

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, APR. 16, 1876.

The Question Economy.

This is a subject of the most important, and yet the least understood of all the sciences. We speak of domestic, social and political economy. And yet the words are a mockery in the vocabulary of our language. Whilst they have a textual rendering, the daily application is a mockery to all pretensions. As we view the checkered ways of life, and the inconsistency of the heterogeneous mass, does not the question press itself upon the mind with irresistible force and almost audible tones, saying—what is economy? The lexicon gives an easy solution, but the experience of life contradicts this textual definition at every turn. We preach economy and practice prodigality. But again we hear the words repeated—what is economy? The answer comes—it is the rule of right. But what is right? Again the answer is given, it is the rule of conduct rendering the greatest good to the greatest number. Or more definitely stated; it is the rendering of good to all. But this is not exactly republicanism or ecclesiasticism, for at the head of modern social science stands the deformed and hideous features of selfishness. It looms up in all our social and domestic relations. We find the skeleton of fraud in the palaces of the rich and in the hovels of the poor. Its ill-gained, deformed and ghastly features are in every nook where more comely scenes should exist. But there is no use of dwelling on glittering generalities. Facts call for plain words to illustrate prevailing wrongs and needful reforms.

It is not economy to charge more than a fair value for our labor or the product of labor. It is not economy to remain idle one half the time hoping for unreasonably large wages the balance of the time. It is not economy to drive worthy labor from us by unreasonable terms or unbearable associations. Those who have the welfare of their homes at heart, will employ those who contribute of their earnings to support our schools and churches, our business men and mechanics, and by the fruit of whose industry there will be built hundreds of homes from which emanate the genius of American life—the germ of a higher civilization.

Economy gives well tilled farms, industrious mechanics, generous merchants, humane manufacturers and honest daily toilers in the various pursuits of life. It gives all this, and gives more. It insures health. It imparts pleasure. Its blessings are peace and good will and its fruits—prosperity. But all this does not solve the mysteries of economy. There is no explication in organized associations and individual life does not harmonize the irrepressible conflict. That shall we do? The most direct answer is—begin at the bottom. Society is but an association of individuals. Every person is a factor of the whole. If the factors are all right, then the body will be right also. If one member be halt, the whole body will be deformed. One drop of impurity will discolor a glass of water. The purity of the water depends on the purity of every component part. It is so with society. Therefore, the ancient proverb—know thyself—was a wise one.

Let us philosophize. We will endeavor to polish our facts that there can be no immediate danger of mortal injury—for this is a fastidious age. In childhood we are robbed of our individuality and self dependence by stern, positive and regulative commands. We are made slaves to our parents without a reason and the expanding mind rebels. From this school is graduated the youthful hoodlums of the age. Children should not be robbed of their individuality. They should be taught self reliance. They should be taught to know the right and to do it for its own sake. This would be true economy, and quite the reverse of the usual customs of society. Witness a single picture. "Little Pet wishes to visit aunt Sarah, she approaches mamma saying:

"Please ma may I go over to aunt Sarah's a little while?"
The mother replies with that terrible monosyllable, "No."
"But ma I want to go much."
"But you can't go to-day."
"Why can't I go to-day?"
"Because you can't."
"But ma, there is no school to-day and my work is all done, and why can't I go?"
"Because you can't. Now stop your teasing."

And so the poor little inquiring mind is doubly rebuffed at every appeal. Would it not have been much better for the mother to have reasoned with the child, and thereby educate and strengthen its reasoning faculties, and thus teach it self control. Could not the mother have said, "I shall be quite busy to-day, you would be such a help to me, but if you go away I shall feel so lonesome. Would it not be so nice for my little Pet to stay with her mamma to-day?" With a few cheering words of this kind, adopted to the

facts in the case, the child would be left to its own choice, and would remain at home of its own free volitions, instead of a stern command that marred the happiness of all during the balance of the day. This appealing to the judgment, and showing your confidence in them and their choice of the right, is what we call domestic economy. The song bird will have a happy home in a family thus governed.

But there is another reform sadly needed. It is making slaves of toiling millions. It is that hideous monster—fashion. How many hearts have been made sad, and how many homes ruined by the invasion of the destroyer. Mrs. Pilyug wears a beaver hat and all the world must follow. How few men or women have self dependence enough to say: "I have clothing quite good enough, it was fashionable last year, and will be fashionable with me till it wears out." Seriously, clothing can make a difference with those only who have nothing else to recommend them. A little more brain culture would give us less fashion gossip, and more of the social, homelike, industrious and intelligent qualities of social economy.

But politics, also, has its votaries, and the aspirant for party honors is quite blantant over the virtues of his party. We have learned this from the experience of the past fifteen years. A multiplicity of offices have been created for the benefit of the happy family.

Economy directs the discharge of all supernumeraries, the placing of a well guarded lock on the public treasury, the cutting down of all salaries to mechanics wages, and the reorganization of an honest government. We want but few offices—less laws, more honesty and a happy people—made so by being governed by the economy of right.

In finances—so closely allied to every relation of life, there is a wider range for the application of economy. Suffice it to say that the gatherers of wealth are themselves but factors of the whole. The successful business man gathers the waste in community. The principal belongs to the community from which it has been taken, and should be devoted to the public good. Take the man with \$100,000, he has gathered it by a few years close dealing. It was gathered from the surplus earnings of those who dealt with him. With this money he builds a costly mansion and enjoys it all himself. The money is lost to the world, and so far as the world is concerned, might as well be sunk in the depths of the ocean. It is true that the building and furniture gave employment to a score of men for several months, but that is no equivalent. The public good demands more. It requires a restoration of what has been taken from it. It had no surplus capital to devote to such selfish and useless purposes. Had the money been devoted to the manufacturing interests, it would have given employment to a hundred mechanics, and supplied a large district of country with agricultural and other employments, and thus satisfy a great demand. And what is more, the employment of the mechanics would not have been for a few months, as in the erection of the residence, but would have extended through a period of unnumbered years. One appropriation might be styled true economy—the other—selfish prodigality. But enough has been said. We plead for home industry and the patronage of home manufacture and home products. We plead for every needed reform—that our homes may be homes of peace and plenty. Shall our pleadings be in vain?

Going Down Under It.

Here is what a Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Times says about President Grant:

"The President has already changed in two years. His face is red, approaching at times to purple, with apoplectic threatening, and it looks argue anything, there are chances that the third-term question may be settled, if he changes not his course of living, by the sudden clip of Cloth's scissors. His death in his face he keeps this thing up three months longer," said a physician, whose name is eminent among the faculty in both hemispheres and renowned even in the London College of Surgeons, as we left the White House that evening."

In addition to the foregoing, Gen. Jas. B. Steadman, a well-known Union officer, who was in the army with Grant, and whose knowledge of him is full and thorough, says: "If he does not die the victim of his appetite, he will cause his country more trouble, more excitement and more bloodshed than any man who has lived on this continent. In every position he filled in the army, he gave convincing proof of his despotic characteristics in the unrelenting bitterness he exhibited toward rivals. He could neither brook control nor rivalry, and thwarted in either, became unmanageable to such an extent as to excite alarm in Washington."

The President has not appointed a single Radical Congressman to office nor any of their friends, who voted against the Force Bill. The question is asked by the people generally, did he not try to buy the passage of this infamous law with the public patronage? The answer is very plainly told in his acts.

Clear Ideas Respecting Flax Culture in Oregon.

Experience, says a writer on flax culture in the *Bulletin*, the best practical teacher, shows that the most valuable products must have the best culture.

Of two farmers who raise wheat, the one who tills best and sows and harvests at the right time will get the best crop. It will pay better to raise 400 or 500 bushels on ten acres than on twenty acres. The soil and climate of Oregon offer the farmers choice to raise forty to fifty bushels per acre or twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. The wheat from fields of largest yield per acre has the finest berry and commands the highest price. It is better to raise fewer acres and better tilled. This analogy holds good in flax.

The gentlemen who have seen the flax culture of England, Ireland and Belgium—the latter being noted for the best culture and the finest fibre—affirm that the climate and soil of Oregon are equal and in some respects superior to those of the countries named, and if there is failure of a good crop it will be due to lack of labor in the cultivation, or of skill and care in securing the crop, or to some error in selecting the land for flax.

Last year some of the gentlemen who raised it for the fibre, having arrived late and engaged the ground in winter, made mistakes. Some acres were of the light colored, clayey, flat land, that baked hard, on which flax would not grow. Such spots are not fit for wheat, or oats, or anything, until subdrained and subsoiled. But rolling prairie, like Howell's or parts of Tualatin Plains where deep plowing and frequent harrowing pulverize the soil for a good wheat crop, promise to be the best for flax. Too much cannot be done to make a *deep, fine, moody till*, as if you were preparing for an onion bed. Every clod of dry lump is an injury and a loss. Spend more time on fewer acres. You can afford it for a crop so valuable in market. You do not wish to raise the cheaper or coarser flax, such as comes mostly from Russia.

The selling prices vary in Great Britain from \$125 to \$500 per long ton of 2,240 pounds. You can raise flax of the highest value as well as you can raise wheat of the highest value for that market. You have this advantage of climate, as intelligent gentlemen from Ireland say. Having prepared your ground by fall plowing once, and Spring cross plowing, and thrice harrowing, you can sow in the early or middle of April or before May. You may expect showers in May, which will be needed to start the flax well. You will have more or less dry weather afterwards, in May or June, which will be needed for growth. July and August will be dry months, which will give you the conditions for harvesting, steeping and drying. Your flax will be pulled or reaped quickly and the seed begins to slightly tinge brown or the foot of the stalk to change color. The dry warm weather in August will warm your pond or ditch of still water, so that the flax will ferment, or steep, as it is called, quickly, say in 11 or 12 days. The cold rains in Ireland often defer the process till very late in September or October.

When "rotted" (rotted) you will in August have warm days to dry the bundles quickly. You can then pile up in barns and brake and scutch or swing at your leisure, in winter days, and have few tons of flax to sell the merchant in the Spring—all the product of your own labor—or you can join with neighbors in erecting a breaking and scutching machine and put your flax on the market in the Autumn. The flax harvest can be reaped and your wheat requires to be reaped, and thus you save a large per cent of time. This product requires labor and attention. But your gang plows, modern harvests and rollers, broad-cast sowers and reapers give you advantage over cheap labor countries.

One gentleman says it will not pay to employ Chinamen at \$30 per month and put them into flax fields. Put your own and your children's labor and skill upon it in the Summer and Winter and you will get the profits. Strive to raise the finest fibre that brings the highest price. Its preparation and transportation are no more than for the cheaper.

The amount raised on some acres in England and Ireland is 1,000 pounds per acre. But on the same land they average 32 bushels of wheat and even more. We ought to raise as much which will bring from \$100 to \$150 worth per acre. Merchants will advance from \$100 to \$200 per ton for the flax, according to the value of the fibre, as soon as it is ready for shipment. Long fibre is the most valuable. It is a pleasant fact that Mr. Jesse Parrish, of Marion county, who has raised flax for seed in Oregon, and for lint in other States, is preparing to put in 100 acres for the fibre this year, and for seed for the next year. Other gentlemen propose to test on a smaller scale. All well-wishers of Oregon's welfare will rejoice in the success of these enterprises.

THE LINE.—It appears that Pinchback is the dividing line between the true Administration Radicals and the soreheads. After Christianity had finished his speech it was remarked that he had gone over to the Democrats. Those in favor of him and none others are to be Radicals. The party would be terribly in the minority. The nigger created the Radical party and it now appears that he will divide and destroy it. So note it be.

The Pivotal States.

In a table giving substantially the full vote of the country, the aggregate, according to the full computation of the Albany *Argus*, falls short of the largest combined vote of the country only 73,129 votes. Of this number of votes, 52,415 are scattered through the States of Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia, where they could not affect the result unfavorably to the Democracy, although they might determine the States of Michigan and Minnesota in their favor. The other 20,714 votes are located in Massachusetts and Wisconsin, and might determine both States for or against the Radicals. Here, then, is a balance of power in four States which cast their electoral vote for Grant, sufficient to decide the result; and the aggregate electoral vote is 39. That the absent voters were disaffected Republicans is evident from the fact that in close elections they abstained from voting. That they will favor a Liberal Democratic policy is evident from the fact that they cannot be brought to support the Republican policy of to-day. The Democracy, then, may gain 19 electoral votes or lose 23 votes by their action. In the latter case their electoral vote will be reduced to 195; leaving to the Republicans 171—a Democratic majority of 24.

Can this satisfactory majority be reduced to a minority? That depends upon whether a full Democratic vote can be polled in a few close States. Is there any reason why Connecticut should not poll as many votes for the Democratic nominee for President in 1876, as it did for the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1868; and ought not Louisiana to do as well as it did on Governor in 1872? These are the closest of the States now Democratic; and there is no reason why both of these should not prove true. Oregon is not likely to be struck by a reactionary wave, and Louisiana is now conceded to New Hampshire among the pivotal States; and while that State has sustained the Democratic national policy, it will undoubtedly again be hotly contested. But with New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Wisconsin against the Democracy, the electoral colleges would stand, Democratic, 190; Republicans, 176.

This shows that with a vigorous campaign all along the line, and particularly in Connecticut, Indiana, and Louisiana, the result is assured. But to carry the elections, it is necessary to have an undoubted Democratic liberal and progressive policy, which shall inspire confidence throughout the entire population.

The P. D. & S. L. Railroad.

A correspondent writing from Washington, under date of March 17th, has the following further particulars in regard to the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad:

Some three weeks ago an agent of London capitalists arrived here for the purpose of consulting with Col. Chapman and other Oregonians in relation to building the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad. After a thorough investigation and careful inquiry the agent, in behalf of the principals, signed an agreement to build the road, work to be commenced at an early day. The agreement, which was drawn up by Senator Kelly, was telegraphed to London Thursday last, and a favorable answer is hourly expected. It is the intention to commence work at Portland and build the road up the Columbia, and thus relieve the country of the oppressive monopoly of the railroads. The English gentlemen who have embarked in this enterprise are the proprietors of extensive rolling mills, and in addition have abundant means at their command to carry out their projects. In addition to the aid already received by the company from the State of Oregon, the people of that State and the Territories of Idaho and Washington will be called upon to contribute in labor and material to the extent of \$200,000. The vessels bringing the iron will, on their return trip to England, be loaded with wheat. This will furnish the farmers with much greater facilities for getting rid of their surplus wheat than ever before offered, and it is thought that, owing to the impetus that will thus be given to all branches of business and industry, the \$200,000 can be raised without any such local tax. The road will be constructed, and also, that work will be commenced early the coming season.

A TRUE SUMMARY.—An exchange thus pithily summarizes Grant's Presidential record: "He has established precedents which will vex us as long as the nation lives, and he has set an example which embraces all these blunders and crimes which this rule of a free country should avoid. He has wrought more damage to the republican system in these six years than his successors can repair in the next fifty, and by his principles and actions has done more to demoralize public sentiment and weaken public confidence in the stability of public institutions than all the trials and tyrannies of civil war. And with these credentials he has the magnificent impudence to aspire to a third term, and there are fools and knaves who are willing to encourage and assist him in it."

STRONG CLAIMS.—An exchange says that Pinchback is a man and brother, but Casey is a man and brother-in-law remarks the New York *Tribune*, and since 1869, that is a stronger claim.

A Capable President.

In one respect, the New Orleans *Picayune* thinks that Grant is a capable President. He is capable of doing almost any act that public opinion could condemn. He was capable of making Kellogg Governor of Louisiana; he was capable of making Simmons Collector of the Port of Boston; he was capable of appointing Murphy Collector of the Port of New York; he was capable of sending to represent the country abroad as ministers and consuls a number of disreputable persons who were conspicuously incapable of performing any of the duties imposed on them; he was capable of entering the House of Representatives to lobby for a bill which was to make him dictator of four States, and of interfering in the Senate for a tax bill which was to augment the incomes of monopolies under pretense of increasing the revenues of the Government. After so many displays of this kind of audacity, it is to be supposed that he is quite capable of appointing Williams Minister to England. There would be a peculiar unfitness in this appointment which, no doubt, strongly recommends to the President's consideration. Williams is Attorney-General. In that office he exhibited so thorough an ignorance of law, and so striking a disregard of personal and public rights that he established a claim on Grant to the place of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The very brilliant manner in which he succeeded in defeating his own side in the controversy with Spain growing out of the Virginia affair, has probably indicated to the President that eminent incapacity for diplomatic service, which constitutes the most valid claim to a foreign appointment under the present Administration. Our nomination must be faultless. The best men we have must be chosen. Talent, integrity and popularity must be the qualifications of candidates. Inferior men with inferior claims must stand back and give place to those who can command the respect of our people. Victory must be ours—and to gain it our best men must be placed in the lead.

A Minister who Won't Resign.

The New York *Nation* publishes the following letter from W. J. Stillman, the distinguished author, artist and diplomatist. It is a severe criticism on Grant's Minister to the Court of St. James. The letter is dated, London, Feb. 22, 1875.

I have lived abroad under many regimes, and often had cause to blush for the official representatives of my country for drunkenness, meanness, profligacy, ignorance, incapacity, venality; but until I lived under the protecting presence of Gen. Schenck I have never had to deprecate, as an American, a connection with swindling.

I doubt if there is another civilized Government, the meanest under the sun, that would dare so to outrage the self respect of its respectable citizens as to compel them, year after year, to endure the humiliation of seeing their representative protected by his official capacity from a criminal suit, and hearing the head of their Government commonly and plausibly accused of participating in the swindle identified in its highest personalities with a mean and fraudulent fraud.

Every honest American in England runs the risk every time he dines with a party of Englishmen of being made blush by an allusion to the Emma mine or Gen. Schenck, and he must blush in silence, for there is not one word that can be said in mitigation of the disgrace; whenever he takes up a morning paper he may see that some beggared victim of Grant and Schenck has instituted a criminal action against the American Minister for complicity in a swindle, which but for his name might never have been a swindle at all, and would certainly not have been a successful one; that he can not go to his Minister's receptions with self-respect, or, if he must, meet there an Englishman who has just been swindled.

That's the way we stand, and I wish that, since General Grant and his official advisers are lost to all sense of diplomatic propriety, every honest editor in the United States would have changed the result, and repeat it till the whole country felt the shame.

Importance of Local Papers.

The Salem *Statesman* of a recent date has the following on the importance of sustaining the local papers, which is true and should be heeded by all who have an interest in either their county or town. It says:

The local paper is an absolute necessity to the county and community where published, and to see that it is supported is the duty of every citizen. It is for their interest, and it is business to see that it is kept up. The large city papers cannot supply the place of the home paper. That should be the first love of every man and woman, for with the paper is the locality identified. The paper gives the county and town where it is printed much of importance in the world, and gives in detail the local news, which cannot be gained by any other source. Every day's issue of the paper is so much local history, and the rise and growth and development of the town and county can be measured and recorded only by the local newspaper, that is constantly gathering its items. People do not properly appreciate their home newspaper until the number of columns that it contains. The home paper at any price is the cheapest paper one can take, for in it, we repeat, is found information that can be obtained from no other source.

A Sensible Woman.

Some three years ago the editor of the *Independent Dispatch*, at Ukiah, Cal., died, leaving a widow with several children to maintain. The widow took charge of the paper and has ever since conducted it with marked ability and success. The paper has been independent of politics, but recently the "Independent" part has disappeared and "Democratic" placed in its stead. The paper will henceforth be known as the *Democratic Dispatch*. The following selections from the leading article of the fair editress, proves the genuineness of her Democracy:

This fall the Democratic party enters upon the contest which is to decide its own fate, and the future prosperity of the nation. Overtone for fifteen years by the unscrupulous use of military force—beaten by admitted fraud openly sustained and endorsed by the administration—held under by the systemized terrorism which has prevented fifteen States of the Union from exercising the right of uncontrolled suffrage—fair editress, proves the genuineness of her Democracy:

Political guerrillas must be summarily dealt with. Men who enter caucuses must be made to understand that their general desires must yield to the wishes of the majority. There must be no more bolters—no more "independent" candidates. Men who enter a Democratic caucus must respect and abide by its decision. An "independent" candidate must be regarded as a party traitor—as a man devoid of honor—preferring his own advancement to the good of the party, or the welfare of the people. Personal feeling must be sacrificed, and duty laid on the altar of the party. We are about to enter upon no common contest. It is a struggle for the existence of our party—the existence of the Union. Successful we must be; and everything must be done that will in the slightest compass, to success. Our nomination must be faultless. The best men we have must be chosen. Talent, integrity and popularity must be the qualifications of candidates. Inferior men with inferior claims must stand back and give place to those who can command the respect of our people. Victory must be ours—and to gain it our best men must be placed in the lead.

Showing His Contempt.

The President of the United States has an utter contempt for the expressed wishes of the people. At the fall elections quite a number of Radical Congressmen were repudiated by the people in their respective States. Grant now shows them that while they have discarded them, he proposes to provide for them at the public expense. It is stated that these rewards are in consideration of the vote these Congressmen cast for the Force Bill. Eight appointments of repudiated Congressmen have already been made, which are as follows:

Godlove S. Orth, Minister to Austria. Horace Maynard, Minister to Turkey. James N. Tynor, Second Assistant Postmaster General. D. W. Coche, pension agent at Boston. Christopher C. Shoats, Third Auditor. A. J. Ransier, collector of internal revenue for the Second South Carolina district. L. Cass Carpenter, collector of internal revenue for the Third South Carolina district. L. A. Sheldon, assistant United States counsel before Alabama Claims Court.

It is well known, remarks the *Washington City Sunday Herald*, that some, and probably all of these positions, and others to be hereafter given, were promised before the vote on the Force Bill was reached, and in view of the fact that eleven votes would have changed the result, the question naturally suggests itself whether corrupt means were not used to induce members to vote for the Force Bill, and, if so, who it was that thus corrupted the representatives of the people.

The Connecticut Election.

"The Dutch have taken Holland," and in the same way the Democrats have carried Connecticut. Connecticut and New Hampshire are both old fogey Democratic States naturally, and while it is a great victory for the Republicans to carry one of them, as in the case of the recent election in New Hampshire, yet it signifies nothing for the Democrats to get in occasionally—say once in fifteen years. Our Democratic acquaintances need not throw their hats over their nutmeg Congressmen, for when the election returns come to hand from that State we intend to show them that they have actually lost ground in Connecticut since last year. Wait and see.

The above is from the *Bulletin*. Now don't hurt our jubilant feelings with those figures when you get them; please don't. It is said that figures won't lie, but if the *Bulletin* editor attempts to prove what he indicates in the above extract, he will have to prove that twice two are not four. The Democrats only double their representation in Congress, but we will wait for those terrible figures which are to convince the public that the Democrats have lost ground in Connecticut. But, please, Mr. *Bulletin*, let us feel good just a little longer. You had your time on the New Hampshire election, now give us the same show on Connecticut.

ENLARGED.—The Oregon *Granger* has been considerably enlarged and improved in its appearance.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

Lebanon Lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F., has elected Messrs. A. B. Griggs and F. M. Morgan as delegates to the Grand Lodge of Oregon.

Albany Lodge No. 4 and Oregonian Encampment No. 5, I. O. O. F., will celebrate the fifty-sixth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in the U. S. on Monday, April 26th, 1876, in an appropriate manner.

An evening daily paper is to be started at Portland. The first issue is expected about the 20th inst. A. Bushwiler is announced as business manager.

It is Mr. Arrigoni's intention to leave Astoria on the outgoing steamer, for the benefit of his declining health. We earnestly hope our friend will find that great desideratum, and will return to Astoria with the boon he seeks. The Occident has changed hands, but Mr. A. still offers it for sale.

Rev. Dr. E. B. Geary has accepted pastorage of the Presbyterian Church at Eugene City, and will move his family there next week.

Five German families have moved on the Henry Black farm, near Centerville, which they bought last week.

In consequence of President Easton's completed trip to the East in early summer, the commencement exercises of Albany College Institute will be about a month earlier than usual, beginning on the 29th inst.

Mr. Henry Fuller, who has just come over the mountains from Goose Lake valley, informs the *Record* that the winter there has been mild and stock have done well. The population in that region has increased considerably in the summer, the commencement exercises of Albany College Institute will be about a month earlier than usual, beginning on the 29th inst.

The *Democratic* says: Bluff Moss, of Sweet Home, last Tuesday brought down to Albany a bag of gold dust which assayed \$15. It was taken from the Manhattan bar, on the Santiam, a few miles above Grand Rapids. The bar is owned by John Cave and others, whom, we understand, will immediately go to work in the construction of a ditch and other improvements for working the mines.

Governor Grover has appointed the following gentlemen honorary commissioners of emigration to Oregon: J. W. Knight, of Grand Rapids, for the State of Michigan; A. G. Allan, for the Province of Otago, in New Zealand, and James Frazer, of Windsor, Canada, for the Province of Ontario, Canada West.

The *Yamhill Reporter* says: Gen. Palmer came over from Salmon river one day recently, and he reports a very bad streak of fortune upon himself. He had a large band of cattle in that country, out of which he lost 150 head during the winter. The General says a dead whale, measuring 50 feet long, washed into the mouth of Salmon river a few days ago, and it is likely that there will be some wintering of this part of the country now, judging from the calculations that are being made.

The *Roseburg Plaindealer* says: Sheriff Livingston captured Dan Clark, a person who a short time since closed an engagement of four years service to the State, under the management of Watkins, at Salem. He had a large band of cattle in that country, out of which he lost 150 head during the winter. The General says a dead whale, measuring 50 feet long, washed into the mouth of Salmon river a few days ago, and it is likely that there will be some wintering of this part of the country now, judging from the calculations that are being made.

A petition is circulating in Hillsboro in favor of giving Miss Mary Brown the postoffice at that place.

The farmers of Benton county have formed a joint stock company for the purpose of building a large warehouse on the farm of Green B. Smith, on the bank of the Willamette. There are one hundred shares at \$20 each, no one man being allowed over ten shares.

L. E. Webster, a man forty-one years old, formerly of Virginia, where his parents now reside, and in the county of Douglas, county, was examined a few days ago at his sanity. After close examination he was decided insane, and ordered over to East Portland.

The work on the Dalles and Sandy wagon road goes bravely on. Mr. John Marden, the superintendent, has some twelve or fifteen men at work grading and clearing the road. It shows as the fine weather commences carpenters and bridge builders will make the canyon of the Columbia echo.

The Sheriff of Polk county reports that he was charged with the delinquent tax roll received from former Sheriff and with tax roll of 1874, amounting in all to \$23,248 92; taxes now delinquent \$2,867 70. Reports that he assessed and collected taxes of persons omitted by the assessor, amounting to \$2,500. Allowed Sheriff's commission on collecting taxes, \$224.35.

Mr. Bewley, the mail carrier between North Yamhill and Tillamook, reports about eight feet of snow on the summit of the coast mountains. The snow extends about eight miles and has to be crossed on snow shoes. The *Astorian* says: About \$1,000 has been subscribed toward the road from Fort Clatsop to the Sea Side, and prospects are fair for something being done in the matter at an early day. The O. S. N. evince a determination to assist the work.

On last Thursday the Marion Co. Judge examined a convict at the State Penitentiary, who was pronounced insane by Dr. Richardson. His name is Smith, from Multnomah county. This is the same person that stabbed Dr. Glass last winter.

The Governor has appointed W. K. Leveridge, Esq., formerly of Salem but now of San Francisco, honorary commissioner of emigration to Oregon for the State of California.

D. W. Dimick, of Elkton, in company with another gentleman, killed two large panthers last week. These animals have been making sad havoc on the sheep in that section of country.

It is reported that there is no flour in Tillamook county.