imposition of any attempt to repeal the uniform feature of the law, we are satisfied that it would be decidedly impolitic. The principle of uniformity in text-books is a necessity to a good school system. Oregon has tried the plan of diversity for years and all who know anything about it, know that it has worked badly. Prior to the passage of the present law, there was scarcely a teacher of any experience who was not in favor of uniformity, and who did not believe that the lack of it was one of the principal obstacles to the success of our school system. All conventions and teachers' institutes recommended and resolved in favor of it, and County School Superintendents urged the passage of such a law. The friends of education demanded it, and bill after bill was drafted and presented to the Legislature to accomplish it. Now, that it is accomplished, and the books purchased, it looks to us that common sense and a due regard for economy, requires that we give it a full and fair trial before we decide to return to the old system, which we know is a failure. It would be bad economy to open the doors to further changes in our text-books while our people are yet groaning over the expense attendant upon the change which has already been made. Those who have complained most against the adoption of the present series, have done so, because it has cost the people a great deal of money to make the change, and yet they propose to remedy the matter by compelling another change and draw more money from the people. This looks to us as bad logic.

The complaint made against the series adopted is nothing more than would have been made had any other series been adopted. There is nothing on which there is such a diversity of opinion as upon the question as to what it takes to make a good school book. The number of text-books in use in the United States is evidence of this fact. It would be simply impossible to select a whole series of school books which would be acceptable to everybody in Oregon. The whole series adopted by our State, we are satisfied is as good, and open to as little objection as any that could have been adopted, and even if it were not quite as good, in some respects as it might be, we

should still be in favor of retaining it. A State uniformity, with inferior books, would be better than a diversity with the very best books. We trust the Legislature will look at the interests of all concerned and let the law stand as it now is, at least in respect to the uniformity part.

POLITICAL NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—The Democratic and Conservative State Central Committees of Louisiana have issued an address to the people of the State, in which, after reciting the usurpation by Kellogg of the State Government, and the wrongs and outrages inflicted by the Government on the people, they declare that all this has been insufficient to force the people into a revolution, and that all the stories circulated to that effect are falsifications of Kellogg and his partisans; or, when outrages have occurred, they have incited them for the purpose of getting United States troops into the State, not to protect the people from outrages, but to control the pending election. The address declares that the people of Louisiana do not object to United States troops being stationed in the State, but they protest against their being under the control of the United States Marshal, who is Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and of the United States District Attorney, one of the leaders of the party in the State, to be used to overcome the people in the coming election, and as a secret means of political persecution. The address declares that the opponents of Kellogg's usurpation have never questioned the political rights of the colored people, but have expressly pledged themselves to maintain those rights; that the local disturbances which have occurred did not spring from any hostility to the colored people, but were the unavoidable outbreaks arising from a state of oppression and tyranny; and concludes with an appeal to their fellow citizens of the Union for a hearing.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 5.—Full returns from the Second District in Vermont give Poland, 5,749; Denning, 7,989; Davenport, 2,022; scattering, 931.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 4.—Geo. S. Hoar announces his willingness to become a candidate for renomination for Congress.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.—The Salem Record says that few persons are aware of the fact that the State Agricultural Society this year, in addition to the \$10,000 coin premiums, and gold or silver medals, offer diplomas for the best display of almost every variety of foreign and domestic manufactures. The diplomas were procured of the Major & Knapp Engraving and Lithographing Company of New York, and are of beautiful design and finish—one of the specimens being plain, and the other of difficult design and printed in colors—either one a prize that any manufacturer would feel proud to possess. To any one engaged in the sale or manufacture of the articles for which these diplomas are offered, they will possess value far beyond any coin premium given by the Society. Specimens of these diplomas can be seen by calling on the Secretary of the Society, Mr. E. M. Waite, of Salem.

THE OLDEST.—An exchange says that the Hon. H. S. Smith, of Clatsop, joint Senator, is unquestionably entitled to the honor of being the oldest white resident in Oregon, the first pioneer of the State, being a resident of Clatsop since 1832. He was born in New Hampshire and studied at an Eastern academy, is a comfortable farmer, with 50 head of cattle, 200 sheep and some small stock. It is fifteen years since he was as far up the river as Portland. The trip to Salem will be under pay by the State. Appreciating the honor of the position, his constituents trust that the Senator will favor those measures which he deems the greatest good to the greatest number.

DECIDED.—The Eugene Guard of the 5th inst. says that for about three years, at each term of the Circuit Court for Lane county, have come up the cases of Holladay vs. Patterson and others, to collect subscriptions to the \$60,000 subsidy to the Oregon and California Railroad Company for running their line through Eugene. At the spring term, Judge Mosher decided the test case—that of Dr. Patterson—in favor of the defendant, whereupon the plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court, which, on Monday last, sustained the decision of Judge Mosher. This will be gratifying to those who failed to pay their subscriptions when due.

RIDICULOUSLY SUBLIME.—Commenting upon the action of the Radical State Convention of Pennsylvania in nominating Governor Hartranft for the Presidency, the New York Herald says: There is something sublime in this nomination of Governor Hartranft; at another time it would be ridiculous, but, as exhibiting the willingness of Pennsylvania to accept any one rather than Grant, this nomination is a sterling exhibition of political good sense.

A DEVIL.—St. Clair, who sold a stolen mule to ex-Deputy Sheriff Hedges of this place, and is waiting his trial at Portland, made his escape lately, and while out, played the preacher's dodge on our old friend Dr. Jackson, of Polk, got employment from him, and when he had a good chance, robbed him and left the premises. We trust the Doctor may get his money back from the scoundrel.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Attorney-General Williams, before leaving the city last evening, designated to the Secretary of War the locations in which troops are most needed to suppress the outrages. This list, with a circular issued yesterday, was inclosed to General McDowell, commanding the department of the South this morning to so distribute his forces as to protect the localities designated.

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 5.—A message was sent to President Grant last night, signed by leading merchants, bankers and professional men of this city, denying that any resident of this parish participated in the recent murders, and claiming that no spirit of lawlessness exists in the parish that cannot be controlled by the local authorities, and claiming that the condition of affairs here have been misrepresented abroad. They also ask a commission of fair-minded men to be appointed by the President to visit the State and ascertain the truth.

TOPEKA, Sept. 5.—Gov. Osborn to-day renewed the request to President Grant for arms to protect the frontier from Indians. He says that since the 16th of June sixteen citizens of Kansas have been murdered by the Indians, and not one of the murderers punished or even arrested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The order removing the headquarters of the Army to St. Louis in October was promulgated to-day.

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 4.—The Evening Bulletin, Republican paper, in an editorial on the Conshata troubles, declares that the intimation in Gov. Kellogg's proclamation that the citizens of Shreveport had any connection with the murder of prisoners is unfounded.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—At Nicholasville, Ky., last night, the negro arrested for outraging a young white girl on Tuesday, pleaded guilty and was sent to jail. Soon after a mob, headed by the girl's father, went to the jail, captured the prisoner, took him to a barn and hanged him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The places in Louisiana designated as stations for troops for the prevention of outrages are New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Alexandria, Monroe, Harlingen and St. Martinville.

A formal order will be issued from the War department as to the distribution of troops in the department of the South, but the whole matter will be left to the department commander, who will dispose of the forces as they can be used by U. S. Marshals in case of necessity.

The negro who was confined in jail at Conshata, charged with the shooting of Mr. Dickson on the night of the riot, was to-day taken from jail by a mob and killed.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 6.—A Trenton special says Governor Brown has arrived there to assist in bringing to justice the murderers of the negro prisoners taken from the jail there. It is asserted that ten of the prisoners escaped, but as no trace of their bodies have been found, the report lacks confirmation.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—Gov. Leslie yesterday instructed Judge Phillips, of Jessamine county, to cause the arrest of all persons engaged in the lynching of the negro at Nicholasville on Friday night, and directing, if necessary, the Sheriff to summon the entire power of the county to bring the guilty parties to justice.

TOWNSHIP, N. H., Sept. 6.—Beecher preached to-day to another very large audience, special trains bringing over 1,000 hearers. No allusion was made to the scandal, though at times, during his remarks, Mr. Beecher appeared very much affected, but his voice faltering and his eyes being filled with tears.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The members of Plymouth Church are contributing toward a fund for the relief of Mrs. Tilton. Already \$17,000 has been collected.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—On Saturday afternoon the greater portion of the business section of Frostburg, Allegany county, Maryland, was burned. Loss, \$145,000; insurance, \$75,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A statement is published that the German lounge at Leipzig, which is publishing the translation of the first volume of Beecher's "Life of Christ," has discontinued its publication in consequence of the disreputable disclosures about Beecher.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8.—The Constitutional convention yesterday completed its new constitution which was signed by all but seven members. Resolutions deprecating and denouncing the outrages in the State, and urging equal justice to all, with out regard to race or color, pledging themselves to sustain the laws and inviting immigration to the State, were adopted.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 7.—The building of the New Haven Wire Manufacturing company, one of the most extensive industries of this city, were burned to-night. The loss is estimated at \$350,000 to \$500,000; insurance \$100,000. The fire is still burning, but will probably be confined to these buildings.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Bismarck says a party of fifty men will leave Bismarck in about thirty days for the Black Hills. The party will be composed of experienced miners and hunters, who not only know the color of gold and the habits of the Indians, but are sharp enough to evade the military, and who, once on the hills, can live as red men live, and consequently will not bother themselves with supplies to any great extent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The answer of Beecher to the complaint of Tilton was received to-day by Beecher's attorneys, and was at once served on the plaintiff, together with notice of trial at the term of court beginning on the third Monday of September. Defendant answers to the complaint, first, that each and every allegation in said complaint contained, except that plaintiff and Miss Elizabeth Richards were married October 2d, 1857, and lived together as husband and wife up to 1874, is utterly false; second, that the defendant never had at any time or at any place unchaste or improper relations with the wife of plaintiff, and never attempted or sought to have any such relations.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

There are 188 Notaries Public in Oregon.

Levi Leland is lecturing in Eastern Oregon.

Monmouth has four resident Christian ministers.

Burglars are disastrously at work in Yamhill county.

Most of the farmers on the upper Luckiamute are done harvesting.

Every room in the Chemeketa hotel, at Salem is now lighted with gas.

There are 62 Commissioners of Deeds for Oregon in the United States.

The August pay-roll of the Willamette Woolen Mills manufactory foot \$4,055.

Governor Grover has re-appointed S. Elsworth, of La Grande, Notary Public for Union county.

The average yield of Marion county is estimated, wheat 27 bushels and oats 35 bushels per acre.

A. L. Stinson, of Jefferson, has struck a "brimstone" spring about three miles from that "city."

Matthew McDonald was arrested Wednesday in Gervais charged with "indecent exposure of his person."

The canal boat Red Jacket is constantly employed in lightening wheat from the Lebanon Mills to Albany.

There were 53 wagons waiting to unload at the different warehouses in Independence at one time last week.

E. M. Waite issued a magnificent three-sheet poster for the Oregon State Agricultural Society last Friday.

The little seven-year-old daughter of Squire Duncan, of Albany, fell from a shed roof last Friday, breaking her arm.

There 19 warehouses in Polk county—4 in Buena Vista, 8 in Independence, 1 on Bird's Island, 3 in Eola and 3 in Lincoln.

Marks Silverman shot and killed himself at the head of his brother-in-law, Leopold Barman in East Portland, last Saturday.

Two of our amateur fishermen caught 900 trout one day last week. We would make it 1,000, but we hate to lie for a few fish.

Upwards of \$24,000 worth of goods were shipped to San Francisco and Portland from the Willamette Woolen Mills in August.

Dan Clark, Esq., Master of the State Grange, has recently organized a Grange in Tillamook. The Ring takes in that section.

A crazy man named Cricket, who had made his escape from the asylum, drowned himself in the Deschutes river recently.

Parker & Morris' warehouse, at Albany, has already received nearly 40,000 bushels of grain. They expect to have 170,000 bushels.

The Albany Democrat says that the little son of Eli Watkins, of Brownsville, fell into the mill-race last Monday and was drowned.

Mr. George Belknap, residing a few miles below Eugene, has a field of wheat which he estimates will yield fifty bushels to the acre.

The Board of Equalization for Lane county reduced the valuation on the lands of the O. & C. R. R. Co. from 40 to 30 cents per acre.

The Dallas Itemizer says the Ellen Dale water power will probably be brought into Dallas and a farming implement factory started upon it.

Mr. Powers, of Shedd, raised this year forty-five acres of a new variety of wheat, called the Irish Lammas. It yielded forty bushels to the acre.

The new Academy building at Sheridan will soon be completed and school will begin September 28th under the charge of Professor Ladru Royal.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws of the Oregon State Medical Society have adopted substantially the code of by-laws of the Iowa State Medical Institute.

The two prisoners, St. Clair and Palmer, who escaped recently from the Portland jail, have been re-captured. One was arrested in Yamhill and the other in Benton county.

Hon. J. R. Moore and R. P. Earhart have been elected to the Legislature before U. S. Marshals. The former brought in a "blue jay" and the other a good sized "chipmunk."

A man named Z. L. Pooter, who is employed on the farm of Mr. Hibbard, in Waldo Hills, while engaged in gathering plums Tuesday afternoon, fell from a tree and broke his right leg.

The Salem Statesman says a man named Henry Morrow, residing near Salem, was killed recently by the kick of a vicious horse. The deceased was highly respected by all who knew him.

The Directors of the Alden Fruit Preserving company have purchased one entire block in the University Addition to Salem, for erecting thereupon the buildings required for the use of the company.

Andrew Reddy, sentenced some time since to the penitentiary for one year for grand larceny, was pronounced insane by physicians at Salem, and by order of the County Judge was sent to the Insane Asylum.

Hon. W. R. Dunbar proposes to pay all of the Lodges in his jurisdiction an official visit as G. W. C. T. of the Order in this State, during the fall and winter. He intends leaving home about the middle of October.

John Fowler, of Wheatland, met with a severe accident on Saturday last while hauling wheat to the mill in that place. The wagon tipped over and a portion of the load fell on and crushed his right ankle severely.

Wednesday, in State Fair week, all children under 15 years of age that have a mind to come, belonging to public or Sabbath Schools in the State, will be admitted to the State Fair free. The teachers or Superintendents can get admission tickets by applying to the Secretary of the Agricultural Society, Mr. E. M. Waite.

TERRITORIAL NEWS ITEMS.

Wheat is selling at Boise City for \$1.25 per bushel.

According to the Register, Vancouver girls don't wear stockings.

Arthur Fleury, who was convicted in Steilacoom of manslaughter, was sentenced to four years imprisonment.

It is currently reported that many of the Mormons married in the Endowment House, propose getting remarried according to the laws of the land.

John and Isaac Newton, aged respectively 19 and 17, and former residents of Walla Walla, have been arrested at Silver City for horse stealing.

Robt. Mays, District Deputy, organized a Grange of 25 members at Goldendale, Klickitat county, W. T., on August 29th, to be called Klickitat Grange.

Steilacoom style of buggy riding: The lady holds the ribbons and young gent holds her fast with both arms around her waist, to insure her against falling out.

Company B, of the Second Cavalry, have distinguished themselves by knocking spots out of a gang of Arapahoes, who had gone on a little raid in the Powder river country.

From Colville we learn that the recently discovered mines on the Columbia amount to nothing, and that the richness came to his knowledge of the parties who started the report.

A Democratic Territorial Convention is hereby called to meet at Vancouver, on Thursday, the first day of October, 1874, to nominate a candidate for Delegate to Congress, and transact such business as may properly come before it.

A Tacoma girl placed a piece of wedding cake upon her pillow in order to dream of her future husband. She ate a hearty supper and retired. The old gentleman and a score of imps danced on the pillow all night. She does not believe in dreams.

The Olympia Courier of the 3d says: Gov. Ferry to-day commuted the death penalty of the young man Lyttle, at Steilacoom. From matters that richly came to his knowledge he had grave doubts that the crime was more than manslaughter. Hence the intervention.

A letter in an Olympia paper last week states that Rev. J. H. Wilbur, Indian agent at Simcoe, has recently met with a very serious loss. During his absence from the post at the Methodist Conference at Walla Walla, his office was entered through the roof, the Government safe forced open, and \$5,000 United States funds abstracted. The robbers had escaped without detection.

The telegraph was completed between Boise and Silver City, Friday, August 28th. When the wire reached Boise the citizens turned out en masse to welcome it, and greeted the first click of the instrument with several rounds fired from a twelve-pounder.

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