

# THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, APR. 9, 1875.

## What Oregon Needs.

We don't if there is a State in the Union possessed of more natural and productive wealth than Oregon. There is one thing we can say without successful contradiction, that there is no State that can show a greater export for the number of people. This wealth is probably more equally distributed than in other States. We have no very poor people among us, and yet none aristocratically wealthy. Yet we find that money is scarce and many of our citizens complain of hard times. Let us see if this is not our own fault more than the cause of natural consequences. In the first place, are not the producers, to a great extent, standing in their own light when they do not encourage home manufacture and home industry? See the enormous amount of money our farmers allow to go out of the State annually for sacks to send their grain to market. These sacks could be made here, and by so doing, would not only give remunerative employment to many idle persons in towns, but would give profitable employment to our farmers. Just think for a moment what a difference this item alone would make to any one town in Oregon. Over three hundred thousand dollars goes out of the State annually for this one item alone. This entire sum could be kept at home and circulated among our people. The farmer and manufacturer would get their share of it, while at the same time the farmer would be creating a consuming element to use up the surplus products on which we now have to pay heavy freights to ship to other countries. We annually import not less than ten hundred thousand dollars worth of farming implements, and this is constantly on an increasing demand. All these implements could be made here, and we need only import such of the material as we have not in our own State. Let some one take this item alone and see how many consumers this large sum of money would support, directly and indirectly. Our shoes, leather and harness probably cost us another million annually. These could all be made at home and the money retained here. See how many consumers this vast sum would support and keep the money in circulation at home. Our ready made clothing is another big item which could all be saved. Now, when we take into consideration that this vast amount of imports is made at the expense of not more than a producing population of fifty or sixty thousand people—and we have not enumerated all that we import which could be made here—is it any wonder that times are hard and money scarce in Oregon? Not at all. The only wonder is, that Oregon is able to sustain herself under such circumstances.

Our people must sooner or later come to this point; they must bring the consuming population here and retain their wealth at home. They must cease to encourage the importation of articles which can and ought to be made at home. They must encourage home manufacture and thus keep their surplus earnings in circulation at home, build up large manufacturing towns and increase the value of the farmers' products. There is certainly no sense in sending our cloth to California to be made up, paying freight, commissions, &c., there, and then the same thing, back again. No man who has any business sagacity will claim that this is either profitable or judicious financing. The people of Oregon must learn to rely on themselves if they wish to prosper, and having all the natural advantages that they could ask for, whenever they learn to support themselves and keep their surplus earnings annually at home, they will begin to see a different state of things.

Oregon to-day is doing a great deal in building up Eastern manufacturing interests which she should foster and sustain at home. These enterprises would bring population here of a desirable character and towns lots and farms would soon be in demand for double their present value. Home industry would make Oregon the garden spot of the Union, but as long as we ship our surplus earnings each year to enrich some Eastern town, just so long we can look for hard times and a scarcity of money. Oregon needs but to help herself in these enterprises. She has ample means to start them and make them successful. It is true that some may have to be on a small scale to commence with, but as demands increase they would increase in proportion. There is no sense in any one expecting to become rich if he spends two dollars where he makes one. This is equally true of a State. If we export annually ten millions of dollars worth of goods, we are going back instead of advancing. We can only become prosperous when we have the balance of trade in our favor. We are on the edge of the markets of the world, and we have never raised anything or manufactured a single article that we do not find a

## Practical Flax Growing for the Fibre or Lint.

A writer in the *Portland Bulletin*, says that prudent farmers try new products cautiously. Ten years ago it was a question whether flax seed could be raised in Oregon at a profit to make oil for paint. Now the farmers pledge the Messrs. Holman to raise from ten to twelve thousand acres per year for the seed alone. These gentlemen thus supply their own mill at Salem and the mills of San Francisco. Oregon linseed oil is now a home production and a common article of export. The fibre has been mostly thrown away or burned. Yet a single hank of it sent to Mr. Wm. Reid, of Dundee, two years and a half ago, showed the Irish flax growers that our climate and soil surpass theirs for the product of lint. The Messrs. Williamson of Albany and Smith, of Salem, have tested it with inferior Chicago seed, and have had very profitable results. They have been offering as rent, for good land, \$15 per acre, including two plowings, three harrowings, sowing and rolling. A gentleman who carries on several farms estimates that the owners of land can hire—if they prefer it—the above labor performed for \$50 per acre, leaving a clear profit of \$9.50 per acre for their land. Estimating the highest present cash value of such land at \$40 per acre, it affords a net profit of nearly 25 per cent. per annum, or two per cent. per month. It is estimated that the whole cost of flax per acre, ready for shipment, including rent of land, as above stated (\$15 per acre), and hand pulling and binding, at a cost of \$6 per acre, is \$25 per acre. The net profit over all expenses, as shown by the test last year, was over \$90 per acre. Should this year's test equal the last it would go far to establish the reliable annual profits per acre of land suitable for flax. We give the following suggestions to guide any farmers who may wish to try flax for the lint this year:

1. Your location should be near a pond or brook or ditch of good water in which you can put the flax through the retting process conveniently.
2. Your land should be of the quality suitable for wheat, or oats, only it may be rather moist. Some farmers failed to raise a good crop of flax seed in Washington county a few years ago. Col. T. R. Cornelius raised a good and profitable crop the same year. He said that his neighbors sowed a little too late and on too high ground, yet in both cases it was common wheat land.
3. The soil must be thoroughly pulverised; two plowings and three harrowings, sowing, covering 1 1/2 inches and rolling constitute the process which the experienced Messrs. Williamson and Smith have found to be the best. Our wheat growers will perceive that the preparation for a good flax crop is nearly the same as for a good wheat crop. Deep plowing will give the longest and most valuable fibre.
4. Sow the best Biga or Holland seed—which has just been imported by H. Hewitt & Co.—for fibre, 112 pounds per acre, or for raising seed, 56 pounds per acre. In some cases in Ireland three bushels, or 180 pounds per acre are sown. The books say that the stalks thus grow taller and less branching. But 112 pounds have been tested with good results on our soil.
5. Avoid weedy land as far as possible, yet a dense growth of flax will do much to choke down weeds.
6. Fibre is saved by pulling the flax, yet it costs \$6 per acre to pull and bind. It can be reaped for \$1.25 in large quantities.
7. Flax for lint must be pulled or reaped when somewhat green. That for seed should remain till ripe. The lint of this ripe flax can be used for canvas or for coarse fabrics.
8. The yield of flax may be estimated at 500 to 600 pounds of fine lint per acre, worth in Great Britain, on an average every year, 15 cents per pound. 1,000 pounds have been raised per acre.
9. Twenty per cent. of the flax should be allowed to ripen for seed, which is worth about 8 cents per pound.
10. Sow flax only once in five years on the same land, as in Ireland and Scotland they rotate crops and get the best wheat crop after a crop of flax.
11. If ponds or brooks are convenient for retting, the care and skill for this work can easily be acquired, and the braking and scutching can be done by hand at leisure times, and employ many persons, young and old, who want work, especially in the winter season. A scutching mill is better if it can be convenient to the farmers to furnish the flax straw.
12. A gentleman says it is better to begin with one or two or four acres this year, and test it every one for himself, and raise seed also for another year. If it fails, the loss will be less; if it succeeds, more acres can be well prepared for the next season.
13. Do not delay sowing beyond the second or third week of April, as the rains may cease before the flax is well started to grow.

There are some valuable facts recently published in one of the *Belfast, Ireland*, papers on the demand and supply, quality and cultivation of flax, which may be soon republished here.

Not Oblivious.—The solemn philosopher of the Cincinnati *Commercial* makes this profound observation on the announcement that civil service reform had been abandoned: "One is not obliged now to pull all his brothers-in-law in office."

## Election News.

### Healthy Reading for Radicals.

The following election returns may be healthy reading for Radicals, but it will be much more so for Democrats, the "dead Democracy" of which we have heard so much. The dispatches speak for themselves: NEW HAVEN, April 6.—The latest returns from this section of the Congressional district gives Phelps (D.) a majority of 1,195 with five towns in Democratic majority in the last district, over Hawley, is 488. Barnum, (D.) in the 4th district, is re-elected by probably 1,000 majority. Returns from the 3d district are nearly as follows: Starkweather (R.) is re-elected by a large majority—returns already in showing there have been elected 13 Democrats out of 21. The Republicans gain largely in the House, and it is probably close. HARRINGTON, April 5.—Twenty towns in the State give Ingorsoll (D.) for Governor, 11,158; Greene (R.) 8,808; Smith (Pro.) 792. The same towns gave in 1874—Ingorsoll, 9,808; Harrison, (R.) 7,828; Smith (Pro.) 94. Ingorsoll is probably elected by a large majority as last year. He was re-elected in the 1st district by from two to four thousand. General Hawley runs ahead of the Republican ticket here, and Sanders, his opponent, is largely behind his ticket in his own town, New Britain. 10 towns—Eighty-one towns give Ingorsoll 1,864 plurality over Greene in a total vote of 37,744. The same towns last year gave Ingorsoll, over Harrison, 2,093 in a total vote of 32,959. General Hawley is defeated for Congress for the first district by 490.

P. L. Barnum is elected Mayor of Bridgeport. Republicans gain slightly in the Legislature, but probably not enough to overcome last year's Democratic majority. NEW YORK, April 5.—With only 35 towns to hear from, the vote in Connecticut for Governor stands—Ingorsoll, 50,896; Greene, 41,954; Smith, 2,398. Ingorsoll is elected by 7,000 majority. Congressmen are elected as follows: First district, Sanders (D.); second, Phelps (D.); third, Starkweather (R.); fourth, Barnum (D.). Ohio has the following as the results in that State, which is not very encouraging to Radicalism: CINCINNATI, April 6.—The Democratic city and county ticket was elected here yesterday. The Democrats elected their ticket in Zanesville, Troy, Lima, Crestline, Dayton and Chillicothe; The Republicans and Independents in Springfield, Xenia, Urbanon, Mansfield, Wilmington, Youngtown, London and Toledo.

CLEVELAND, April 5.—The city election returns are coming in slowly. Returns to I. A. at slow large Republican gains over the Congressional vote last fall, and indicate the probable election of Chas. Pettigall, Republican, for Mayor, by a small majority; also Republican majority in the common council. In Michigan the Radicals elect 13 of the 21 Circuit Judges.

## To the Farmers of Oregon.

ALBANY, March 29, 1875. Gentlemen: Having been selected by the Centennial Board of Commissioners, of this State, as a superintendent of the cereal department, or one to work in conjunction with the board of commissioners, for the purpose of collecting together the best varieties of cereals to send forward to the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, next year, I desire to call your attention to the fact that the different varieties of grain and seed will have to be raised, or produced this summer. This is a work, if properly carried out, that will be of lasting benefit to this State and the people thereof. It is a work that one man cannot do as it should be done. Therefore, farmers of Oregon, come to the front and assist me in bringing together all and everything in the grain and seed department that is worthy, in order to make a first-class exhibit. As this great work depends on you and me, let us set this State before the outer world as should be. Then, I repeat, farmers, come to the front. By a combined effort we can succeed, and do honor to ourselves and the State. Raise wheat, rye, barley and oats, of various kinds. Thrashed and in sack, two bushels of each variety. Also a sheaf of each variety's longest growth. Best head. Grass seed a peck of each variety, and a sheaf of the same. I design showing to the world the growth of our wheat, rye, barley and oats in sheaf, as this, I think, will be the greatest advertisement for Oregon that could be obtained. All samples of grain and grass seeds intended for the Centennial Exhibition, will be carried over the railroads and rivers free of charge, in this State, to Portland, where there is a storehouse in readiness for their reception. Mark A. J. Dufur, Portland, where there will be competent persons to receive and box them. Any one intending to send samples of any of the above grain, seeds or anything else in my department, will notify me of the amount of space required for their lot, when placed on the tables at Philadelphia, so that I may be able to notify the Director General of the amount of space required for them in this State for that department.

All newspapers of Oregon who feel inclined to assist in developing the resources of this State, will please give space in their columns to the above. C. P. BURKHART.

MURDER.—A gambler named W. H. Baker shot and killed another gambler named Lee Stewart, in Portland, last Friday morning. The examination of Baker was held before Judge Denny, who held the prisoner in \$2,000 bonds to appear before the next grand jury.

## Modes and Uses of Flax Culture.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica, eighth edition (1853), says the *Bulletin*, calls flax "the most important crop of limited cultivation." "Viewed merely as an agricultural crop, the cultivation of flax is exceedingly simple, and could be practiced as readily and extensively as that of the cereal crops. The difficulty is that before it can be disposed of to any advantage, it must undergo a process of partial manufacture—thus there is required not only an abundant supply of cheap labor, but such an amount of skill and personal superintendence on the part of the farmer as is incompatible with deattention to corn and cattle husbandry. If a ready and remunerative market were available for the fibre in its simple form of flax straw, this in combination with the value of the seed for cattle-feeding, would at once hold out sufficient motive to our farmers to grow it steadily and to any required extent. "Flax prospers most when grown upon land of firm texture, resting upon a moist sub-soil. It does well to succeed oats or potatoes, as it requires the soil to be in fresh condition without being too rich. Lands newly broken up from pasture suit it well, as these are generally freer from weeds than those that have been long under tillage. It is usually inexpedient to apply manure directly to the flax crop, as the tendency of this is to over-luxuriate, and thereby mar the quality of the fibre, on which it chiefly depends. For the same reason it must be thickly seeded, the effect of this being to produce tall, slender stems, free from branches. The land being plowed in autumn, is prepared for sowing by working it with grubber, harrow and roller, until a fine tilth is obtained. On the smooth surface the seed is sown broadcast by hand or machine at the rate of three bushels per acre, and covered in the same manner as clover seeds. "The quantity of flax imported into Great Britain has for a considerable number of years been gradually increasing. In 1830 it was 48,000 tons, in 1840, 65,000 tons, 1850, 80,000 tons. Of these amounts Russia furnished 74 per cent., Prussia, 10 per cent., and Holland, Belgium, France, and other countries 16 per cent. "In 1865 Great Britain used flax as follows: Tons raised in Ireland, 84,000; value of imports, \$35,000,000; tons imported, 3,600,000. "During the last twenty years this business has greatly increased. A single firm in Dundee, Messrs. Geo. Arncliffe & Co., sell all over Great Britain and Ireland an average of 1,000 tons per week. "The following quotations from the Dundee *Advertiser* of March 2, 1875, show the Dundee prices of flax and tow: RIA—Kia—54 to 56 1/2; HD—39 to 40; PHD—42 to 43; PW—45 to 44; PV—40 to 41; DW—28 to 32; Colalia—0 to 0; St. Petersburg—43 to 44; Pskov 12 heads—34 to 35; Ordinary—28 to 30; 9—22 to 23; Tow, No. 1—40 to 0; Tow, No. 2—30 to 36; ACHTANGEL—57 to 58; Fine Zabrack—49 to 50. The letters K, HD, PHD, etc., are known to the trade as brands indicating the quality. "The Dundee and Fife shire weavers use the lower grades for the manufacture of linens and damasks, table cloths and the coarse linens and twines, yet they pay for the raw tow and flax from \$1.40 to \$2.95 per ton. The Belfast weavers use to next grades for the finer linens, and pay from \$300 to \$350 per ton for the lint. "The Leeds weavers, of England, except such as are ready to break up with the Administration, are afraid of that. It affects them in their party relations, and brings down partisan hostility, which few have the intrepidity to defy. It is an abatement that all politicians suffer, rather than endanger their places. It is not manly, it is not honorable, but it is human. It is a great misfortune that people in public life cannot be independent and cannot say just what the nation needs. Gen. Grant dominates the leading Republicans very much as Clay used to dominate the old Whigs, though from very different reasons. Clay was a leader and dictator by virtue of his genius; Grant is so by reason of his place. The latter has all the patronage of the country at his disposal and a backing of popular favor among the rank and file. Between the two he makes himself formidable, especially so through the exercise of his military qualities of pertinacity and obduracy. However, therefore, would understand the political situation, and desire to know the reason of the extraordinary policy being pursued, and to be, apparently, still further pursued with the Southern States, must recognize the facts here presented. They are the key to the position. It is a bold push for the third term. "There is no doubt that this is a perfectly just and correct view of the situation, and a contemporary commends it to all Radicals whose patriotism and self-respect are stronger than their devotion to the mere name of a party. "The Washington county Independent says: Mr. Daly, of this place, was appointed Sheriff Tuesday, and sent down with the mail yesterday to arrest W. Corbett, the mail carrier on this route, for embezzling money, on complaint of D. B. Gosney, of this place, and returned with Mr. Corbett in his charge Wednesday morning.

## Grant Means to Run.

That wise and penetrating observer, Mr. J. S. Pike of Maine, writes from Washington to the *New York Tribune* in a very clear and convincing manner upon the design of Gen. Grant to be the Radical candidate for President in 1876. We quote the whole of his letter: "One has not long to be in Washington to discover that all this Southern business means a third term. Gen. Grant means it, and the whole host of adventurers whose personal fortunes are bound up in his continuance in office mean it also. It is a new political feature in our history, but not more strange or striking than many of the events of the last dozen years. The incredulity about it is still the greatest, and those people do not readily believe in wholly new things. It is not unlikely the plan is going to succeed. General Grant has this great advantage. By making himself the agent of violence and repression in the South, he has secured the undivided support of the banks and carpet-baggers in the choice of Delegates to the National Convention. Here is a large funded capital to begin with. With the delegates of the old slave States in his hands at the outset, it will be seen that he enters the contest with an immense advantage over every other candidate. It must also be remembered that this is a blind force, swayed by personal and partisan considerations merely. It will be the dead weight of the Convention, not amenable to high public consideration. It is difficult to see how it can be overcome. "The dividing line is already being silently drawn here among the Republicans on this question, and it is not difficult to trace its winding and its boundaries. The stiff and sure Republican States are at bottom anti-Grant, anti-third term. They wish to try no rash experiments. They desire to save themselves, if they cannot save the Presidential election. They therefore oppose themselves to all political audacities of whatever character, and strive to conciliate the moral and conservative forces which underlie all sound republicanism. But it will be recognized that the number of such States is comparatively small, and that they are no match in representative force for the body of Southern States. "The Northern States are to furnish recruits for the Grant standard. They are States quite differently situated. They are States already lost to the Republicans, such as New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and others. Grant delegates from these States can be furnished in any quantity, and the rivalry of competing civilian candidates will swell their number. It is not with them a question of success now, but of future operations. They would sooner throw away votes on Grant than anybody else, since his probabilities of success would be worth more to them than anything else within their reach. Then the class of doubtful Northern States, of which Pennsylvania and Ohio may be taken as samples, which they cannot so certainly counted on, will nevertheless form a good deal of driftwood that will follow the strongest current. So that all things considered looking to the States alone, Grant's chances seem to be altogether better for a nomination than those of anybody else in the Republican ranks. "This view receives confirmation in a very striking manner, by the reticence of leading Republicans. Very few openly say anything against the third term. In fact nobody except such as are ready to break up with the Administration, are afraid of that. It affects them in their party relations, and brings down partisan hostility, which few have the intrepidity to defy. It is an abatement that all politicians suffer, rather than endanger their places. It is not manly, it is not honorable, but it is human. It is a great misfortune that people in public life cannot be independent and cannot say just what the nation needs. Gen. Grant dominates the leading Republicans very much as Clay used to dominate the old Whigs, though from very different reasons. Clay was a leader and dictator by virtue of his genius; Grant is so by reason of his place. The latter has all the patronage of the country at his disposal and a backing of popular favor among the rank and file. Between the two he makes himself formidable, especially so through the exercise of his military qualities of pertinacity and obduracy. However, therefore, would understand the political situation, and desire to know the reason of the extraordinary policy being pursued, and to be, apparently, still further pursued with the Southern States, must recognize the facts here presented. They are the key to the position. It is a bold push for the third term. "There is no doubt that this is a perfectly just and correct view of the situation, and a contemporary commends it to all Radicals whose patriotism and self-respect are stronger than their devotion to the mere name of a party. "The Washington county Independent says: Mr. Daly, of this place, was appointed Sheriff Tuesday, and sent down with the mail yesterday to arrest W. Corbett, the mail carrier on this route, for embezzling money, on complaint of D. B. Gosney, of this place, and returned with Mr. Corbett in his charge Wednesday morning.

## SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

Linn county is out of debt and has a \$45,000 Court House and a \$10,000 jail. Linn has been continually a Democratic rule. The body of an unknown man was found in the Santiam river, near Jefferson, last Friday. It was so composed that recognition was impossible. Mr. Javens, the Sexton of the Old Fellows cemetery at Salem, informs the *Record* that during the month of March there were seven interments—4 males and 3 females. This is a half of the whole amount of interments of last year. Work on the buildings for an iron foundry at Baker City, has been commenced. A disease characterized as spots is killing off a great many sheep in Wash county, and a Mr. Watson, of that county, proposes dissecting a carcass with a view of ascertaining the cause. The Washington county Independent says: Mr. Kesler, formerly a successful teacher of this county, who went back to Missouri last fall, is said to be returning to Wash. Don't like the Eastern cold winters. Sensible. The *Record* of Tuesday says: Today the Salem mills have advanced the price of wheat to 70 cents per bushel, partly owing to a stiffening of the foreign demand, and also probably because wheat for grinding is becoming less plentiful than heretofore. W. C. Meyer, of Ashtland, has sold his stallion, "Capt. Slight," to Capt. Kellogg, of Washington Territory. The merchants of Jacksonville have taken the matter into their own hands and will hereafter observe the Sunday law, which has stood as a dead letter on our statute books. No goods, except in extreme cases, will be sold on that day. Stock is reported to be doing well in Lake Co. W. Orr, of Tule Lake, will start for Chicago about the 1st of June with 1,000 head of cattle. The delegates to the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. from the three Lodges in Washington county are Dr. W. Bowley and C. H. Walker from Washington Lodge, No. 48, at Forest Grove; D. L. Turpin and H. C. Raymond from Cornelius Lodge, No. 4, at Cornelius; A. T. Crocker and W. D. Pettinger, from Montezuma Lodge No. 50, at Hillsboro. A letter from Williams creek, Josephine county, to the *Times*, says: "I am in placer diggings has produced a failure this season. Quartz prospecting is the only alternative. We are not sure that the lead will probably commence now shortly. A new silver lead has been discovered lately. Williams creek is a good place for sawmills. A blacksmith shop is also needed. Settlers can find cheap labor here, and it is fair to ask us to take up in this county. "The State Rights Democrat says: The Lebanonites and their immediate neighbors are buzzing around lively now soliciting subscription for the erection of a bridge across the Santiam at that place. We understand that over \$2,000 have been raised. Lebanon alone, and it is expected that as much more will be contributed by the people on the other side of the river who are even more interested than the Lebanonites in the project. It is estimated the \$10,000 will be required to build the bridge, half of which is to be raised by subscription and the other half by lotteries are asked to appropriate the other half. The Surveyor General removed the land office from Eugene City to Portland last week. We suppose Portland will soon ask all the office he removed to that place. The Odd Fellows of Astoria have decided to give an anniversary ball on the 26th inst. J. M. Scott and E. M. Waite have been elected delegates to the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., from Olive Lodge at Salem. The arrest of Billy Corbett in Washington county was entirely groundless and unwarranted, and he was honorably acquitted. It was proved that he paid the money in question last February. Mr. Luther Hasbrouck, who recently went from Lane county to Leslie, Michigan, writes to George Humphrey, concerning the weather, that the thermometer has been down to 40 degrees below zero, and on the 15th of March the snow was six feet deep on the ground. Grumbles at Oregon weather will please this notice. The *Record* says that the machinery for the manufacture of boots and shoes at the State Penitentiary has arrived and is now on the ground. Stock has been received for making boots and shoes and preparations are now going on. Lafayette Williams has been re-elected Clerk of the Salem District by a very large majority. The remains of the murdered man Daniel McMahon, arrived at Jacksonville on Friday of last week, and were consigned to the tomb on the following day. Barden and Carey, the murderers of Daniel McMahon, have been held to answer, and for their better security have been heavily ironed and placed in close confinement. A brother of the murdered man McMahon, arrived at Jacksonville from Nevada on Tuesday of last week, and he intends prosecuting the murderers with all the rigor the law commands. The coroner's jury in the case of Daniel McMahon murdered in Jackson county, found that deceased was a native of Ireland, aged about 40 years, that he came to this country on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1875, in Jackson county, by pistol shot wounds. And they further found Chester Barden, aided and assisted by William Carey, the person by whose act the death of McMahon had been caused, the murderer; that the same was done by shooting him with a pistol, and was done in the commission of a robbery, and they deem the same to be murder in the first degree.

## NOT OBLIVIOUS.

The solemn philosopher of the Cincinnati *Commercial* makes this profound observation on the announcement that civil service reform had been abandoned: "One is not obliged now to pull all his brothers-in-law in office."