

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FEB. 26, 1875.

Home Production.

Much has been said of home manufacture and home products. But the subject is as fresh as though this were the first time it was ever mentioned. Home product! What does it mean? We can give but one answer. It means prosperity. It means home comfort. It means the enjoyment of the fruit of our own industry, instead of giving it to swell the wealth and luxuries of transportation companies and dealers in the East. It means home and—nothing else.

To enjoy this prosperity it was that we are after. How is it with Oregon? What has she done to "let her light shine?" Nebraska, admitted into the Union in 1867, with a population of 50,000, swelled it to 125,000 in 1870. This was the reward of effort. Every citizen took an interest in advertising her resources. The Legislature made liberal appropriations. Newspapers and pamphlets were published and circulated broadcast throughout the East and Europe. And the result—a population of 300,000 in 1875. And all this in the face of a most sterile climate. Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and all the Western States have advertised liberally for immigration, and they find that it pays, and it pays well. Population and wealth have built up prosperous States. Oregon has been distanced on the first quarter. Will she quietly submit? Or will she shake off this Michigan slumber and, at the eleventh hour, awake to labor. We have every inducement. We have climate and soil unequalled for the most valuable products. Why should we not make our Oregon the Eden of America. Let us see. Oregon City, with a million horse water power has been singing away her riches and is weary of waiting for the hum of busy industry to give her remunerative toil. Do you doubt it. Look at Indianapolis. In 1825 it was a nick in the woods. To-day she has her 100,000 souls—gathered by the song of the anvil, the whizz of the spindle, the buzz of the saw, the grum base of the plane and the general hum of industrial life. The people are awakened every morning by the shrill notes of a thousand whistles, and her daily commerce is drawn by a hundred locomotives over a score of roads. Her people find that it pays to advertise, and it pays them well. How is it with Oregonians? Chicago and St. Louis are living illustrations. The former, by her manufactures has become the superior of the once mistress of the west. Chicagoans let the world know her latitude and longitude and the good cheer she had in store for the waiting thousands destined to come. She advertised her natural wealth and it turned her frog ponds into Nicholson pavements, and Skunk Slough into a highway for commerce on its way to distant parts of the earth. She advertised, and it paid, and paid her well. The same may be said of Cincinnati and North Bend, Cleveland and Sandusky, Detroit and Toledo, Omaha and Council Bluffs and nearly all the towns of the west. Thrift or dearth has been measured by the enterprise of their people.

What shall we do? It is not all machinery, though it plays its part so well. We have a yielding soil—not barren. Think of the fortunes thrown away. Land a score of miles from San Francisco, is worth \$500 per acre. Twenty bushels of wheat per acre will not pay for that investment. The owner must look for something better. One man put out several acres of cherries, and for years they have yielded him \$30 per tree clear profit above the labor of producing. Oregon can do as well. Near Stockton a ranchero became a millionaire from a few acres of Lawton blackberries. Our climate and soil insure us that—Oregon can beat it. In Napa valley a man planted ten acres of hops, and two crops gave him a handsome little fortune. In Alameda a man cultivated three acres of currants and cleared two thousand dollars in a single year. Oregon can raise a better currant at less expense and equal profit. The Sacramento best and sugar refinery purchased 540 acres of land, erected buildings and machinery at a total cost of \$225,000. On their own and rented land they raise 1,100 acres of beets. The yield is about ten tons per acre, and will keep the factory running for eight months, and turn out 10,000 barrels of sugar, at \$13 per cwt., being equal to \$130,000. Cannot Oregon produce her own sugar? We have a better soil for the beet, and can raise more to the acre. Note the following comparative yield: California 19 tons England 18 " France 12 to 15 " Illinois 10 " Wisconsin 10 "

Let us put Oregon beaver land down at 20 tons, and our high, alluvial soil at 15 tons per acre. But still other industries are open to us. Our forests are teeming with timber that far excel in beauty and durability the Drifwood oak and ash of England, or anything that the east can produce. Our oak, ash and

maple are as good as the world can produce for cane chairs, parlor and bedroom sets. These can be manufactured and shipped east at remunerative rates. The oak and ash cannot be excelled for wagons. Near Oregon City is a wagon of home manufacture, and the ask fellows have been in constant use for eighteen years, and are still in good condition. In fact the entire wagon looks as though it had seen but moderate wear for three or four years. What is the use of our farmers shipping their wheat to Europe and sending the proceeds east for wagons, when we have better timber and it would be economy to import workmen and feed them where the work is needed. Here is a hint to the Grangers. The present custom gives them about seventy cents a bushel for their wheat. The proposed regime would insure them two dollars a bushel. Which will you choose?

A simple appeal to facts and we will close the whole matter: A chair and furniture manufactory with a capital of \$250,000 will give employment to two hundred men, who will receive for their wages each year \$180,000. This sum will be distributed in the neighborhood where they live. The market for the product will be the Territories on the Pacific, Mexico, Central and South America, the Islands and the East, and the annual return for the shipments foot up \$500,000. The manufacture of wagon and farm implements is still more profitable. A company with a capital of \$300,000 will give constant employment to 250 mechanics, who will receive annually for their labor \$225,000. And the product of the factory will bring an income of over a million dollars every year. Let Oregon City have these two factories, and she will have an income of a million dollars a year. These four hundred and fifty mechanics will distribute over four hundred thousand dollars a year among the people for food, clothing and other comforts and luxuries of life. This industry will call into active life carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists, shoemakers, tailors, and the thousands et ceteras of civilization.

These are no vain musings, but facts taken from the experience of manufacturing towns in the east, such as Indianapolis, Moline, Battle Creek, etc. What say you? Shall we have idle mechanics and empty pockets, or shall we realize this wealth of labor. Here is a gold mine better than was ever locked up in a ledge of quartz. In fact we have the wealth of the world at our feet if we will but apply the means to secure the prize. We can if we will! Shall we? A little more sleep a little more slumber, and our eyes will never see it.

DOESN'T WANT TO BE REFORMED.—The Radicals have got it into their heads that their party needs reforming, and that it shall be reformed; and the result of this conclusion is that every Radical in the land is calling on all other Radicals to begin the work of reformation. And yet the work remains uncommenced, and the prostrate party lies as motionless and helpless as a harpooned porpoise. The difficulty about the matter is, the St. Louis Republican thinks that the party does not want to be reformed; that is proved by the fact that it has gnashed its teeth upon every one of its members who attempted to reform it in earnest. All the organs are just now bewailing the failure of reconstruction; and yet when Greeley, Schurz and Trumbull two years ago intimated that reconstruction was a failure, they were cast out and stoned. If the party was thoroughly reformed, there would be none of it left.

SINGULARLY IMPERVIOUS.—The London Times closes a long article condemning President Grant for his course in regard to Louisiana as follows: "He may be impeached, it is true, by a vote of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives which will first meet for active work eleven months hence, but the Republican majority in the Senate will survive even his own power, and so while he is in alliance with the politicians he is safe against any effective rebuke. The verdict of the nation has its moral weight, of course, but General Grant is singularly impervious to any influences that cannot be measured by the coarsest tests."

MULTIPLICATION.—The Republican Senators, says the Sacramento Union, in caucus have resolved to present themselves to the world as a lot of political blunders. They agree to vote that the Kellogg infamy is in fact, but not in law, the government of Louisiana. They agree that is not the lawful government. And then they agree that, though Kellogg has a better right to govern than McEnery, they can't say so, because the evidence don't show it. No course could be more stupid than this, and it proves that the Senate caucus is not fit to deal with the subject.

THE SAME FATE.—Michigan is sharing the same fate of New England. Her rural population is decreasing, while the cities are growing in number. The population of the State is 1,336,800, an increase since 1870 of 152,526. Ten of the oldest agricultural counties show less population than they had four years ago.

Visit to Olympia.

Last week we made a hasty visit to Olympia. We left here on Tuesday evening and on Wednesday we took the steamer Beaver at Portland for Kalama, reaching that place at 10:30. At 11:20 we took the cars for Tenino, arriving there at 3:30, when we took the stage for Olympia, which place we reached at 5:30. The roads were in good condition, and the country over which we passed was mostly timbered, interspersed with a few small prairies. On arriving at Olympia we were soon comfortably quartered at the Pacific hotel, kept by Mrs. Howard, who seems to thoroughly understand her business and keeps a most excellent hotel. This was our first visit to Olympia, and we must acknowledge that we were much surprised at the appearance of the place. The town contains about 2,000 inhabitants, is beautifully laid out, with wide streets, shade trees on almost every street, and splendid sidewalks. The buildings look well, and some of the residences are really handsome. The town presents a very picturesque appearance, being located on an arm of land which is almost entirely surrounded by the beautiful waters of the Sound. The business houses seem to be in a prosperous condition, many of them carrying large stocks. The public buildings reflect credit on the enterprise of the citizens. The town is well supplied with excellent water, and to us the place presented every indication of present and future prosperity.

There are five papers published in the place, and of course we felt at home among so many newspaper offices. The first we "struck" was the Standard, owned and edited by that old veteran Democrat, John M. Murphy. We found him in his usual happy condition. Bagley, of the Courier, was our next victim, and though a Radical, we were very favorably impressed with his appearance and "make-up." Gun, of the Transcript, by no means a small gun, was our next, and in company with friend Murphy, we enjoyed a social hour in his sanctum. Time did not allow us to call on the other two, but we shall do so when again we visit that place.

On Thursday we "fixed" eight members of the Order so that they could become petitioners for a charter to organize an Encampment, and the petition has been duly made and forwarded to Baltimore, and the Encampment will be instituted on receipt of the charter.

In company with our friend Murphy we paid a visit to Tum Water, about two miles this side of Olympia and called on our young friend Mr. W. Crosby and his young and accomplished wife (he got her from Oregon City). There appears to be a great deal of business done in this place, and our young friend Crosby seems to have his hands full. The place has an excellent water-power, which is used for a saw-mill, pipe factory and grist-mill, besides other factories. In the evening, in company with H. G. Struve, Esq., Grand Master, we paid a fraternal visit to Western Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F. We are not going to flatter the members of that Lodge, but we say, without successful contradiction, that they are as fine a looking set of men as ever met within the walls of an Odd Fellows' Lodge room, and their officers are certainly up to the work and show that they feel the responsibilities of their high and honorable positions. Under the head of "Good of the Order," short addresses were made by several of the visiting members including ourself. The past and present condition of Odd Fellowship was presented, and while there was not a single Lodge in the Territory in 1867, now there are six, with a membership of near three hundred, of which there are one hundred in Olympia alone. After the close, the visitors and members of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, and Western Lodge, No. 6, were requested to take up a line and march for the Pacific hotel, where a most sumptuous supper had been prepared by the two lodges. The brethren were seated, and C. C. Hewitt, P. G. W., took the head of the table. After all had done justice to the rich and bountifully spread viands before them, short speeches were in order, and to our great surprise, we were then first informed that this was all in honor of our visit among the brethren in that place. Brother Struve made the opening remarks, and of course, after this information, notwithstanding we were nearly "too full for utterance," we were required to answer. It was an occasion that will ever linger among the pleasant memories in our life. About 11 o'clock the party rose, highly pleased with the evening's programme, and were thoroughly impressed with the beauties of Odd Fellowship in the Northwest. They have the true feeling there to make good Odd Fellows, and their proficiency shows that Grand Master Struve has performed his duty at home as well as abroad. He is alive to his work, and the two Lodges of Olympia will compare favorably to any in the jurisdiction, if we may not say in the Union. Harmony and brotherly feeling exists, and the contentions of the selfish world are shut out from the hearts of its members.

Exports from Portland.

We find the following statistics of the exports from Portland, Oregon, in a letter from that city to the San Francisco Bulletin:

Six years since not a vessel was loaded from Oregon for Europe with wheat or flour. Last year there were 84 cargoes of wheat and flour sent to Europe, Honolulu, China and Rio Janeiro. Quite a number more will be dispatched with the balance of the wheat of last harvest—at least 16 more vessels, making 100 in all. In 1868-9, 30,305 bushels of wheat and 200 barrels of flour only were shipped to Europe, amounting to \$85,447. During the last six months of 1874 there were 74,715 bushels of wheat and 28,811 barrels of flour shipped to Europe, and a few to other foreign ports, valued at \$1,026,302. The shipments to San Francisco during the same periods are equally striking as indicative of the same progress. In 1868-9, there were shipped from Portland to San Francisco 58,67 bushels of wheat and 82,581 barrels of flour, valued at \$242,616. During the six months ending December 31, 1874, there were shipped to the same port 440,615 bushels of wheat and 149,837 barrels of flour, valued at \$791,274. There is at least a third of the wheat of the harvest of 1874 to ship yet. If there was mutual confidence established between the merchants, shippers and farmers, the wheat production of the State would increase still more rapidly in the years to come than it has in the past.

NOT DEBATED AT ALL.—The President has approved the Finance bill recently passed, and accompanied his approval with a message which, in one respect at least, remarks the Nation, is very remarkable, and illustrates the extraordinary way in which the majority in Congress attends to some of the most important business of the country. The Currency bill, we need hardly say, was intended to be one of the most important pieces of legislation since the war, being neither more nor less than an attempt to rescue the currency of a great commercial nation from the disorder of fourteen years of war and turmoil. If ever there was a bill, therefore, which called for careful debate, it was this. In any other civilized legislature, it is safe to say, it would have been discussed for a couple of weeks in each House, and light thrown on it from every quarter, and it would probably have been prepared after a careful inquiry by a committee. As a matter of fact, however, it was not debated at all, and was concocted in a caucus. In the Senate, it passed almost on a brief statement from Mr. Sherman. In the House, it was not even referred to a committee at all, and was put through without comment under the previous question.

THE ONLY PRESIDENTS.—The election of President Johnson to the U. S. Senate, says the Examiner, revises the question of how many Presidents have been connected with public office after their retirement from the Presidential position. The second President, John Adams, was a member of the convention that amended the Constitution of Massachusetts, 1820. He was chosen President, but declined to serve on account of his advanced age. Ex-Presidents Madison and Monroe were members of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, 1830. It is said that Mr. Monroe officiated as Justice of the Peace in the locality where he resided. Ex-President J. Q. Adams was seventeen years a member of the House of Representatives at Washington after he retired from the Presidential chair. President John Tyler was a member of the celebrated Peace Conference which met at Washington in February, 1861, to see if some measure could be adopted which would avert a civil war. These are the only precedents for the re-appearance of Ex-President Johnson in the political field.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.—From the following dispatch, dated the 20th inst., it would appear that Grant and Sheridan had not made a success in the selection of a committee to investigate the Louisiana troubles. The Committee does not propose to go back on itself. The dispatch says:

The Louisiana committee will report through Foster on Tuesday, and will contain a recommendation that a resolution urging the proper authorities of Louisiana to give control of the lower House to the Conservative members be adopted by the House. Some of those signing the report will express their willingness to support a resolution formally recognizing the Kellogg government, but this resolution the report does not urge because the rights of Kellogg have not been established by any evidence taken by the committee, and as the best possible solution of present difficulties.

MODOC WAR CLAIMS.—A Washington dispatch under date of the 20th inst., says that the House Committee on military affairs have reported in favor of the bill for the payment to the State of Oregon of \$72,631, and to the State of California \$4,621 on account of the expenditures in the Modoc War.

The Pendleton Tribune says: During the recent storm about 47 head of horses came down into a ravine near Umatilla Agency for shelter, and there, at the mercy of the storm, huddled together as they will in extreme cold and weather, while the snow buried them alive. It is said by our informant to be a strange as well as a pitiable spectacle to witness these animals protruding from their stables like statues, marking a sad calamity.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The award of \$137,000 gold, made by the British and American mixed commission to A. R. McDonald, a British subject, resident of Louisville, Ky., has been paid by the United States Government. The claim was for loss sustained by the burning of cotton during the war, and was originally for \$2,500,000, and was the second largest claim adjusted by the commission.

MEMPHIS, FEB. 17.—Lantion O. Hayes, for many years a prominent politician in Tennessee, died here last night.

NEW YORK, FEB. 17.—Arrived at Liverpool—Bark Hermine, Portland, Oregon. Representative Luttrell says that although he has informed his friends in California that he would decline re-nomination, he has now, at the request of a number of Democrats and Independent Republican Congressmen, reconsidered his determination, and will ask to be returned in order to carry on to success in the next House his movement for the investigation of the Central Pacific Railroad and Contract and Finance Company, and his fight against the postal ring and other corruptions.

CHICAGO, FEB. 19.—The young wife of the newly-declared U. S. Senator, Jos. E. McDonald, of Indiana, died suddenly, in Indianapolis, yesterday. She was married only six months ago.

ST. PAUL, FEB. 19.—On the first ballot in joint convention S. J. McMillan was elected U. S. Senator by a vote of 82 to 61 for Lochren. McMillan the present Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; is a man of moderate ability, but unimpeachable integrity; has always been a Republican, but having been on the bench many years, has not been an active participant in politics.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 19.—The reading of the journal, this morning, showed that there were passed last night 13 bills granting pensions to individuals. In the Senate during the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, Mitchell submitted an amendment to the Secretary of the Interior to remove all bands of Indians now located upon the Alsea and Siletz Indian reservations in Oregon to a new reservation two miles south of Siletz. The amendment was amended so as to provide that the Secretary of the Interior to remove all bands of Indians now located upon the Alsea and Siletz Indian reservations in Oregon to a new reservation two miles south of Siletz. The amendment was amended so as to provide that the Secretary of the Interior to remove all bands of Indians now located upon the Alsea and Siletz Indian reservations in Oregon to a new reservation two miles south of Siletz.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21.—Ohio Republicans in Washington, recognizing that the coming election in Ohio will be the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1876, met at the residence of Secretary Delano, and after an interchange of views, determined upon the early opening of a vigorous, aggressive campaign in Ohio. Commissioners were appointed to co-operate with the State executive committee at Columbus, to prepare for the canvass.

POSTOFFICES DISCONTINUED.—Muddy Station, Linn county, Oregon. Postmasters appointed—R. A. Bessell, Newport, Benton county, Oregon; G. W. Bates, Sikkim, Coos county, Oregon; Robert S. Hathaway, Coquille Island county, W. T.; Chandler Huntington, Monticello, Cowlitz county, W. T.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate the recommendation of General Howard that a small armed steam vessel be stationed in the waters of Alaska to prevent illicit liquor traffic.

KNOXVILLE, FEB. 21.—Senator Brownlow has purchased a half interest in the Knoxville Daily and Weekly Chronicle, which will hereafter be known as the Daily and Chronicle. The daily appears this morning with Brownlow's salutatory.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 21.—At an immense Catholic temperance demonstration at Maryland Institute tonight, Father Diller administered the pledge to 300 members of the society of St. Vincent. There is the greatest excitement ever seen here since Father Mathew's visit.

STONEX CITY, FEB. 20.—A letter received by Chas. Collins, editor of the Times, direct from the party that left here in October for the Black Hill gold mines, says they, numbering thirty, are comfortably quartered near the centre of the hills. Have abundant supplies of provisions, and plenty of provisions, and are prospecting with success. This is the first reliable news from this party.

CHICAGO, FEB. 20.—Everett Chamberlain, a well-known and eminent journalist of this city, died yesterday morning at Jacksonville, Fla., where he was temporarily residing for his health. A dispatch received here last night states that the second controller of the treasury decided that the bridge between Council Bluffs and Omaha is a part of the Union Pacific railroad and instructed that Government freight shall be paid for pro rata per mile over it the same as over any other portion of the road. A verdict was given yesterday against the New York and New Haven railroad company for about \$16,000 in favor of a man who was robbed of that amount while traveling on the road. The court held that the company must protect its patrons.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22.—The celebration of Washington's birthday was a grand affair. Business was entirely suspended. Fully 25,000 people were in the streets. Cannon were fired and a thousand American flags displayed. The thing of principal significance was that federal, confederate and colored people vied with each other in expression of sentiment, ignoring past differences and fully recognizing a united nation.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

The committee on territories being entitled to the floor, the Senate bill granting the right of way to the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad Co. was discussed and rejected—yeas, 15, nays, 23. Of Indiana, from the committee on public lands, reported adversely to the bill granting the right of way through the public lands to the Canyonville and Galesville Road Company, in the State of Oregon, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The House committee on foreign affairs authorized Myers to report a bill supplementary to existing laws on the subject of immigration of coolies. It prohibits U. S. Consuls from granting permits to American vessels to transport any immigrants from Oriental countries who have entered into contracts for immoral purposes; provides penalties, not exceeding \$5,000 fine, and five years imprisonment against any person employing or holding women under contract for prostitution; and also heavy penalties against bringing into the United States any coolies without their voluntary consent, or contracts to supply involuntary coolie labor or endeavoring to hold coolies under such contract; and all such contracts are to be declared void. The bill also prohibits the landing in the United States of aliens undergoing sentence for criminal crime, or whose sentence has been remitted on condition of their emigration, and of women imported for purposes of prostitution and provides that all vessels shall be subject to inspection to ascertain whether any such persons are on board. Bonds may, however, be given by the master or owner of such vessel to permit the landing of such persons conditioned on his or her return within six months to the country whence brought. Any violation of this act will subject the vessel to forfeiture. The bill, though prepared by Myers and perfected by the committee, is largely based upon various measures introduced by Page, of California, to which State its provisions will mainly apply.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22.—At 9:30 this morning Edmunds offered the following amendment: Strike out the resolution for the admission of Pinchback and insert the following: That the committee on privileges and elections be and is hereby instructed to report forthwith a bill declaring that no constitutional government exists in Louisiana, and providing for the election of governor, lieutenant governor and members of the general assembly of the State of Louisiana, and all other State officers which by the constitution of that State are to be elected by the people thereof.

Ransom then took the floor, and spoke at some length of his desire to restore peace and good will between the North and South. Ransom spoke till noon when he was obliged to stop on account of exhaustion, and asked the privilege of being heard hereafter.

Boutwell then took the floor. At half past 3, Morrill, of Maine, appealed to Morton to allow the resolution to be taken up. He was backed by the Indian appropriation bill might be considered.

Morton declined, saying its disposition was of more importance than the appropriation bills. If they failed, an extra session would have to be called, and the responsibility would not be with the Republicans.

Morrill, of Maine, then, at 4 p. m., moved to lay the resolution for the admission of Pinchback on the table. Carried, 34 to 22.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22.—Bradley, of Michigan, from the committee on public lands moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon and Washington Territory, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and in other territories not exceeding forty acres, at a minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, excluding military and Indian reservations and mineral lands. Agreed to.

Myers, of Pennsylvania, moved the committee on military affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill supplementary to the acts in relation to immigration. Agreed to.

The rules were suspended and the bill for the reorganization of the quartermaster's department passed. Under this bill the department is to consist of one quartermaster general, with the rank of major general, one assistant quartermaster general, four assistant quartermaster generals, with the rank, pay, etc., of a colonel of cavalry; 8 deputy quartermaster generals, with pay of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry; 14 quartermasters of rank and pay of major of cavalry; 13 assistant quartermasters of the rank and pay of captain of cavalry. The bill also abolishes the grade of military storekeepers as soon as the present incumbents cease to occupy position.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 23.—Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, submitted a report on the question whether the contract with the Pacific Mail Company for subsidy is still obligatory. The committee report it is not obligatory, mainly because the company did not furnish the ships required for additional service at the proper time, and that the postmaster general had no legal authority to accept vessels when they were tendered him, and his action cannot bind the government.

The Coolie and Timber lands bills passed the House to-day. They were both Page's measures with some modifications made in the committee, and he is entitled to credit for persistent industry and energy in pushing them through. The requisite motions for suspension of the rules were made by members of the committee reporting them, and they passed without debate or division.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

The cars made mutton of 18 head of sheep belonging to Mr. Johnson, near Jefferson, a few days ago. Linn County Circuit Court convenes in Albany on the second Monday in March. The docket is very light.

The Albany Register says: The McKenzie canal project is daily receiving strength and growth in popularity. Its completion will add thousands of dollars to the value of property along its line.

The Astoria says: The mills at Knappaon start in full operation next week, after a general overhauling. These mills will supply Astoria with nearly a million and a half feet of lumber, dressed and rough, last year at the same time loading vessels continually through the year.

Stock of all kinds in Tillamook is in good condition, there being plenty of grass and no snow. No snow has fallen in the valley this winter.

The Yamhill Reporter says: The leech is doing its subtle work in the flock of Mr. John G. Baker, taking his sheep off at the rate of one or two a day until he has lost about 30. There seems to be no remedy for this plague but a change of pasture, and several farmers who have had experience with it, inform us that a change from the low lands of the valley to the neighboring hills will bring immediate relief.

Rev. George Chandler has been able lately to walk out into his own door-yard, and has spoken a time or two.

The ladies of the Albany Aid Society last Tuesday sent by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express \$34.75 in coin, and clothing to the amount of about \$50 to the Kansas sufferers.

A Grange Store is shortly to be opened in Albany, and it promises to be an extensive affair.

The Wheatland Mills, owned by Messrs. Miller & Hendricks, were entirely destroyed by fire on the 16th inst. The fire is supposed to have caught from the engine. Loss, about \$24,000, of which \$10,000 was covered by insurance.

It is stated that fall wheat in Polk county was not injured by the frost.

The quartz mill of Klippel, Beckman & Johnson, on their ledge on Rogue river, is now in working order and running constantly. Mr. Klippel, who arrived at Jacksonville last Saturday, from the ledge informs the Times that they have 125 tons of quartz taken out already and the mill is pounding it up at the rate of three tons per day.

A training track has been laid off on the land of Congressman Nesmith in Polk county. The track is one mile long and the ground a dead level.

There are in the Eugene City school district, between the ages of 4 and 20 years, 225 males and 124 females; total, 347; increase over last year, 23. Number not attending school during the past year, 109; attending the district schools, 160; attending private schools, 250. There are 275 legal voters against 255 last year.

The Allen Fruit Drying Company, of Salem, have just shipped about five tons of dried fruit which is all packed in nice shape for market. About two-thirds of this is apples and the remainder pears, all of which is in first-rate condition.

Gov. Grover and Secretary Chadwick have been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. At last accounts he was convalescing.

L. F. Williams, Esq., has been appointed his deputy by C. B. Bellinger, Esq., clerk of the Supreme Court.

The Pioneer Oil Mills, at Salem, have contracted with the farmers of Douglas county for their flax-seed for the coming season's crop, paying \$1.30 per bushel at Roseburg.

Mr. D. G. Leonard of Scotts, Wasco county, says the stock in that section of the John Day country is to be done well. The weather there has been quite warm and pleasant. All the hill-sides exposed to the sun are bare of snow.

From the Walla Walla papers, we learn that large numbers of stock have perished.

Salem Grange has forwarded \$85 currency to the sufferers from the grasshopper plague in Nebraska.

Mr. J. L. Parrish, of Salem, puts his loss at several thousand dollars on his nursery—4,000 Monterey cypresses, alone, are dead.

Hon. Geo. A. La Dow, of Umatilla county, has been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. At last accounts he was convalescing.

An ordinance has been passed by the Dalles City Council prohibiting boys under sixteen years of age from being on the streets after 8 o'clock p. m. in the winter, and 9 o'clock p. m. in the summer.

The Surveyor General of Oregon advertises that he intends to remove his office from Eugene on the 31st of March, and open it in Portland on the 1st of April.

The Government snag puller arrived at Corvallis on the 13th inst., and the captain informed the editor of the Gazette that it would, in all probability, take a month or more to remove snags in the river above that point.

There is to be a railroad meeting at Monmouth, Benton county, on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Not less than fifty persons passed through Roseburg during the week on route for Galice Creek.

The income of the Corvallis Library Association amounted to \$48 during the year 1874, and the expenditures were \$41.50.

Capt. L. Coffin has been appointed register of the new land office to be established at the Dalles.