

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FEB. 19, 1875.

Another Radical Outrage.

We find the following among the dispatches of the 11th inst.:

The joint Republican caucus committee has completed the political bill which has been in course of preparation for some time. The points of the bill, which will be presented to the Senate and House caucuses, respectively, are as follows:

First—Re-enactment of the fourth section of the Ku-Klux act, which allows the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, and gives him full power to use the army to suppress disorder and maintain peace.

Second—The appointment of Deputy U. S. Marshals and supervisors of election, with full power to conduct elections, count ballots, supervise returns, and arrest persons who attempt to intimidate voters or unlawfully interfere with the conduct of elections.

Third—To provide for a full and fair registration of legal voters, and to make it unlawful for any of the reconstructed States to impose excessive poll-tax, or require payment of such tax as a qualification for voting at any congressional election.

Fourth—Declaring the exhibition or use of deadly weapons on days of registration or election for the purpose of intimidation or violence, a criminal offense punishable by fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

The bill, it is said, received the unanimous vote of the joint committee.

The first proposition simply is to give Grant power to control the electoral vote of the South by suspending the civil powers, and remanding the States back to a territorial condition. The second usurps all the functions of a State. It is to give power to the venal scoundrels at Washington to overturn the States with United States Marshals at elections, and while it is directly intended for the South, the same law will apply to Oregon, and should it be passed, the people of our State, as well as every other Northern State, may expect the U. S. Marshals to control, with Federal bayonets, our next Presidential election. The fourth is to allow the Federal officers in States to superintend registration, and would require the citizens of Oregon to submit to such regulations as the Federal authorities might dictate, which would entirely subvert the rights of our people.

The fifth proposition is intended to surround the Registration Boards with Federal soldiers, and also at the polls, under the pretext of preventing intimidation and the disarming of the people. In fact, the whole proposition is an infamy which could only have been conceived by a set of traitors to free government, and if it is carried out in the South, the same may be expected in every Northern State where Grant has fears of his inability to carry it. It is a stupendous scheme to retain Radical power, and it would not surprise us if the above plans are carried out. Should it be; nothing but a revolution would ever get the traitor Grant out of the White House. One by one, the people allow their rights to be taken from them, and if they allow this last effort to succeed, they may as well sing psalms to King Grant.

Another Infamy.

A dispatch from Washington, under date of the 10th, gives the following in regard to Arkansas:

An *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says there is wide difference among of opinion the Republicans in regard to the President's message on Arkansas and there seems to be much less chance for any action being taken in the Senate in the matter than in the case of Kellogg in Louisiana. The friends of Brooks here represent the President as very clear and very positive in his views. They represent him as saying that he has information that if the general government fails to take notice of the methods by which the Garland resolution was achieved in Arkansas, every other southern State now Republican will be revolutionized by legislators lately elected, in the same manner as in Arkansas. They represent the President as believing that those changes will all be brought about within twenty days, if unchecked by any action of Congress. Thus far the President has absolutely refused to recognize Garland as Governor, and the latter has resorted to several expedients to secure such recognition. After various attempts he finally made a requisition as Governor on the Secretary of War for the quota of arms belonging to the State of Arkansas to the Centennial. The President directed the Secretary of State to write to him officially, simply announcing that his various letters and dispatches had been received, but to admit no recognition as Governor. Governor Brooks, who is here, feels confident that if either the House or the Senate should recognize him as legally elected Governor, Garland would give way without resistance. His friends here are confident in the belief that unless Congress takes some action in the message of yesterday the President will construe the failure to act as he did their failure to settle the Louisiana question, and when Congress adjourns will fully recognize Brooks as Governor, and use whatever means he finds necessary to replace him in power.

Surveyor General's office will not be removed to Portland until the 1st of April.

Flax Culture in Clackamas County.

In a recent article in the *Bulletin* copied into the *Enterprise*, some facts were given about the profits of flax culture for the lint. It is enough to say that two parties from North Ireland, last year, had over two hundred acres sown in Marion, Linn, and perhaps in Polk counties, simply to raise the lint for export to Ireland. This year the Messrs. Williamson brothers have rented 400 acres in Linn county at \$15 per acre for the same purpose. Besides the lint they have two grades of tow, which is suitable for twine, cordage, or upholstery, and which sells for \$80 and upwards per ton. The lint is worth \$500 per ton, or 25 cents per pound.

The Messrs. Smith, in Marion county, have employed some of the convicts and hired some of the water power in the Penitentiary to prepare their fibre for market, and perhaps work it up.

Our Clackamas county farmers want to raise something besides wheat, oats, vegetables and fruit. The soil of this county is rich and is well adapted to flax. James Wilkinson, Esq., now living on the Dement farm—formerly the Abernethy claim, came from North Ireland. He is a linen weaver by trade, and is well acquainted with flax culture and what is required. Flax needs rich, strong soil, such as we have, and of course like wheat it exhausts the soil. The flax raised for lint requires its own kind of seed and its own kind of culture. But the profits per acre bring a large per cent. for the investment. The prairie gives about 600 pounds fine lint per acre in Linn county, last year, worth \$150. The culture of which costs \$40 per acre. The second grade of tow, for upholstery, brought 4 cents per pound or \$80 per ton. This business employs many field and shop hands, and thus sets the idle at work at a profit to them and the county.

We spend thousands of dollars for wheat, oats and barley sacks which can be made here from material that we can raise. Why raise the raw material and send it to Ireland, and buy the linen and bags back? Why send the first class of tow to New York to be made into shoe thread, twine and cordage in the factories of Massachusetts, when we can raise the fibre and manufacture it here, and become exporters ourselves? The world is our market as well as theirs. Why wait for people to come when we give the immigrant little or nothing to do when he arrives? Labor has been a drag in our market for two years, and our mechanics and other laborers are going to California for work, and perhaps to encounter drought in a year or two. We have the soil, the raw materials, the water power, all at hand and wasting, while we are buying utensils, clothing, and even food from those who work harder and at greater cost to get these things than we would have to do. Mr. Wilkinson, or any one, can easily explain the facts about this culture in Oregon from his fellow countrymen, who have tested it among us and can help farmers in our county to begin intelligently if they are so disposed.

The culture of flax for seed, to make oil at the Salem mills, can be done at less cost, and with less profit. Yet the fibre of this kind looks well. It is white and strong, and seems to be more suitable for burlaps than the tow from the lint flax. Surely an industry of this kind that can employ the young who can get no work or trade, would be a great public benefit. Remember that our State imports over \$300,000 worth of sacks per year, which might be made at home of material raised by ourselves.

GRANT DID IT.—It is now positively known that Grant made the order with his own hands directing that the public advertising should be withdrawn from the Radical newspapers which had condemned his conduct in Louisiana; and that he himself named others to be substituted in their stead which had approved of military intervention. As Grant considers the Presidency a personal possession, to be administered for his own interest and at his own caprice, remarks the *New York Sun*, this act was consistent with that theory. It also furnishes another illustration of his peculiar devotion to civil service reform, which figured so largely in the annual message, and has been exemplified with so many striking proofs of his fidelity.

SHOULD NOT.—It is not always safe to place implicit faith in the assertions of Administration organs. For instance, before the fall elections the Grant newspapers insisted that a Democratic victory in Indiana would be a victory for inflation. The Democrats carried the State, and the result is the election of a hard-money United States Senator to oppose the inflation projects of Morton, his Republican colleague.

APPOINTED.—Judge O. N. Denny, well known in our State, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Oregon. As long as Radicals have to hold these positions, we know of no more clever gentlemen than the Judge for this position, and are pleased to note his appointment.

The Meeting Last Saturday.

In pursuance of a call issued by Mayor McCown, our citizens met at the Court House for the purpose of appointing a committee to act in conjunction with the State Board of Immigration. The proceedings of the meeting are published elsewhere. Speeches were made by Hon. A. J. Dufur, who urged the people of this county, that while they are taking the necessary steps to induce immigrants to come here, that the best advertisement for them would be to prepare and send to the Centennial Exhibition the products of their county. He showed that this county had many advantages over other parts of the State, and all that was needed to give the public of the East the information they desire. The fruit, iron, timber and other articles raised in this county would attract people here, and capital would soon be employed to use our magnificent water power; a condensed statement of our resources should be published setting forth our vacant lands, their productivity and the amount vacant, and price of improved and unimproved lands. The remarks were listened to by those present with great interest, and we feel confident that all who heard him had a better opinion of Clackamas county than ever, and if our real condition were only known, we would soon have the vacant places occupied, and our great water-power brought into use.

Dr. Atkinson followed. He urged the great necessity of erecting factories, and showed the fallacy of the argument that we have not people enough to use what we can manufacture. He illustrated this by stating that if we will apply this kind of reasoning to rolling mills, and other manufactories, we should apply it to wheat, and not raise a bushel more than we can eat. He showed that we are here on the edge of the markets of the world, and that we have never raised a surplus of anything but what we have found a ready market for. We regret that his speech was not heard by all that class of reasoners who claim that we must first have population before we can have successful factories. This style of argument is simply folly. We send our pig iron, the best probably in the world, to San Francisco, there it is put through rolling mills, made into nails and other useful articles, and sent back again to us. No man of ordinary sense can successfully maintain an argument that we cannot prepare this iron and send it abroad as cheap as San Francisco or any other country. What Oregon needs is self-reliance and a proper use of the great natural resources which lie all over the State undeveloped. He also showed the necessity of a diversity in our products. We regret that space will not allow us to further detail his address this week, but we shall do so hereafter. Speeches were also made by Judge Randall, Hon. John Myers, Mayor McCown and Hon. W. C. Johnson, all expressing themselves heartily in sympathy with the movement to develop our county, and all agreed that Clackamas can offer as good, if not better, inducements to industrious immigrants than any county in the State.

There will be an effort made to raise funds to print a description of this county, its resources, valuation, productivity and other advantages. For this purpose our citizens will be called upon to contribute, and we see no investment that will pay back an equal per cent. This is what is needed, and the farmer, merchant, mechanic, laborer, in fact, all, are interested. Clackamas county properly written up and distributed throughout the East will place it before the people, and it will not be long before we will see the beneficial results of such an investment. Let our citizens give this move a hearty support.

RATHER HEAVY.—We notice in the proceedings of the Woman's Suffrage Association that it is estimated that "1,000 of the voters of Clackamas county were suffragists." That is good. In fact, it is a huge joke, and if the estimate of the strength of that association is correspondingly incorrect through the State, the cause is even in a worse condition than we have ever thought. Why bless your souls, there is not that number in the State, and Clackamas, after making due allowance, probably, fifty suffragists, including the women. The dear people should not be so badly informed on this subject.

WHO IS HE?—A late number of the *Washington City Star* in mentioning the notable arrivals, says that "Gov. C. P. Crandle, of Oregon, arrived in this city last evening." Oregonians will naturally run their digits through their matted locks and propound the startling conundrum: "Who is he?" The same paper says the same individual was "assigned a position in the department of justice on Monday, January the 25th."—*Oregonian*.

Postal Agent Underwood is complimented for the energy he has displayed in getting the mails through from Portland since the close of navigation. In former winters the mails were allowed to lay over for weeks at a time, but this year it has been so arranged as to give us semi-weekly communication with the lower country.—*Walla Walla Statesman*.

Fruit Culture.

There are three essential things in the profitable cultivation of fruit: 1st, soil; 2d, climate; 3d, a market. In the absence of either of these essentials, there will be a failure in the development of its industry. Ohio was once a garden for the peach and apple. But the clearing of her forests has so exposed her orchards that the raising of fruit is an unprofitable enterprise. Michigan was once the emporium of the peach. To-day her bearing trees are confined to a narrow belt along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Iowa, and Nebraska north of the Platt, are consumers instead of producers, and the severity of their winters decrees that it shall ever be so. In fact the States east of the Rocky Mountains do not, and never will, produce more than a tithe of the fruit that would be consumed if it could be obtained at reasonable rates. Grapes are shipped east from California and are sold at fifty cents a pound, while her peaches and apples are retailed through the Middle and Eastern States at twenty-five cents a piece. There is a boundless market through all that region of country for the fruits of the west, if it could be reached them at a reasonable cost. California is wonderful in the production of grapes and peaches, but her plums do not excel, and her apples do not equal those of Oregon. Our State is especially adapted to the development of the apple. The fruit is large, well formed and sound. Climate and soil is perfectly adapted to the wants of this fruit, so that the product will be nutritious and of the finest flavor.

But we lack a market. California, in times past, could find a market for her surplus fruits at profitable rates to the producer. But she now has a surplus at home, and we must look elsewhere. Our isolated condition, and the exorbitant rates for transportation, renders this a difficult task. It can only be done profitably by reducing the green fruit to the smallest possible compass. In this direction the Alden process of curing fruit is precisely fitted to the fruit interest of Oregon. It will make a profitable home market for the fruit products of the State—increased five hundred fold. In Iowa, green apples usually retail at \$2 per bushel. Six pounds of Alden fruit is equal to a bushel, and retails at 25 cents per pound, is equal to apples at \$1.50 a bushel, or 25 cents in favor of the consumer. This fruit is acknowledged by all who have ever tested it to be far superior to green fruit for all culinary purposes. There is no waste by decay, no trouble in preparing, saves a large per centage of sugar, is finer flavored and every way preferable. For cooking and table sauce it is destined to supersede the green fruit, as the cars have the stage coach, and the woolen factory the old fashioned spinning wheel and loom. If these are facts, and time will prove them to be so, would it not be wisdom for the people of our State to look well to their fruit interests as the shortest and surest road to wealth.

Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad.

A dispatch from Washington to the *Oregonian*, dated February 12th, has the following:

During the debate in the Senate to-day on the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad bill, Frelinghuysen said the Committee on Railroads, during this session, had had before them six or seven bills providing for subsidies. The committee had considered them carefully, had heard arguments, and had concluded they would not report any of them favorably to the Senate. Many bills thus treated, he said, had infinitely more merit than the one under consideration.

The Senate by a vote of two yeas, twenty-six nays, refused to order to its third reading the Portland Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad bill, Cameron and Plaquemine being the only Senators who voted in the affirmative.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* from Senators Mitchell and Kelly, says the fate of the bill settles the question as to all other subsidies now before Congress; and that the vote in the Senate stood nineteen for, and thirty-eight against.

RADICAL SCOUNDRELS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Radical Governor, Moses, of South Carolina, has been indicted for malfeasance in office, but being tried by a jury as guilty as himself, he got clear. Recently new indictments have been found by the grand jury of Orangeburg county, against Gov. Moses and J. L. Humbert, a negro county treasurer, appointed by the late Governor, for breach of promise and grand larceny, in taking \$6,000 of the public money to buy the control of the Columbia Union-Herald, the leading Grant newspaper of South Carolina. Eight indictments were also returned against Humbert and one McKinley, late a school commissioner, for forgery. It is gratifying to see that some effort is making to punish thieves in that State; but if all the public robbers there should be sent to the penitentiary, we fear the third term party in South Carolina would be deprived of its most eminent leaders.

The Portland Public Schools.

[For the Oregon City Enterprise.]

A few years ago, it was remarked by Josiah Failing, that the Central Free School was the best investment Portland had ever made. The public schools, even ten years ago, had drawn a population of families to the city. Many of those families remained and became most valuable citizens. As the schools improved, others came to share the benefits. The city has now a large proportion of children of school age. It is over 2,600 in a population of about 10,000.

Leading men of the city have always given the free schools their earnest support. Col. Wm. M. King, in 1849, with his own hands helped to build the first school house; Mr. Lawnsdale made liberal grants of lots for schools; Messrs. Failing, father and sons, Messrs. Corbett, Ladd, Deady, Shattuck, Ainsworth, Flanders, Thompson, Holmes, Burton, Farer, Strowbridge, Shindler, McCormick, and gentlemen of professional and business classes generally have united as citizens and acted as directors to give vigor and completeness to the system. Taxes have been annually voted and paid to supplement the amounts received from the county and State treasuries. Eligible blocks have been purchased in different and convenient parts of the city and commodious buildings erected to meet the requirements of the increasing families. The best teachers have been sought, and in most cases secured, on liberal salaries and sustained in their efforts to instruct and maintain good discipline.

The first result is, that the public school system has won the intelligent sympathies of the people, and has become a permanent institution, to be cherished as an essential factor in the growth and prosperity of the city. The second fact is that it has improved in quality as it has grown in quantity. The wisdom of keeping the city in one district has been shown in better grade and more thorough teaching in every department, and in establishing the high school for which all the lower grades steadily prepare every pupil. The system has become a unit, like the city itself, and each part has been given to every other part. The need of a Superintendent of the city schools was strongly felt, and during the year past Mr. King has devoted half of every day to aid the teachers in their work in their several rooms. There are six grades with two divisions each, comprising what are usually called the primary and grammar schools. The high school course occupies three years. Little children, say from five to seven years of age, who enter the B class of the lowest or sixth grade, are expected to remain in it five months, and at the semi-annual examination to be found ready for the A class of the same grade. This they will complete in five months more. At the annual examination, the last week in June, they are expected to be ready for the B class of the fifth grade, and so on completing the primary grammar course in six years. Some drop out there, but a large per cent. press on with growing habits of study and desire of improvement to enjoy the benefits of the high school.

As may be supposed, the school rooms are quiet, orderly and attractive places for the children. The twenty-six ladies and gentlemen now employed strive to be examples worthy of imitation, in words and manners. The pupils show, in and out of the school room, the results of excellent training.

The February examinations have just been concluded. On Monday the 15th the pupils began work in the classes to which they have been advanced. Twenty-one of thirty-two classes passed to the high school on a test of 70 per cent. and upward in Practical Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, U. S. History, Physiology, Spelling, Composition and Penmanship. The high school extends the mathematical course to Algebra and Geometry, adds the Elementary Philosophy, and possibly one or two sciences, and makes the Latin, Greek, French and German optional studies.

Some pupils from other counties have entered the high school after a rigid examination during two or three days, and paid their tuition. It would aid all the districts schools of the county, if their pupils, on examination, could enter the high school at Portland free and enjoy the benefits as the pupils of the city do.

It would lift up the schools of every county to have a free high school at the county seat, for which all pupils might be fitted, and to which they might look forward. It would make the county system of free schools a unit, and would secure better teachers, and better schools.

A County Superintendent, giving his time to it, could do for thirty or forty districts what a city Superintendent does for one.

The town system of free schools in Massachusetts permits the scholars in every district to pass, on examination, to the Central High School, which is usually located in the principal village of the county. Michigan adopted the same system of free high schools to accommodate the pupils of convenient districts.

Those high schools become, in some cases, normal schools for the training of teachers. They prepared large classes of well drilled students for the State University. Thus the school system for that State is a unit from the lowest primary to the highest classical collegiate or scientific course. It is obviously better to work the free schools on a plan the most approved by experience and to make the best use of the child's powers of body and mind, than to have the system to be loose, irregular and aimless.

Every artisan, and every professional man succeeds better by attending to one work. Division of labor is the road to success. This is true in the school room. The teachers of the B or A class in any grade will do far more for any pupil than he or she can do if required to teach the A and B classes of two or three grades. On this principal of the division of labor the Portland public schools are fulfilling the wishes and

aims of their numerous friends and patrons. A whole county or State, uniting on the same plan, can promote the education of the children as in no other way.

On Friday evening the 19th, some of the teachers of the Portland public schools propose a concert of school exercises in the Central Building to illustrate by specimen or sample classes and exercises some of their work for the last five months.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate confirmed the nomination of J. M. Thayer for Governor of Wyoming.

Luttrell, by request of the various Grange and Settlers' organizations in southern California, entered a protest at the general land office to-day against the further issuance of patents to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for lands on fragmentary portions of their lines via San Benito pass, until the existing controversies regarding it are decided.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 10.—The President's message on Arkansas affairs creates considerable excitement here. Business is greatly depressed by the unsettled condition of affairs.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 10.—The bill for the abolition of capital punishment was defeated in the House to-day and the measure is dead.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A fire broke out about midnight in the store of Cooper & Graham, Keokuk, Iowa, destroying the store and the entire contents. The adjoining buildings are in great danger and up to two o'clock the fire was not under control.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—The Congressional committee, now en route for Washington, telegraphed to the conservative caucus that the terms of compromise submitted to them were impracticable, and that in their judgment, it could not be carried out. A determined effort will be made by Alfred Leonard to ratify the compromise without intervention of the committee.

A New Orleans dispatch says that Jones, the new Senator elect from Florida, is an Irishman by birth, is a lawyer of marked ability, and a Democrat in the strictest sense.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 12.—The grand jury, by direction of the State attorney, have been investigating the charges made in the published card signed by 150 ex-federal soldiers, some time ago, that a reign of terror existed in Arkansas and that they had carried lives and property to the grave, and have made a report in which they say they summoned and examined 40 of the signers of the statement, none of whom could testify any facts to support their published allegations. The grand jury, however, showed that unusual quiet prevails in the State. No evidence of the White League or any such organization was obtained. One witness testified to knowing of one man belonging to the organization, but when accused and asked to identify him, he belonged to the Knights of Pythias.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The weather this morning is very cold, the thermometer indicating 14 degrees below zero at 6 A. M. High wind yesterday and last night drifted the snow badly and a great deal of delay on all railroad lines. Trains on seven roads are either unable to get in or delayed several hours. Reports from all parts of the west state that great inconvenience is experienced on account of freezing and scarcity of water for stock.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 12.—The Senatorial contest has assumed a new phase. This evening Gov. Davis sent a letter to his friends withdrawing his name from the contest on condition that Ramsey's is withdrawn. The friends of the latter promptly responded and neither of the former Republican contestants are now candidates. A joint caucus was held and a new nomination made. It is understood everything is again open and every Republican member of the legislature is at liberty to vote for whomsoever he please. The vote will be at least interesting but probably not decisive.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A caucus of Republican Senators yesterday agreed, by a large majority, to the House bill passed last session, for the admission of Colorado as a State. It is believed the House bill for the admission of New Mexico was also agreed to.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Samuel Hooper, member of Congress from Massachusetts, died this evening.

HEARD FROM.—A pitiable case of the reverse of fortune, in Roseburg, says the *Pineblower*, on last Wednesday. It was a man named Earl, the same who recently attempted suicide at Portland by jumping from the ferryboat. A few years ago this man was in comfortable circumstances. While residing in Astoria, his wife deserted him for a paramour, taking with her all he possessed, which happened to be in money, amounting to several hundred dollars. Earl being a strong man, he sank under his misfortunes, and was stricken with paralysis. He is now a perfect wreck. He was furnished a ticket at Portland for this place. Mr. Louis Bellis generously paid his fare to Coos Bay, whither he desired to go.

This is the same individual whom our citizens were called upon to send south to prevent him becoming a county charge. It was Oregon City that furnished him the ticket, and not Portland.

SHOULD LOOK AFTER THEM.—The Louisiana and Mississippi grangers, in a joint address to the members of the order throughout the Union, vouch for the entire trustworthiness of the sub-committee's report, and bespeak for it a careful and candid reading. "Believe us," they say, "this report tells you the truth." Gen. Sheridan should look after these agricultural "banditti," when he gets through with the clerical and mercantile desperadoes, their confederates.

DAILY ASTORIAN.—We are in receipt this week of the *Daily Astorian*. It is full of local news from that section, and our old friend Ireland is making a good paper of it. Success to him.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

Prof. Condon will remove from Forest Grove to Eugene in the spring.

The farmers are generally turning over the soil, preparatory to sowing wheat. On the high rolling lands, some have already commenced seeding. The frost is all gone and land is in good condition.

Mining operations in Baker county will be conducted on a larger scale this year than ever before, and the prospects are that the results will be very gratifying to miners and advantageous to that part of Oregon.

The Alden Fruit Preserving Company of Albany, have called a meeting for the 15th of March for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

The Record says: Although the supreme court has adjourned the judges are busily engaged preparing opinions in the cases already decided so that they can be embodied in the volume of supreme court decisions.

In the Albany school district there are 282 males between the ages of 5 and 20; No. females, 297; whole number, 572; increase over last year, 63; No. not attending school during the past year, 119. Forty-four of the whole number under 20 and over 4 years old attended the college during the year, and 20 attended private school. There are 280 persons who vote at the school meetings of the district.

The Yamhill *Corrier* learns that the fall sown wheat is seriously damaged. That which was exposed so that the wind had a good opportunity to blow the snow off is entirely ruined. That which was covered were not so much exposed look well. Some contend that the freeze will be a benefit to the land, as it will kill out the cheat, wild oats, etc.

"Hop culture is about to be introduced quite near Salem. Mr. A. S. Kightlinger, who purchased 20 acres of the Pringle island claim, situated just above Moore's mills, is clearing and preparing the same to commence cultivating hops there. Mr. John Minto is also negotiating for the sale of forty acres of his island land to Mr. Piper, who was lately connected with Lapwai Reservation in Idaho. The purchase is to embrace the cultivation of hops and market garden.

A Baker City letter of February 24 says: "To-day is bright and clear overhead, with 20 inches of snow underfoot; roads good and sleighing excellent; thermometer 25 deg. above zero; last night, however, was very cold. The grass and sheep have died, and should the grass not make its appearance before March more will die, as feed is short; plenty of grain but little hay. Town quiet; trade average for the season."

The Sacramento papers announce the arrival of A. B. Meacham and troupe at that city, and the *Union* speaks well of his lectures and exhibition given by O. C. Applegate and his Indians, to explain their customs.

At the close of the winter term of the Baker City Academy, among the young ladies, Miss Pauline Eppinger took the first and Miss Fanning Price the second prize for elocution. Of the male students Jacob Robbins was adjudged best in the same branches and Charles Yantis second. There were six female contestants and five males.

Abraham Hackleman, of Albany, received a letter from Ochoona, written on a piece of bark, by his nephew, Wm. H. Jackson, which says that the weather over there is cold and stormy. They have a good deal of snow but on the 18th a chinook wind took the most of it off. He says the stock looks very well.

The Albany *Democrat* learns that some one in its neighborhood has been sending back to Ohio for job printing, and very proper comments upon it and does not hesitate to pronounce the practice shameful and despicable. Were it not for such a class of men all over the State, we should have more manufacturing interests developing in our midst.

We learn, says the *Democratic Times*, that Mrs. McCull, wife of Capt. I. M. McCull, of Astland, died at that place on last Wednesday night.

The Grangers have decided to build a large warehouse in Dayton for the purpose of cleaning and storing grain.

Thos. Knebel has opened a ledge of coal on Cayote creek, 8 miles from Eugene City, which he is using in his blacksmith shop, and which he regards as equal to any Pennsylvania coal.

Oak Point Grange, in Polk county, has sent \$400 dollars coin to the sufferers of Nebraska.

In its river news the *Record* says: The Shoshone's hull has been filled full of oil barrels, so that when the water raises she will float off the snag on which she is grounded.

A Union county report says so far there has been no loss of stock, but should there not be a change in the weather soon, farewell to many of the horned tribe. Discouraging news from Wallowa and adjacent valleys.

Stock looks well in Polk county. Wheat sowed early and that had a good start before the freeze promises as well, but that sowed and just up to the cold spell came on as may be somewhat injured. Snow has all disappeared except on northern exposures and shaded places.

Two four-horse wagons leave Roseburg every morning to meet the southern stage, and return heavy freighted with mail.

Richard Van Houton, agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., in Eugene, has collected and transmitted \$33 for the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers.

A letter from North Yamhill to the *Reporter*, says the cold weather did a vast amount of damage in that part of the country. The farmers are of opinion that the principal part of the fall sown wheat is killed. The potatoes and fruit of all kind are destroyed by the freeze. The kinds of apples that have withstood the freeze without injury heretofore, have been entirely destroyed.