

# THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, SEPT. 17, 1876.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,  
**LAFAYETTE LANE,**  
Of Douglas County.

## PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. L. F. Lane, Democratic candidate for Congress, will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places, to-wit:

Roseburg	September 16th
Eugene City	18th
Albany	21st
Corvallis	22d
Dallas	23d
Lafayette	25th
Hillsboro	27th
Oregon City	29th
St. Paul	30th
Portland	October 2d
Astoria	4th
The Dalles	7th
Penleton	11th
Weston	12th
LaGrande	15th
Union	16th
Baker City	18th
Canyon City	21st

## Official Incapacity a Crime.

The patience and forbearance of the American people is indeed of a most elastic nature. A blundering President, stumbling into new difficulties, with drunken indifference as to results, if not actually applauded, is by the great bulk of the Republican party pointed out as a model. "Well I believe he is personally honest," says the New York Tribune. As if we ever had a President who was not; or as though personal honesty is so rare a quality among us, as to entitle its possessor to immunity for all other failings and faults, and to the most conspicuous place in the Government. A man receiving an appointment, or the majority of votes for an office which he cannot competently fill, commits a fraud upon the nation by accepting it, just as much as the man who does not understand typographical imposition upon an editor by drawing an expert's wage.

In such a state of things it is easy to see how the public service naturally and inevitably becomes corrupt. Nothing but utter demoralization can come from such low estimates of duty and responsibility. It is not strange that with such a "nerveless grasp" of the true conception of what belongs to faithful and honorable service, loose and irresponsible method, and careless and corrupt administration should be largely in vogue.

Now, if it be only on the ground of incompetency, we dispute Mr. Warren's right to go to Congress. If he has a conscience it must tell him that he is incapable of fulfilling a high trust; that he lacks, in fact every thing that in the concrete helps to make a Congressman, and that he will be perpetrating a theft on the national treasury by receiving pay for work undone. Strangely enough, the Oregonian which is supposed to be one of Mr. Warren's most ardent supporters, inconsistently says "the subject of official responsibility should be directly agitated until the needed reform is brought about." If this subject be squarely brought before the people, what will become of the Republican nominee? If he is to be made responsible for even his own acts, much less those of his subordinates, such a reform will end only in the collapse of the gentleman from Yamhill.

The present is a good time to make a new departure, to settle beyond controversy this question of official accountability and capacity, and let it be done at the ballot box in October. The man, let us repeat, who accepts an office for which he is unfit and knows he is unfit commits a crime against the State, and draws unearned money from its treasury.

Sinecures are robberies; and incompetent public officers through whose inefficiency or negligence the State suffers are as much criminals as they who take advantage of their remissness to plunder the tax payers and rob the State. The impulse in favor of administrative reform will have accomplished little of permanent advantage unless it establishes as a rule of political action the principle here laid down, that official incapacity is a crime; not a mere weakness but a positive pronounced crime.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—Already the fruit of the Democratic victory in California is manifesting itself in Oregon. The Evening Journal, a heretofore Independent paper, not to be behind hand in the general rejoicing that is to take place next month among the Democrats, has allied itself to that party and has now become one of the warmest supporters of Mr. Lane and the time-honored Jeffersonian principles. Welcome.

A force of men left Sacramento last week, headed by Chas. Caldwell, resident engineer of the California and Oregon railroad, with the necessary outfit to survey the line of that road from Reading to the Oregon line. The Record Union says it is understood to be the intention of the California and Oregon railroad with the Oregon Central railroad as soon as possible.

## That "Barren Victory."

The Oregonian argues that the Democracy of California have won a "barren victory," from the fact that the vote cast was not a majority over both the other candidates, and says that that State will give her electoral vote to the Radical party. If Dr. Hawthorne has lost one of his patients, he must be the editor of the Oregonian. Even were it a fact that the Democracy did not have a majority over both the other parties, no logical argument can be produced why the Independents would go back untried to the Radicals next fall. But let us see this "barren victory." By the latest returns received, we find that Gov. Irwin has received 52,863, Phelps, Radical, 27,633; Bidwell, Independent, 23,865; total vote for the Independent and Radical candidates, 51,498; Irwin's majority over both, 1,465. We like this kind of "barren victories." Now let us see what else did the Democracy get by this "barren victory." They have carried nearly almost every county in the State, the exceptions being so rare that they are not worth mentioning. The "barren victory" elects State Senators, Democrats, 12; Republicans 3; Independents 1 and Independent Democrats 5; giving the Democrats a majority of 3 over all the others. In the Assembly the Democrats have 51; Republicans 11; Independents 3; Independent Democrat 1; giving the Democrats a majority of 36 over all the others. This is a rich barren victory, in fact a regular bonanza, and nothing but a subject of the asylum could see it otherwise. We don't want any but "barren victories" if they count up like this. The bull committed by the Oregonian would not be so ridiculous had not all the small fish Radical organs copied the article and consoled themselves that the great Mogul was sane on the returns and that the California election simply argued a grand victory for the Radicals in 1876 in that State. In fact that it was a kind Providence that showed them that in the saddest affliction there is rejoicing and even a triumph. How does the Oregonian and its dupes like the "barren victory" by this time. Give us another chapter. Do.

## Rather Thin.

Our friend Warren is making claims to the laboring voters of our State on the ground that he is a laborer and farmer. Well, so are many others, who are able to own farms and collect the rents thereupon. He regards Mr. Lane as a politician. Well, let us see. Mr. Lane has served one term as a member of the Legislature, a position which was money out of his pocket. Mr. Warren, in the last twenty years, (he has been here twenty three) has had two terms of Sheriff; was a member of the Legislature and eight years in the U. S. Land Office, making eighteen years he has been in office out of twenty-three. He is not satisfied with this, but now asks again to be put in public position. If there is a chronic office-seeker in this State, Henry Warren will be pointed out as the individual. We have no objections to Mr. Warren's aspirations, but it is rather "thin" for him to say that any other candidate is a politician when he will view his past record of eighteen years office holding. If that does not entitle a man to be designated as a chronic office-seeker, as well as holder, we do not know the meaning of the words and cannot understand the plain English language. Don't try to play farmer any longer, but come right out and say that you are a chronic office-seeker and can't do without the public tax.

## The Most Cheeky.

The Salem Statesman, since it passed into the hands of the carpet-bagger from Nebraska, has shown more brazen impudence than all the other Radical papers put together. In fact, it has no regard for the truth whatever. Last week it announced most positively that Dimick and Whitney had withdrawn from the canvass. A day or two afterwards it reads a lecture to the Independents that they should disband, from the fact that their leaders did not make a respectable fight in California. It had better counsel the Radical party to disband. In California, like every where else, the Federal patronage is used to carry Radicals through, and we all know that in a State like California, it has an immense influence. Now let us see which of the parties did the better. The Radicals backed by the San Francisco mint, Custom houses, post offices, U. S. Marshals, &c., received (as per our latest reports) 27,633, Independents 23,865; Radical majority over the Independents, 3,768, or scarcely the number who hold Federal offices in that State. If any one should disband, taking California as a basis, it certainly looks as if it should be the Radicals. That Nebraska carpet-bagger will learn after he has been in Oregon a few months that the people are not a set of fools, and that they are as capable to judge of matters as he is.

SAGACITY OF "PIEGAN PHIL."—When he went to the Grand Ronde reservation he left Mrs. S. No. 2 at Salem.

## Rather Crooked.

It is an old saying and rather true, that if a man has any crooked spots in his history, all he has to do is to run for office, and they will be made public. We should never have suspected that Mr. Warren, whom we know to be so bitterly opposed to secret societies, could have ever been "one of 'em." Mr. Warren was born a British subject, and came to the United States about the year 1847. He resided in New York and Missouri, and in 1852 came to Oregon. He was appointed and acted as Deputy Sheriff of Yamhill county before he was naturalized. So it appears he has had a hankering after office ever since he has been in Oregon. Well, to be popular, in 1855, when the dark-lantern organization known as the Know-Nothing party was started, Hon. Henry Warren sought and gained admission to its fold. He took the oath that was required by that organization. We do not know what it is, but those who have taken it say that it requires a native-born American to be qualified for membership. Mr. Warren being of British birth, we cannot see how he could take this oath. But he did take it and became a member of an organization whose only object was that no foreigners should hold office in this country, and that they should be naturalized until they had lived here twenty-one years. This was Mr. Warren's idea of free government in 1855, and we have no reason to suppose that he has any greater respect or sympathy now for foreigners (he being one himself) than he had then. We ask our foreign-born citizens to stop and consider this matter a little. Are they willing to vote for a man who once took the oath that none but native-born citizens be allowed to hold office, and that they should be required to live in this country twenty-one years before they be allowed to vote? Do they propose to endorse this doctrine? By voting for Mr. Warren they do so. Respect for their intelligence and manhood should dictate to them to cast their votes against him.

## Heard From.

Old Hammond, the clown that burlesqued religion by his ridiculous proceedings on our streets a short time ago, has returned to San Francisco. In a report of his trip, before the Young Men's Christian Association of that place, he said that "Oregon City was by all means the hardest place he had visited; the press there was particularly low-way down." Where the reputation of Oregon City is known, this mountain cannot effect it; but in order to show how hard a place Oregon City is, we will state, for the benefit of those abroad, that there is not a more peaceable, quiet and orderly people on the face of the earth. It is true, they did not take after Hammond. They have too much sense and respect for religion to be taken in by such ridiculous show and clownishness as was exhibited by him. The place has a population of 1,300; it supports four regular churches, and one twice each month. There is not an arrest made for city offenses once in six months, and our city jail has not contained a half dozen white men for misconduct in that many years. If this is a hard place, it would be a good thing for this blasphemous slanderer to show us some of the moral places he has christianized. As to the press being low, we need not take any issue with him. The public is a better judge between us and our accuser. One thing we can tell this hypocrite, that the people of Oregon City will bear comparison with him or any of his kind. Farewell, dear Christian friend. May we never see you like again.

OH DEAR!—A short time since, the Oregonian which of late has no political sense whatever, said that all a Radical has to remark to a Democrat when he mentions the result of the California election, "North Carolina." We had supposed that there was a point to this reply, but since the meeting of the Constitutional Convention of that State, we are at a loss to see it. It was triumphantly claimed that the Radicals had "scorped up" the Democrats and carried that State. But the glorious visions of Radicalism of late vanish as they are approached. This is the case with North Carolina. The convention was organized by Democrats being elected as its officers: Has the Oregonian heard from North Carolina? The result in North Carolina was evidently one of those "Barren Radical Victories."

CHANCE FOR A BET.—A correspondent to the Willamette Farmer speaks in this complimentary strain about Oregon: "I have not seen a lean and hungry looking Cassius" that I would not dare to trust since I have been here." We are prepared to lay a small wager that his visual organs have not rested upon the new editor of the "Oregon Oracle."

Judge Gerretson, who is coming to Oregon to edit the Granger, writes that he expects to start from Des Moines for this coast, with two car loads of Iowa immigrants, by the 15th inst. He says part of the immigrants may stop in California, but most of them design going to Oregon.

## "A Christ Killer."

In this goodly town, says an exchange, a little girl of Hebrew parentage, on returning home from school, said: "Father, what is the meaning of Christ killer?" "Why do you ask, my daughter?" said the parent. "Because while one of the girls was angry at me to-day, she called me a little Christ killer." It is needless to say to the reader that volumes are embraced in this incident. It illustrates in tones unmistakable, the impudence and injustice of thousands in this land of civil and religious liberty. It illustrates the blindness of that ignorance which fails to realize the true history of the Hebrew people. It ignores the light of history. Omitting all allusion to the grand tenets of Christianity in which we are humble but sincere believers, it sinks into the ignominy of prejudiced ignorance the grand truths of Hebrew history for 1875 years. It fails to grapple with the sublime truth that to the Jewish race, more than to any other source, we are indebted for the preservation of historical archives, learning and letters, during the centuries of darkness; that to that race in Spain through hundreds of years, civilization owes its preservation, and other countries in Europe debts of gratitude mountain high, in the long road from barbarism to wealth, elegance and refinement. It spits upon the fact that Jewish beggars and drunkards are as rare as lepers. It refuses to know that the Jewish poor never in any country on earth become a charge to the public. It forgets that for 1875 years the Jews have, with a few exceptions, been a persecuted race. It refuses to acknowledge that the Jews have all this time been the friends of humanity, the patrons of science, of learning, of commerce and of liberty. It ignores the fact that the Israelites are the merchant-princes of the world, whether we take them in Paris, Berlin, London or New York.

Despite the gibes and flings of unthinking men, women and children, no Hebrew has any cause to hang his head in shame when compared with the best of any other race. A people who have introduced to the world a Heine, a Rothschild and a Disraeli, have no cause to blush.

"A nation without a country," they have done as much and are now doing as much the world over as any other nation to break down the battlements of hate, and spread over the world peaceful intercourse and genuine humanity. The American Mason of to-day may go to any Masonic Lodge at the utmost port of the earth, and enter the portals of that great embodiment of benevolence, and there, as a friend and brother, tried and true, he will be heartily welcomed by the Hebrew. These thoughts rushed upon us while reading the above incident. It is sad to realize, in this age, that thoughtless prejudice is allowed to sway the judgment of our children in matters so sternly appealing to our sense of justice and our knowledge. How much better to pluck the beam from our own eye before worrying about the mote in the eyes of others.

"A MAN FOR THE PEOPLE."—The Oregonian well says: "Mr. Warren makes no pretensions to oratory."—Yamhill Reporter.

Agreeing thoroughly with the Oregonian and Reporter we modestly ask, merely for the sake of information, has Mr. Warren any pretensions of any kind, and if he has, is he justified in entertaining them? To admit that a man who aspires to a seat in our National Legislative Hall "is no orator as Brutus is," sounds like recommending a man as a blacksmith because he has no muscle. If we want merely a staffed coat as the Oregon Representative in Congress, we see no reason why Mr. Warren should not receive a plurality of the votes, or at least run as well on that issue as any man in the State. But if it be the desire of the majority of the voters in Oregon to have a man who will conscientiously look after their best interests, who will be at all times ready to take up the gantlet of debate in her behalf, who is a ready and forcible talker, and a man of whom no voter in either party need be ashamed, there can be but one result, and that is that Lafayette Lane be allowed to write "M. C." after his name at the close of our coming election.

## Important Decision.

Judge Fields of the U. S. Supreme Court, has decided that legal advertisements published in a patent outside, or a paper printed at home and the balance abroad, is not a legal notice; holding that the patent part being printed first, it is issued from that office and not the place where it purports to be printed and issued. This is an important decision to litigants, as several of our State papers are printed on the patent outside plan, and may lead to trouble in the future should the matter ever be tested.

ASK AND YOU SHALL RECEIVE.—It was his first appearance in a saloon, and wishing to appear like an old "rounder" he marched up to the bar with a pompous air, and in stentorian voice inquired "What have you?"

## LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]  
New York, Aug. 31, 1876.  
Affairs are too pressing, business too engrossing and life to be earned in this our country, to allow us to indulge in landmarks, historical souvenirs or places associated with or suggesting traditions. The "March of Progress" is too rapid to be stayed by considerations merely sentimental. These highly philosophical reflections bubbled from the eloquent lips of your correspondent, much to the edification of an appreciative audience consisting of a boot-black and a chieftain, as he stood in front of what was the old Fulton Street Church, now a pile of bricks and mortar dust. Here for years was held that world celebrated prayer meeting. Here, as in the lamp over the altar, the sacred flame of prayer was never extinguished, and at all times of day, men of business, women going or returning from market, clerks, in fact all kinds and conditions and men would drop in with their parcels and bundles, and there would unwrap the thick and heavy folds of their every day nature and take a peep inward to see if their souls had been smothered or not. But the lot on which stood the old Church, bounded as it is by Fulton, William and Ann streets became too valuable, and the sacred pile had to come down. This it did very easily till the iconoclasts came to the steeple, but that was a different matter. Broad, deep and strong, it was built in good old Burgher fashion and defied the efforts of picks and hammer, though backed by good Irish muscle. So they called in science to their aid and science put its foot in it. A "scientific" young German architect suggested that the foundations be removed and choked up with lumber and a fire built under the timber, "that" he reasoned "must inevitably bring about the decadence of that steeple." It did. He reasoned not wisely but too well. It tumbled and one end of the old structure defiant even in death, went through the brick wall of the southern boundary of a neighboring store, and a worse smashed lot of furniture hasn't been seen in this town since Sing-Sing Jake got on his last spree.

But the immediate benefits of this progress and improvement are sometimes rather difficult to be appreciated; for instance during the rate of King in this city a large "constituency" were employed in building the boulevards. Streets built in the most expensive and solid manner but leading no where in particular, and some of them having hardly a house their whole length on either side. At the same time the streets and avenues in the busy part of the city were being paved with an experimental wooden pavement which in the case of some of the avenues, began to wear out at the lower end before the upper was finished. For the past year or two, Seventh Avenue, one of the main approaches from down town to Central Park, and designed for light carriage travel has been nearly impassable, having come to a condition worse than a bad corduroy road in Virginia. The present Board of Public Works, at whose head is that able Engineer Gen. Fitz John Porter, have made most of the limited means at their disposal, and have filled up the pits with broken stone, sand and pebbles. The result is an even roadway, but I think a stranger driving over it for the first time would be puzzled in trying to guess the object of the city in building a street like that. It is in fact unique.

"Progress and improvement" are also to be reported concerning Gov. Tilden's crusade against the Canal Ring. The once all-powerful, ex-Assemblyman "Jarvis" Lord has been put under arrest for bribery of legislators. He, however, received himself the greater part of the bribe money, as was to be expected. Public opinion is unanimous in support of the Governor's course, and with the numerous suits, investigations and what not, it is getting hot for the ring.

On Saturday the new Post Office was taken possession of by the Department. The building, although it has been the object of much severe and hostile criticism, is a large and rather imposing structure, and affords accommodations as well for the United States Courts, U. S. District Court, &c. The boxes are 5,795 in number, having a metallic door with locks and keys, besides a large number of drawers arranged under them. Penuliar and convenient are the arrangements for the newspaper exchange delivery, consisting of two alcoves with 380 large boxes, the bottom of each box being in an inclined position, so that the papers within will fall directly into any receptacle placed at the door, when opened. There is also one letter drop for each State in the Union, and below it is one for the metropolitan city of New York. By means of this arrangement one half the time of mailing is saved, and letters will now be received at this office half an hour later than heretofore. The business of the money order department last year in the New York post office was estimated to thirty-four millions of dollars, and it is steadily increasing.

Barry Sullivan reappeared last evening after an absence of several years, at Booth's Theater in Hamlet, and E. S. Davenport assumed the same role at the Grand Opera House. An immense crowd of Emerald Islanders gathered in front of Booth's to greet the former actor as he passed along; and the 69th (Irish) Regiment attended the theatre in uniform. This together with the decorated boxes of the spirited national music, and the Celtic animation of the whole vast assemblage, gave it an uncommonly brilliant appearance.

## SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

The stage-driver, Dan Smith alias Armstrong, who eloped with another man's wife and who is supposed to have robbed the U. S. mail beyond Roseburg, was lately arrested in Texas, and is now being brought to this State for trial.  
Lafayette Lane is knocking spots out of Warren on the stump.  
There is a prospect of the flouring mills being reopened at Milwaukie.  
The Itinerary appears as a half sheet this week.  
Trout, grouse, grain and fruit are abundant.  
Dr. C. C. Strong, Visiting Physician of the Oregon Insane Asylum in his report for the quarter ending May 31st, submits the following facts: Number of patients received since March 1st, males, 13; females, 5. Males discharged, 2; females, 8. Leaving in the Asylum, June 10th, 1875, males, 143; females, 54. Total, 197.

The Astorian says Hans Anderson, of Nohalem valley, has prepared a stalk of timothy for transmission to Connecticut, in answer to a challenge from an editor in that State for some one to beat a stalk grown there measuring three feet. The stalk prepared by Mr. Anderson measures eight feet four inches.  
Mrs. Walker, the mother of two bright children, is making it a practice to get boiling drunk in the streets of Portland.  
On Sunday afternoon a boy named Thorpe, living in Portland, was accidentally shot in the arm whilst hunting near Milwaukie. The moral is apparent.

An Oregonian offers to furnish fir boards one hundred feet long and twelve feet wide for the Centennial Exhibition. What other country can "plank down" such wonders as this?  
Church societies appear to be monopolizing the time of the religious Portlanders.  
The total tax, exclusive of poll tax, for Multnomah county this year is 14 1/2 mills on the dollar.  
The Democrat says Mr. McCraw, of Silverton, called yesterday, and informs us that he has just completed a tour of the prominent agricultural counties of the valley, and observed that harvesting was generally later than that of previous years. Heavy fall grain is better than usual, but spring sown grain is generally very light. Notwithstanding the lateness of the harvest, he thinks at least two thirds of the grain has already been harvested.

Dr. J. H. Thessing, of Milwaukie, called one day this week, whilst in this city on important business. Dr. Thessing is agent for a firm in England which has decided upon investing in the salmon canning business of the Columbia river near Astoria. These parties propose to bring with them men and families in numbers sufficient to carry the business along without having to resort to Chinese for help.—Astorian.

Albany is boasting of its water power and future manufacturing celebrity. What chance has Oregon City got?  
Flour is firm in San Francisco, at \$5 25 to \$5 75 per barrel. Wheat, nominal, range of \$2 10 to 2 15 per 100 lbs.

Hurst, Gray & Co. have just completed their large and substantial grist mill of Corvallis.  
Juvenile burglars have been plying their profession in Portland.  
A correspondent of the Baker City Democrat, writing from the Cornucopia mining district, says: They have struck it rich in the Hussey and the stock is selling at \$7 per share, and no any to be bought at that price. If you want to live in a canvas house, pay water at \$3 50 a week, pay \$16 a cord for wood in the summer and from \$25 to \$40 in the winter, and make from \$45 to \$100 a day, come to Cornucopia. Lumber is selling at \$150 per thousand feet. Everything is dear, but there is money here to buy with.

It comes from the following from Baker City that there has been a small bank suspension at that place. The Democrat of September 8th says: We regret that the recent panic, caused by the failure of the Bank of California, has made it necessary for the temporary suspension of business by J. W. Virtue, banker of this city. We publish elsewhere a notice of assignment for the benefit of creditors, and for a meeting on or before Monday, Sept. 20, 1876, of said creditors, at the office of C. M. Foster, to accept said assignment. We are informed that the assets are \$113,000 over and above all liabilities, and that as soon as sufficient of the same can be realized, creditors will receive the same; and there is every reason to believe they will be paid in full, and that our esteemed friend, J. W. Virtue, will resume business at an early day.  
Peter Labour, of Iowa, who came to take a look at Oregon last spring, has returned to that State for the purpose of closing up his affairs there, and will return to Clatsop county to reside in future, bringing with him, perhaps, several other families from that inhospitable region.

The Depot for Forest Grove will be built on A. T. Smith's farm, Mr. Smith having donated a piece of land 300 by 1,200 feet for the use of the company for railroad purposes only. The agreement contains the Grove liquor clause, prohibiting the sale of liquor on the premises, and other restrictions. The company will expend about \$10,000 for improvements.  
A cinnabar mine is reported to have been discovered on one of the tributaries of the Santiam, which turns out metal "superior to the New Almaden," of California.

From a private letter dated Klamath Agency, Sept. 1st, we glean the following items: Health of the place very good. Things in general running along the old beaten tracks. The authorities that be at Washington are cutting down expenses, salaries, etc., and several employees are making their arrangements to leave.  
The largest piece of saved timber ever manufactured was discharged at San Francisco lately. It was cut and planed by Benton & Holmes, of Port Blakely, and measures 150 feet in length, and 16 by 18 inches in thickness. Through its entire length there is not a single knot visible.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Postoffice discontinued—Sublimity, Marion county, Oregon. Postmasters appointed—Louis F. Holman, Milton, Umatilla county, Or.; Marcus W. Walkers, Warm Springs, Wasco county, Oregon.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The prospect of the opening of the Bank of Nevada by the 16th proximo, and the expectation of early resumption by the Bank of California, have tended to increase a confident feeling in business circles, and large transfers of coin from the treasury and receipts from the mine have had a favorable effect.  
The action of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company in accomplishing a gradual resumption, instead of hoarding coin against a formal opening, have been of material assistance to the money market. This institution is now doing a general business, and no signs of any run upon its resources.  
The syndicate of the Bank of California is continuing preparations for resumption, with no special new developments to report.  
Greenbacks 85 1/2, buying, 86 1/2 selling.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—A strange Indian story comes from Montana. It is charged that the Government has paid \$500,000 in ten years to support Indians who do not exist on American soil, and who long since removed to Canada. The story, which is claimed to be authentic, is that before gold was found in Montana, that country was inhabited by Blackfoot Indians. This nation is divided into three tribes—Blackfoot, Bloods and Piegan. It was the custom for the agent of these Indians to visit the country once a year, distribute his supplies, and return to the States. These Indians, as the gold seekers began filling up the country, the Indians moved north across the British line. For ten years not a Blackfoot Indian and not over five lodges of Blood Indians have been on American soil, save in the form of parties visiting this side to steal stock. The Indians are now being sent to British posts, and are supplied by the Canadian government. There are still about 150 lodges of Piegan Indians, who spend part of their time on this side of the line drawing supplies from the United States, and they maintain a life on British ground with the Bloods and Blackfoot. The reason they have not lived exclusively north of the line is that they have been at war with the Assiniboin Indians. But a treaty has been made, and within a year the Piegan will be off the soil. During the ten years past, Congress has appropriated \$50,000 for the Blackfoot, Bloods and Piegan Indians, and agents have been sent to these Indians at a salary of \$1,500 a year each. In the office of the commissioner of Indian affairs may be found returns of these agents for ten years for \$50,000 per annum. With these returns will be found endorsed abstracts of issues in which are the names of the Blackfoot and Blood chiefs, signed to what purports to be receipts of these agents for quantities of supplies and inventories of goods, while not a solitary Blackfoot and not over five or six lodges of Bloods have been on this side the line for ten years, and during that time no U. S. Indian agent ever saw a Blackfoot Indian. These names have been put off the books by clerks. An inspector visits this agency once a year. He sees a few Piegan about and is told the Blackfoot and Bloods are hunting buffaloes.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 11.—Following are the principal ordinances introduced in the convention to-day: Abolition of the office of Lieutenant Governor; payment of poll tax as a qualification for suffrage; abolition of the township system, and restoration of the courts of common pleas and quarter session; to prohibit intermarriage of races, and fixing civil rights and social equality before the law from the Democratic standpoint. The Republican side of the house introduced an ordinance that no convention should hereafter be called unless the question be submitted to the people.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—Portland gives Corber (Rep.) 2,416; Roberts (Dem.) 2,551; Democratic majority 135, against last year's Republican majority of 163. Twenty towns give Corber 5,023, and Roberts 4,600; forty towns give Corber 12,470, and Roberts 11,381. Last year the same towns gave a Republican vote of 10,961 and a Democratic vote of 8,756, showing a Republican majority of 189 in 1875 against 2,185 in 1876. Sixty towns give Corber 15,102, and Roberts 13,730; last year the Republican vote was 13,357, and the Democratic vote 10,485.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 13.—The Democrats elected Moses H. Goodrich Mayor of this city to-day, by about a hundred majority, and six of the ten Aldermen.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Umatilla Indian agent being in doubt, has inquired of Commissioner Smith as to his power to permit the Nevada and Northern Telegraph Company to build their line across the reservation of the Meacham creek. The commissioner has notified him that there is no objection whatever to the building of the line on the reservation.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 13.—The railroad is completed to Alta, near the Emma, Flagstaff and other prominent mines, and a train ran in there to-day.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—It seems probable now that the reopening of the Bank of California will be delayed beyond the 15th, probably until the opening of the Bank of Nevada, about the 1st proximo.

E. J. Bala was to-day unanimously elected director of the Bank of California, to fill a vacancy. In consideration of the fact that Baldwin is one of the largest creditors of the bank, his election is considered a step in the favorable progress of the efforts of the syndicate toward resumption.  
AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.—Official returns from 26 1/2 towns give Corber 3,000 majority. The Democrats elected 13, and perhaps 15 Senators; the Republicans probably 12.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Postmaster General Jewell has appointed B. B. Tuttle and D. H. Jones route agents on the Columbia river, between Portland and Astoria, Oregon.  
WEATHERGOOD.—There is a man in Salem as irregular in his moods as the latin verb "to carry."