THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, APR. 2, 1875. To the Citizens of Oregon City.

Next Monday evening the property holders and tax-payers, for the first time in the history of this place, will be called upon to vote a tax to maintain the public school. Our readers are all familiar with the past history of the school, but we will say this much in explanation; that heretofore, the school has been under the direction of the City Council, working under a special act, which authorized that body to levy a tax sufficient to maintain the school. The Legislature of 1872 repealed all special charters for public schools. and hence it was decided that the law under which the Council was acting was illegal, and since the 14th of December, the school has been conducted by three Directors. The Council, under the former charter, has collected annually five mills on the dollar for school purposes, and our citizens have paid it cheerfully, with but few exceptions. Now, the Directors ask that a tax of three mills be levied. This sum will give ample means to sustain the school the entire year, besides making some very necessary repairs to the school house. Oregon City has obtained a State reputation for the excellency of her public school, and it now comes direct to the property-holders and taxpayers as to whether they are willing to retain this deserved and enviable reputation. They are called upon to are in favor of public schools or not. To vote against a tax, closes the while all institutions of a public character carry with them their benefits, this is the greatest of all. The money paid for teachers is well invested. They do not take it away, but as soon as they receive it, they pay it back to our property-holders for rent and other necessaries of life. If they accumulate anything, they school is the means of not only bringour town, but is retaining many here ness as well as duty, and every good citizen owes it to society and the public institutions. There is not a town in the State that does not support her public school by a voluntary the party which has so little sense tax, and it would certainly be a most | as to adopt it. humiliating position for our city to have it heralded over our State that our citizens are so near-sighted that they refused to support their school, only as far as the State mon-

ey will do it. sition to the proposition to levy a tax, and we trust that it will be voted unanimously. The present Board of Directors have looked to the interests of the school, and have discharged their duties most faithfully. Three successors are to be elected, and while we do not wish to be understood as advocating the present incumbents' claims to the position, we doubt whether men more inter ested, and who take a greater pride in public school matters can be obtained. They have systematically visited the school every week, and in every respect discharged their duty. They have employed a good corps of teachers, who are giving general satisfaction, and we have every reason to expect that they will in the future perform their duties as promptly as in the past. Those who have a personal interest in the change of directors should not be consulted. The on the back by a flying brick and school should not be run by a clique who desire to divide the positions of teachers among themselves at the expense of the public good. Should such a move succeed, the people will both had a marvelous escape. The be disappointed, and it will be im- roof of a house in Langley street possible to again secure a vote in it out of the instrument in the office favor of a tax. We trust that the on Front street, three blocks distant. Ition have any especial hatred for wisdom of the tax-payers will show them that it is to their pecuniary and to the public interest, to elect good the public to serve and not their own, and to vote a tax to sustain a good and prosperous public school the ensuing year.

school meeting: SEC. 4. Any male person shall be who is twenty-one years of age and has resided in the district thirty days immediately preceding the meeting, and who has property in the district subject to assessment and taxation.

Section 44 also provides that any widow with children to educate and taxable property, has a right to vote. We trust that the school meeting may be fully attended, and that the best interest of our town and school may be determined in a vote for good directors and a tax to support and maintain the school, which is at present a credit to our place, and of present a credit to our place. maintain the school, which is at incalculable benefit.

Of the First Magnitude.

It was the aim and intention of the equality is quite another. There are form adopted. thousands of Radicals who will sus-You can't legislate men into society the country to build and control new reformation, and it has been a great | States in accord with Radicalism. failure. So far as places of amusely unconstitutional. They are pri- was over, and they would have peace. say by their votes as to whether they and at private charges. They are served; slavery abolished; slaves ing to common carriers as hotels and citizens all voters; voters all rulers, school, and e people in other parts | railroads are. They are not bound | then the conquered thought the conit is no place for them to admit any person unless they querors would come back to the Conto come to be have children to edu- choose, and they can make such dis- stitution. Not yet. If those who cate. It will close up one of the tinction in rates as they please. We provoked secession and then com- wit: want no better issue to go before the menced war upon the South, if they prosperity of the town we have, and people than that of the repeal of this were satisfied with the Constitution scandalous measure. While declar- and dissatisfied only with the insticharacter, the matter is to be deter- structing the States was to secure invest it among us, and thus enhance but if it is between a white and a war, when the work of reconstruction the value of our property, and the black, the latter can bring the case was complete, why were they not into the United States courts, of satisfied? ing a desirable class of population to which there are but one or two in the State, and thus put his adversary people should see it: The real cause who would leave if the school is to a great expense, even if he is in- of dissatisfaction, from the beginclosed. Let the tax-payers of Ore- nocent of the offense imputed under ning, has not been on account of gon City refuse to vote a tax, and it the law. Then, again, if an obnox- slavery, or with the Southern master. will reduce the value of real estate ious white man while obtaining ad- The real underlying cause of dissatin this place the first year over ten mittance to a public table at a hotel isfaction with the Radical leaders in per cent. This is a matter of busi- was rejected with a kick he might their fanatical crusade has been disnot obtain more than five dollars damages. But an obnoxious negro may obtain five hundred dollars, and rising generation to contribute of at the same time have the other party his means for the support of the these | imprisoned for a year. These distinctions of race and color the white people will not sustain in favor of the black, and they will vote down

The next Congress, the Enquirer thinks, should lose no time in repeal ing the infamous Negro Equality bill. A law to that effect, it says, would go quickly through the House of Representatives, and it believes there will be conservative members enough to pass it through the Senate. We have heard of but little oppo- This is upon the supposition that it will not be declared unconstitutional in the meantime by the Supreme Court. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, maintained and showed to the last that it was a violatian of the charge of the negroes and plunder Sentinel; A. J. Apperson, No. 4, G. Constitution, as expounded by the Court, in all its main features.

British Columbia.

Great Harricane at Victoria-Houses Unroofed-Walls Thrown Down-

Damage to Shipping. VICTORIA, March 25 .- An equinocage to property. Many buildings were unroofed and blown down; trees were uprooted, the telegraph demolhad to cut away her masts to keep from drifting ashore in the harbor. The schooner Industry sank in the harbor with a cargo of coal. The creases, both in impudence and rasschooner Alert lost her boats. As cality. far as heard from no lives were lost. A man named Heathorn was struck severely bruised. Two gentlemen ished, insulted, downtrodden State, stood in front of the Victory shoe factory, on Government street, when a brick wall and veranda supported by iron pillars fell over them, and struck the telegraph wire and jerked

VICTORIA, March 26.-Grave ap- Louisiana? Not at all. They like prehensions were felt for the safety that State just as well any other beof the mail steamship Mohongo, from low Mason & Dixon's line. They like San Francisco, which was exposed men, who will have the interest of to the full fury of the gale on Wednesday. The Dominion steamer Sir Every stab which the assassins hongo fired her gun off Race Rock at in stabbing the next State. They 7 o'clock this morning. She is the are establishing precedents, because The following are the requisite worst looking steamer that ever enterqualifications for a voter at the ed this port. Her wheel house is stove in, her pilot house gone, and simed at every State in the Union, of the Senate and House telegraph we ought to guard against our outgoall over her are traces of the fearful because every blow at Louisiana is a time she has experienced. The gale blow at the Constitution of the entitled to vote at a school meeting struck her 100 miles southwest of Union. Cape Flattery, and just then the machinery stopped working, and Capt. piction of the Louisiana imbroglio, Thorn was knocked down and had to Gen. Hill said: Two hundred and be carried down senseless. None of fifty years ago the House of Com- ing. the passengers expected to reach shore again, but through the skill Lords, in England, and the King,

AGGREGATE OF THE APPROPRIA-

Plain Statement of Facts.

condemned Radical majority in Con- Hon. B. H. Hill, in the Georgia gress, in passing the so-called Civil Legislature, that gentleman reviewed this proposition, that the bill is ac- gave Congress the right to reconceptable to a majority of the people struct a State? But, just after the of the Union; otherwise, to pass it conclusion of the civil war, it was would be a mistake as a party meas- of no use to talk about Congressionure. It will be a mistake a mistake al power. The conqueror had the tion and passage by the Senate, in queror became the supreme law of the estimation of the Cincinnati En- the land instead of the Constitution. quirer, cost the Radical party nearly That being the case, while they were its entire white vote in the South in engaged in the work of reconstruc-1874 and to some degree that of the tion Congressmen ought to have North. If this is the fact already, taken an oath to support the conquerwhat will be the result of its final er and not to support the Constituenforcement? In its application, the tion. But the truth was, the haters bill will apply to Radicals as well as of the Constitution well knew it Democrats. The former are just as | could still live with secession abandaverse, if white, to have negroes sit ed and slavery abolished, and they down with them at the public tables, had determined it should not live. at hotels, or at places of amusement, Therefore they had resolved to keep or in railroad cars, as are Democrats. tup the war on the South in some Political equality is one thing, social form, and reconstruction was the

Reconstruction was an ordeal by second. We welcome the practical and intelligence of the country, and Jordan, C. O. T. Williams, J. M. test of the issue caused by this bill. authorized the ignorance and vice of by human laws. The reverse has governments for the people, as the been the theory of total abstinance only means of keeping the Southern

After a long time the Southern ment are concerned, the law is plain- people thought that "reconstruction" vate shows held for private purposes | Secession abandoned, the Union prenot answerable under the law apply- all freemen; freemen all citizens; ing that there shall be no distinction | tution of slavery, why, when slavery "founded upon race, color or pre- was abolished, were they not satisfivious condition of servitude," it ed? If they waged war only to premakes by its very terms an impor- serve the Union, why, when the tant one. If two blacks have a diffi- Union was preserved, were they not culty or two whites of a personal satisfied? If the only object in reconmined by local and State tribunals. what they called the fruits of the

> Here is the great truth and the satisfaction with the Constitution not been satisfied, and therefore it is they will not be satisfied until the Constitution is absolutely subverted and destroyed. They mean to have J. N. Dolph, T. A. Davis, H. Hough a strong government. They mean a centralized despotism. They have not the manliness to confess it, but their whole history is demonstrative proof of the fact, and the American to their respective offices: people are stupid, indeed, if they require further evidence to convince them that such is the case.

The Radicals took their own course as they saw fit, and they refused to J. J. Walton, Jr., No.... G. J. W. be satisfied. They sent their miserable creatures down South to take the people of those States as long as Marshal they had anything to take, and then they issued bonds all over the country, and put under mortgage everything that the Southern children and children's children, will be able to make for the next fifty years, and still they are not satisfied. Now, tial hurricane swept over this city what does this mean? There is no yesterday afternoon, doing vast dam- war, yet the military is still employed. Reconstruction is over, and yet the States have no freeished, and ruin and devastation are dom. And interference is as active visible on all quarters. Bark Stella and bigoted, and as aggressive this day as it ever was, and more so, for usurpation as it advances, always in-

> We have seen a great deal lately about Louisiana, that poor, impoverand there seems to be much popular sympathy for Louisiana. She truly merits such sympathy. But are the people of the United States so thoughtless as to suppose that these Radical rebels against the Constituone of the Southern States just as well as they do any other of them. precedents submitted to become law.

After a correct and thorough demons wrested from the House of and able management of the officers the right to sit in judgment, solely, the Mohongo arrived safely in port. on the "election returns, and qualifications" of members of that body; and, from that day to this, it has mons.—The aggregate sum of the been conceded to be the established, twelve general appropriation bills constitutional, universal right of passed during the late session of legislative bodies. That right has been destroyed in Louisiana. One who were its members. The decis- twice about it.

ion did not suit the authorities at In a speech recently delivered by Sheridan was sent there, and at Governor Kellogg's request that branch of the Legislature was interfered with and five members taken out by er in this country. It was so avowed in debate and by the papers which sustained it. Herein there must be Legislatures, but in State Government. For if the Legislature be not independent the State is powerless. It can have no will except as it expresses it through its Legislature The ruinous results of this condiof the first magnitude. Its introduc- power-that is the will of the con- tion of affairs will not be confined, if unchecked, to the Southern States but will be visited upon the Northern members of the Federal Union.

Grand Encampment.

On Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, the Representatives of the various Encampments of Oregon met at the Fellows' Hall, in Portland, in pursuance of a call issued by A. Noltner, S. D. G. Sire, for the purpose of instituting the Grand Encampment of Oregon, under a charter issued by the Grand Lodge of the United States. The

following business was transacted: Present, A. Noltner, S. D. G. Sire, Patriarchs, C. Kelly, J. T. Apperson, Bacon, and Patriarch Julius Mayer, of Orange Grove Encampment, No. 31, of California.

The following officers were ap pointed: Charles Kelly, Deputy Grand Sire; E. St. John, G. E. H P.; J. M. Bacon; G. Scribe; J. W. Jordan, G. S. W.; C. O. T. Williams, G. T.; A. J. Apperson, G. S. The petitioners for Grand Encampment, to wit: Patriarchs A. J. Marshall, No. 1; F. G. Schwatka, No. 2; J. M. Bacon, No. 4; W. S. Newbury, No. 5; James Garden, No. 6. The D. D. G. S. then instituted the Grand Encampment in due form. The following Representatives were reported as being entitled to

seats in this Grand Encampment, toman, J. M. Caywood, J. N. Dolph, T. A. Davis, H. A. Hogue, C. He gele, U. E. Hicks. J. H. Lyons, E. St. John, A. J. Marshall, C. C. Phillips, E. H. Stolte, J. P. Walker, J. W. Whalley, A. G. Walling and Al.

No. 2, E. K. Miller, I. R. Moores, George H. Chance, A. L. Stinson and F. G. Schwatka.

No. 8, E. J. W. Stemme. No. 4, J. T. Apperson, A. J. Apperson, C. O. T. Williams, C. Kelly, A. Noltner, W. P. Burns and J. M. N. 50, W.S. Newberry, Fred. Graf,

T. Backensto and R. Saltmarsh. No. 6, James Garden, B. F Dorris, E. L. Bristow and J. J. Walton. The Grand Encampment Degrees were then conferred upon the Rep-

resentatives present.

The Grand Encampment took a recess until 71% o'clock P. M. At 71 o'clock P. M. the Grand Encampment met. Officers and a quo-

The following Representatives, itself. Therefore it is that they have who were not present at the afternoon session, were presented and received the Grand Encampment De-

> No. 1, Patriarchs J. M. Caywood, and J. H. Lyons. No. 3, E. J. W. Stemme.

The Grand Encampment proceeded to the election of Grand officers. The following officers were elected A. J. Marshall, No. 1..... W.G. P. F. G. Schwatka, No. 2.... G. H. P. J. P. Backensto, No. 5. . . . G. S. W

J. M. Bacon, No. 4..... G. Scribe I. R. Moores, No. 2..... G. Treas. The following officers were ap-Sentinel; Wm. Braden, No. 1,

The following committee was appointed upon Constitution and By-Laws of this Grand Encampment. also Constitutions of sub-Encampments: J. T. Apperson, J. N. Dolph

and J. H. Lyons-to report upon the

third Monday in May.

The following resolutions were Resolved, That when this Grand Encampment adjourns it adjourn to to meet on the third Tuesday in May 1875, commencing at 5 o'clock P. M. Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Encampment be returned to the Oregon & California Railroad | those which we receive are of an in-Company for their kindness extended to this Grand Encampment by conveying them for half fare.

The additional tax on whiskey may be briefly characterized as an advance n Democracy.-State Journal.

The editor of that sheet will either be required to take a poorer quality or reduce his usual great demand. We are not satisfied, however, that his free indulgence in "fire water" entitles him to a good standing as a Democrat. The above quotation might have come from some other with a better degree of propriety than from our young friend Samuel.

NUMEROUS BILLS .- The total number of bills introduced into the House during the Forty-third Congress was pour within our midst their great James Douglas was just getting ready send to the heart of throttled Louis- 4,869. The first was introduced by surplus of wealth. We, therefore, to proceed in search when the Mo- iana renders them only more skilful Mr. Dawes and was entitled "A bill to provide for redemption of loans," and the last by Maynard of Tennesoperators. In the Senate 1,361 bills were introduced, the first of which was Charles Sumner's Civil Rights which should be duly considered, orate. Skedaddle. piction of the Louisiana imbroglio, and the last a private bill granting and acted upon accordingly. We a pension to Jacob Nix. A fit end-

MORALLY CERTAIN .- By a vote of 141 to 95-52 majority-the House instructed the President to let Arkansas alone. Had the House adjourned without taking this action, the Springfield Republican thinks, it is morally certain that Arkansas would Congress is about \$175,000,000, apart House of her Legislature determined have been invaded before fall. As it

Letter from Eagle Creek.

EAGLE CREEK, March 29, '75. EDITOR ENTERPRISE: We feel a high interest in the subject of flax culture in this county, and wish to make a few remarks in accord with your several interesting and truthful letters, on this all-important subject. We are aware that flax has been raised to some considerable extent for several years past, in some of the valley counties of this State, for the at Salem with sufficient seed to carry whom it may concern, and the many Astoria, School Superintendent for on a successful business. It is almost unnecessary to state

both the producer and the manufac- capacity; and give Clackamas as well turer; for, those persons engaged in as other counties in our State the its culture before putting in the crop are aware of the price they will realize per bushel for their seed, which is a great advantage possessed over Particulars of the Murder of those engaged in raising other kinds of grain; for they are often disappointed to a great extent in prices, last year's wheat crop. We need no better testimony of the prosperous condition of the manufacturing company than that of furnishing the necessary seed to put in a crop, and agreeing, in advance, to pay a certain price for the quantity raised, after to engage in its culture.

Now, if flax can be raised in Linn and Marion counties for the seed, it Douglas county, and on Tuesday can also be done in Clackamas; for they were brought here and lodged we are confident that there is as rich soil and as well adapted to flax cul- it is said that Carey the younger of ture situated in this county as in any the two, has made a full confession, other in Oregon, and we are deter- detailing every circumstance of the mined that this project shall not go untested. We conceive many advan- was concealed. A party left here this tages that would arise from this morning, accompanied by the coronbranch of agriculture in our section | er, to search for the body and hold of the county.

First, a great part of this county difficult; and the marketing of a crop is more of an item, with us, than it is in other localities of our State. The main object held in view by the farmer, is the valuation of the article raised, and if we put our surplus inonly save the time and labor necesto growing a second crop, as hauling can only be advantageously done at the time of the year when labor is most needed, and easily done on the farm. We are much in favor of a diversity of articles raised by the farmer for sale; for the reason that should be be engaged in the growth of any one particular grain, and that should prove to be of no demand, he would be entirely shut out, while if he had a fair amount of several different kinds, should he fail to receive a fair compensation for one, would in all probability make it up in something else. These, we deem, within themselves sufficient inducements to prompt those so inclined to engage in this important enterprise; while there are many other advantages that would really accrue from such culture. The enterprise of a factory (as stated by you) to manufacture burlaps, for the reception of grain and other produce, is one of paramount importance, and offers the greatest rising advantages to the people of Oregon, and also to a company or corporation that would carry such an enterprise into effect. Think of the many thousand dollars that are yearly sent out of the State, perhaps never again to return, for the purchase of sacking to hold grain for shipment. This for one year would more than erect the necessary buildings and procure sufficient machinery to carry on a successful business. Such a factory would manufacture an article far superior to anything of the kind shipped to this country, as ferior quality, and in reality are untion, but would be provided with a business sufficient to furnish a large number of laborers with constant employment. Oregon is possessed, if properly developed, of the necesgreat extent, changed her conditions and circumstances. The gold mines of California are exhausted; the mining regions of Eastern Oregon and the adjoining Territories no longer assume a different standing, we are compelled to look to our own resources for our support; and as our inings. The question of labor also is contend that the present price paid for daily labor is too much; to prove this, we will take our immediate sur-roundings. Notwithstanding the su-

perior advantages of Oregon with

reference to wealth, still we have

some poor people, and there are some

in this immediate vicinity who at

times actually suffer; this is in some

instances on account of their own

business, and in others they are un-

able to procure work. Why is this?

make it obligatory in the farmer to hire as little as possible, while if they were revised or put down to a living standpoint, our country would soon assume a more prosperous appearance; and the many persons now out of employment would readily find work. In this we speak of white labor, as we have use for no other, neither do we wish the white people of our land to be compelled to compete with the heathens from China, as we have always considered them a curse to our State, and still entertain the same opinion. We hope that this question will, in due time, repurpose of supplying the Oil Mills ceive the careful consideration of all day of August. J. W. Gearhart, of farms now tended by one or two persons, where there could be twice the number easily furnished with emthat it has been a grand success to ployment, be worked to their utmost appearance of being inhabited by civilized people. Yours, &c.,

JACK-KNIPE. Daniel McMahon.

JACKSONVILLE, March 25 .- One of the boldest murders ever committed I. O. O. F., last Wednesday night, as the farmers of this State were in in this county has just come to light. delegates to the Grand Lodge, that About the 20th of February last two meets at Portland in May: F. G. men from Douglas county, named Schwatka, J. W. Jordon and J. Wm. Carey and Chester Bardon, Haas. drove away a band of 1,400 sheep belonging to Daniel McMahon, who was herding them on Little Butte creek, about twenty miles from here. Carey and Bardon claimed to have bought them, but as Mcthe amount furnished for seed is re- Mahon was missing, foul play was turned, in order to induce farmers suspected. On Sunday last, Deputy Sheriff Kent, of this county, and Sheriff Livingston, of Douglas, arrested the two men on Elk Creek, in in jail. The evidence, altogether circumstantial, was very heavy, and bloody deed and directing the officers to the spot where McMahon's body an inquest on it. Full developements

are expected to-morrow. JACKSONVILLE, March 26.-The is broken and hilly, which makes our | body of Daniel McMahon, who was | ken away by death some two weekaccess to market, at present, rather murdered by Carey and Bardon, on previous, leaving her husband to fol Little Butte creek was found yester- low so soon. By his death seven day morning. It was secreted in a children are left orphans. The eldsmall gulch and lightly covered with est being only fourteen years of age, brush and stones. The body was not | the sympathy of an entire communin the least decomposed, and was eas- ity is drawn out toward the severely ily identified. McMahon had been shot in the back of the head while showing his sheep to the two men, to as small a bulk as possible, we not | who pretended that they wanted to buy them. An inquest was held and sary to market the same, but may burial. The coroner's jury charge the body brought here to-day for spend our time at something relative Wm. Carev and Chester B. Bardon with the murder. They will have their examination here to-morrow.

Jacksonville, March 27.—Bardon and Carey were brought before Judge | ference collected \$1 10 for the same Watson to-day. Both waived examination. Bardon was committed to answer the charge of murder, and Carey held on a charge of grand larceny. It is improbable that they will bave their trial until the next regular term in June, as the grand jury has just been discharged. Mcmahon was buried here today. The 24th. funeral was largely attended. There considerable excitement here. Some talk of lynching both of the prisoners, but the general desire is that the law take its course.

DECLINED .- We must decline to publish "Fair Play's" letter from Eagle Creek. We would say that we think our correspondent entirely in error when he thinks that "New Comer" intended any disrespect toward the parties mentioned by him, and had we supposed he did, we can assure him and the parties interested that the communication referred to would not have found a place in our columns, as we have too much respect for them.

SHAMEFUL.-Dr. Carpenter, of Salem, was arrested last week on a charge of attempting "body-snatching." The charge was proven on him, but the Justice before whom he was tried, let him go, on the ground that he was drunk. We have known feet in the mountains beyond Nehr Dr. Carpenter a long time, and we lem since his trip of the 17th. are truly sorry that he is guilty of such a charge as this.

A FRAUD. - A person by the name of P. Hiatt, claiming to represent Kansas sufferers, has been asking aid fit for the purpose for which they from the people of Oregon. He is erally held its own and looks well. are used. In the accomplishment of published as a runaway from that such an undertaking, we would not State and deserting his family, eloponly retain this vast expenditure of ing with another woman. He is a miles southeast of Princeville. It money within our State for circula- fraud, and the people should not trust him with their money.

Good Advice.—The St. Louis Re publican wisely says: Let the southern people leave the Administration sary advantages of a great and almost and the Radical party to the angry improvement of all classes of stock unequaled State; but time has, to a north, with nothing to divert or dis- farm, in Dixie, Polk county. tract it in the reckoning; let them remain silent and passive while the reckoning goes on, and the next hotel, furniture and fixtures for sale Presidential election will be to the Radical party simply a day of judg-

PARTING SALUTE TO BEN BUTLER.-This is the way the Louisville Courier-Journal salutes Ben Butler: Good-bye, Benjamin. Exit, Benjamin. Get thee to a nunnery, Benja- is sufficient for family use and to min. We'll none o' thee, Benjamin. one of great importance to our peo- Thy jig is up. Thy comb is cut. Thy goose is cooked. Vanish. Evap-

A CURIOUS FACT.—It is stated as a curious fact, says the Examiner, that no President was ever elected in the United States of politics different to that of the Speaker of the House penter shop from its foundation, and last preceeding his election. The sundry smaller items, the high wind next House will be Democratic, and the Speaker of that House will be a

RESIGNED .- U. S. Treasurer Spin ner has resigned, to take effect July that wages at their present standpoint 1st, 1875.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEW

Astorian of the 27th says that Emma Holden, a little daughter E. C. Holden, of the Astoria Restar rant, was hurt severely while playing on some timbers at the ship yard or the 19th. A heavy spar fell upon her, hurting her head considerably. and bruising her limbs badly, bu she is getting along very well.

The Teachers' Institute for fourth judicial district, including the counties of Clatsop, Columbia, Clackamas Multnomah and Washington, will be held at Astoria on Monday, the 19th Clatsop county, is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

The Eugene Guard of Saturday says: On Monday night an offic from Corvallis arrested two men for robbery and took them below. It appears that they had been employed to sit up with a sick man. The man died during the night and they de-camped with all his personal prop-

The following persons were elected at Salem by Chemeketa Lodge No.1

Mr. Miller, who arrived at Hills boro recently from the Yakima conntry, states that out of 1,500 head of sheep which Robt. Imbrie, of Wash ington county, had in Clickitat Co., W. T., only about six hundred were at that time alive, the remainder having perished during the severe wear

Eastern Oregon comprises a territory of 58,000 square miles, nearly two-thirds of the entire area of the State, and has nearly 15,000 inhabit

Six hundred children are enrolled for attendance in the public schools of Salem. The Salem Flouring Mill is so impeded by the back water that only

two of the eight run of stones are in Mr. L. H. Benson, of Union, diel last week. It will be remembered

stricken ones. About 40,000 bushels of wheat unsold, remain in warehouses at Al

bany, belonging to owners who have refused to sell, preferring to take the chances on the prices next year. The Oregon conference of the M

E. church last year collected \$48 2 for the Freedman's Aid Fund. The Eastern Oregon and Washington con-An election for Recorder of Baker

City came off last week. J. M. Shenherd received 44 votes and E. W Reynolds, 35. A tribe of the Order of Red Men

was organized at Marshfield on the The Baker City Democrat is in

formed by passengers from Portland that there is considerable mail matter scattered along the road on each side of the Blue Mountains. The Democrat says: The Directors

of the Linn County Agricultural So ciety met last Monday and resolved to hold the fair this year as usual. Mr. Henry Byres and Dr. Wood ruff have bought the Roseburg Plan

dealer newspaper for \$1,200. It will be conducted for the present on Independent Republican principles. The Odd Fellows propose to start Library at Portland. An excellent

The former residence of Hon. M Ramsby, on Molaila Prairie-an old building which was used as a smoke and tool house-was burned on Friday evening, the 26th ult. Los

For the first time since the man started regular trips overland from Astoria to Forest Grove the carrier failed to get through last week. The snow had fallen to the depth of three

Mr. J. W. Will, of Aurora, inform the Record that much of the wheat low lands, flat prairies, etc., in the portion of the valley is killed on and the land will have to be plowed again and resowed. The wheat uplands, or rolling ground, has get

There is some excitement at Och co about Silver Creek, about 16 said to be a good farming, stock growing and mining country A man who wintered there la winter says the winter was fine, and quite a number of people are going to move there this spring.

A breeding establishment, for the about being started at Col. Nesmith

S. N. Arrigoni, host of the O cidental Hotel, in Astoria, offers the

The Farmer learns from Mr. J. V Wills, of Aurora, who pays much attention to bee culture, and bas sue ceeded well with the Italian bes. that, so far as he knows, bees have wintered well and suffered nothing from the severe cold weather. H has twelve stands, which are kept a nominal cost, and his honey yiel spare some for his neighbors. For two years past he has cultivated the Italian variety, and finds they are hardier, more industrious and store more honey than the ordinary bee.

Besides demolishing an unfinish building in Astoria for Shaw & Son blowing down a historic structure used by J. M. Shively as a barn, " moving Wm. Headington's new car of Tuesday night played have at Knappton. Two large smoke stacks belonging to the main mill well thrown down, the front to the stor buildings was blown out, and a ne roof connecting the mill and lumber yard was blown down. All damage will be speedily repaired.