

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, OCTOBER 8, 1875

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:

Pendleton	October 11th
Weston	" 12th
La Grande	" 15th
Union	" 16th
Baker City	" 18th
Canyon City	" 21st

Opposing candidates are invited to join him.

Factory Labor and Free Trade.

We carry the war into Carthage, and take the ground that the condition of that very factory hand who is supposed to exist only during protection, would be greatly improved under a free trade system. Even Bro. Whitney, a rabid protectionist, tells us that one half the Pennsylvania iron workers are in favor of free trade, and so it is throughout the whole manufacturing union. The producing half being invariably high tariff men, while those who work up the production are staunch free trade advocates. Those men for instance, who manufacture from the iron ore, ploughs, nails, horse shoes and the like, are to a man in favor of the repeal of the duty on metals, that they may thus be enabled to sell for lower prices, place more to the town credit in the bank, and give higher wages to their employees. One of the leading arguments of the high tariff party is that in order to secure for the working man, the highest possible wages it becomes necessary to protect the industries in which he is engaged. The moralist tells us that high pay alone does not promote happiness among the toil-worn masses, and especially not where good wages will not buy as much as low wages elsewhere.

Our mill operative undoubtedly receives more money for his labor than his brother in Europe for similar work, but we must at the same time bear in mind the difference in rents, clothing, in fact of all the necessities of life. If the tariff simply protected labor without affecting their every day wants, then indeed would the millennium be near at hand; strikes and panics would cease, and prosperity smile on us from every quarter. To reconcile high wages and cheap living would make lasting peace between the employer and employee, and shelve forever the recalcitrant theories of the political economist. But it is here we find the rough side of our protective system. Everything that we are in necessity compelled to use, is so burdened with taxation, that despite the American factory hand's high wages, he has the greatest difficulty even in eking out a bare existence. The war between capital and labor is as bitterly waged in our country as it is anywhere in the manufacturing world. It is not because the wages, intrinsically, are not sufficiently large but because they are not enough to buy actual sustenance. The wages earned here by a man, if sent abroad, would soon make wealthy men of the recipients. Take the Chinese on this coast; the comparatively exorbitant price we pay them for their muscle is not squandered in purchasing heavily taxed importations or highly protected domestic goods, but is rigidly saved, and eventually taken to China where it can be enjoyed, where in fact its possessor can live for the rest of his days in idleness and *laissez vivre*.

The professors of high tariff have literally failed to establish happiness or peace among the laboring classes. Strikes now are of such common occurrence that they are looked upon as a permanent feature in the ramifications of our manufacturing interests. Indeed the manufacturer is compelled, in his books, to take into consideration the contingencies of strikes. So long as we depend upon foreign countries, so long will we be unable to regulate our markets. The slightest foreign fluctuation we sensibly feel. If by some combination cotton or wool rises in England, our markets inevitably respond by following suit, even if our warehouses and stores are glutted with goods. It is then that our merchants talk of a "firmer tone" in the market and immediately demand higher prices. Now why is it that foreign speculations affect the markets of a comparatively non-exporting country like ours? We simply answer because of protection. When foreign goods rise in price the domestic manufacturer then runs up his prices proportionately, and the poor laboring man, the principal consumer because shut out from competition with foreign productions, is the chief sufferer. One would naturally suppose that competition among manufacturers would lead to low prices. So it would were that rivalry of a healthy nature. The competition now existing has developed a species of cut-throat business, and from the fact that labor is made a marketable article, upon the work-

man fall all the ills in the struggle between the manufacturers for supremacy. Verily the American factory hand is the puppet of the manufacturer, and until protection is overcome he will never know either prosperity or freedom.

The True State of the Case.

"Imagine" says the Yamhill Reporter "Lafayette Lane flaring up and leaving the Halls of Congress as he left Granger Hall, here, the other night. Wouldn't Oregon be nicely represented?"

In the name of common sense are we to compare the blustering Dr. Watts and the hissing geese who packed Granger Hall, with the gentlemen who occupy seats in the National House of Representatives? For the moment, supposing Mr. Lane should "flare up" in Congress, would not that be less objectionable to a people who wish to have a voice in the management of affairs, to a man like the Republican candidate who would sit, session in and session out, like a comatose nonentity?

We have no doubt that even Mr. Warren himself felt ashamed of his McMinnville supporters, and even had Mr. Lane been without other cause, the nature of the company was bad enough to justify his leaving it. But unfortunately for the Yamhill Reporter he had other reasons for leaving classic Granger Hall, and announced them, fortunately for himself, before the close of his speech. He informed his hearers that the weak state of his health, and the utter impossibility, on account of urgent business, of his remaining to hear the whole of Dr. Watts' answer. This he made known as a matter of courtesy to Dr. Watts, not wishing that gentleman to consider him so far forgetful of the rules of politeness as to offer an intentional insult. Mr. Warren's proxy took advantage of the rostrum to twist history into most unnatural shapes in order to apply to his argument; to this, Mr. Lane very justly demurred and in language appropriate for the occasion. He then left the Hall, Watts denouncing, and the well trained flock from the office of the Reporter hissing their teeth out. This we beg permission to state is the true state of the case.

Southern Oregon's Vote.

We have encountered coolness in various forms and degrees, but the last blast from the Oregonian in which it says that Southern Oregon will give a majority for Warren, outchills even the marrow-freezing currents of Labrador. We can almost imagine the "oh yes!" ironical grimaces which distorted Brother Hill's face when he laughingly penned such a patent absurdity.

The assertion is so essentially silly that the "plain blunt man, who is no orator as Brutus is" should carry a Democratic stronghold that we are constrained to look upon it either as a piece of subtle sarcasm or an Oregonian attempt at the ludicrous.

Of the many tangible instruments we have at hand for the demolishing of such tottering structures, none perhaps will better affect the purpose in few words than the following from the Bedrock Democrat: All accounts from Southern Oregon agree in predicting for Hon. L. F. Lane a very large majority south of the Calapoia mountains. We have a letter from there of a recent date stating that he will receive in the six counties of that region at least one thousand majority, while an enthusiastic Southern Oregon man with whom we have recently conversed puts the figures as high as fourteen hundred! Of course some allowance must be made for the partiality of our informants, but it is plainly evident that Mr. Lane will receive an enormous vote in his own region of the State. He is most popular where best known—something which cannot always be said of politicians or candidates for office.

Petition to Congress.

The following is the petition adopted by the State Grange to be circulated among the citizens of Oregon and Territories for signatures: To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: Your memorialists, the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, respectfully and most earnestly petition your honorable bodies to appropriate from the funds of the United States the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the construction of locks and canal around the Cascades of the Columbia river, and that the work on the same be ordered to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

And further that on account of the extensive district and laborious duties of the government engineer of this district, we further pray that a special engineer be appointed by proper authority to make any additional surveys necessary to superintend the work, and the expenditure of the money so appropriated, especially in reference to the improvement about mentioned; and your memorialists will ever pray as in duty bound.

REMOVED.—It is rumored that Sydney Dillon, Jay Gould and Oliver Ames, now on their way to this coast intend looking into the practicability of building a railroad over the proposed route of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad.

Round trip tickets for persons going from all parts of the country to the Centennial are to be issued at a reduction of 25 per cent.

Is He a Carpet-Bagger?

The editor of the Statesman became very indignant when we termed him a carpet-bagger, and claimed a residence in our state since 1852, and to show that he was very materially interested in the welfare of Oregon, proposed to compare tax receipts with us, intimating that he had large landed estates, and that his knowledge of the business men and the politicians of Oregon was not surpassed, if equaled, by any one. We care but little who this conceited individual is, or from whence he came; but knowing that a falsehood was out, we sought to ascertain whether he actually told the truth or not, and for that purpose we made inquiry among the old Oregonians of this place as to who he is and what he had been engaged in for so many years, but could gain no information. Having been in Oregon since 1857, and not entirely unknown, it has been our privilege to meet most of the prominent citizens of Oregon, of both parties, during that time, but to our great surprise, we have never even heard of this radical editor. So much for a preface. Now let us get down to the facts in the case, and before we get through we shall not only attempt to convince the people that the editor of the Statesman is a carpet-bagger, but is now engaged as a "gay and festive deceiver."

The person who bought the Statesman is an old citizen of Harrisburg, engaged in the milling business, and has some wealth to boast of. The editor of the paper and for whose benefit it was bought is a carpet-bagger from Nebraska, where he formerly published a paper. For some reason his name does not appear in connection with the paper, but the rich brother is made to stand sponsor for the concern, and on this wealth the imported carpet-bagger places his claims to having an interest in Oregon and holding enormous tax receipts. This is Radical cheek for you, and could only be expected from a person who, instead, as claimed by him, being a resident of Oregon for 23 years, has been an impecunious wanderer from State to State during that period. The question of wealth and length of residence here has nothing to do with the welcome we are ready to give to all; but when a wandering tramp assumes to bluster and boast over a matter to which the true condition of things is entirely foreign, the mask should be removed and the deceiver exposed to the public. Will not the editor of the Statesman publish his tax receipts and the places he has lived for the twenty-three years just passed? It would give interesting reading matter to his paper. It would be such a fine thing to claim an interest in the tax receipts of his wealthy brother-in-law at Salem. It would show to a better advantage, and make the list so much larger. Put in the rich brother's receipts in Eastern Oregon. As well take in the whole family.

Justice to Catholics.

In a late great speech in the Ohio canvass, Senator Thurman paid the following just tribute to the Catholics:

To hear a Radical stumper talk of the Catholic Church, one would think if he knew no better that all the members of that church are under the absolute dominion of their priests; that the priest has but to point his finger, and his whole flock will promote the party to which he points. There never was a more unfounded assertion, never a greater libel pronounced against a body of American freemen. In matters of religion the Catholic is not to be guided in their political action by such considerations. But year after year they retained the Radicals in power, by their votes, and the evil consequences of their conduct will be ultimately realized by the admission of the pig-tailed heathen into the ranks of the voting population, and the still further humiliation of the white working classes. For the first time in the history of the State, a Chinaman desecrated the ballot-box, at the late election, by depositing his vote therein. This pioneer Celestial elector was Tim Wong, of the Government, under the Radical ticket, of course.—*Examiner*.

IN THE FIELD.—In a private letter we are informed that Hon. James H. Slater has already made addresses at Summerville, Pendleton and Weston in Lafayette Lane's favor, and is determined to continue the labor of love. His speech on Friday last before a thousand Patrons of Husbandry at their picnic grounds near Union was a masterly effort and enthusiastically received. It is predicted that if Lane's popularity throughout the State is anything like it is in Eastern Oregon, he will be elected by an immense majority.

Protectionists will find instructive reading in the communication of a writer in the Providence Journal, whom the arrival of the British ironclad Bellerophon leads to the reflection that "although the harbor of Newport is one of the very few on our coast that will admit such great ships, it has but one square-rigged ship. A hundred years ago a single firm there had fifty ships afloat on every navigable water, and the commerce of the port exceeded that of New York."

OFF COLOR.—The last issue of the Reporter reminds us of the mulatto who said "I aint no niggah! I see only got de yallaanders."

Catholics in Maryland.

Mr. Lane is not the only public man persecuted on account of his religion as will be seen by the following able remarks delivered at Baltimore in favor of the Democratic candidate for Governor:

The Hon. Reverend Johnson in the course of his speech referred to the objection to Mr. Carroll, the Democratic candidate for Governor, on religious grounds. His fitness for the office, said Mr. Johnson, unless this makes him unfit, no one questions his fitness. His blood, like his faith, descends from one of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence, who was from the first to the last universally respected and esteemed, and who died revered and beloved by the good of every religious denomination. No man was so stupid or intolerant as to object to him on account of his faith. If when he was attaching his name to the great charter of American liberty, any member of the body had objected to his right to do so, because he was a Catholic, the objection would have been as absurd as the objection to Mr. Carroll. No such objection was interposed, and his union with the other of those great and pure men was received with joy and approval, as tending to strengthen the great cause on which they had embarked. Is it not marvelous that in this age of the world, and particularly in this country, such an objection should be countenanced by any sane man? I say especially in this country, because our ancestors were so impressed with the duty and necessity of not interfering with religion by any man, on account of his religious faith, that in one of the first amendments to the Constitution, that were coeval with it, they provided that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." And it is believed that a like provision is contained in every Constitution. * * *

Have Catholics ever failed to be good citizens? All the duties of life public and private, they discharge as well as all the Christians. During the war of our Revolution and the year of 1812 with England, and that of 1846 with Mexico, they hazarded life and fortune to maintain the principles, which produced the first, and to maintain the rights of our government in the two last. They stood shoulder to shoulder with Protestants on every battle-field, which was often literally mired with their common blood. This exclusion from political rights for many long years prevailed in England to her dishonor and disgrace. It continued for a long time in our country, but never ever a gentleman of rare ability, and consummate scholarship, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, is waging a war of pamphlets with Roman Catholic Bishops, which is calculated to revive to some extent the political persecution of the Catholics. I have no doubt that he thinks he is doing what will promote the interests of his country and secure its safety. His doctrine is that the civil and political allegiance of the Catholic is due first to the Pope rather than to the Government, under which he resides and is protected. This in my judgment, is a gross error as applied to the present century.

Considering all these things, I should think that the American, aware of them, when proposing to exclude the Catholics from political office because of his religion, would blush scarlet from very shame.

The First Chinese Voter.

We have repeatedly warned the white working men of California that the inevitable result of Radical teachings and legislation would be to elevate the Chinese into full peerdom with them, and besought them to be guided in their political action by such considerations. But year after year they retained the Radicals in power, by their votes, and the evil consequences of their conduct will be ultimately realized by the admission of the pig-tailed heathen into the ranks of the voting population, and the still further humiliation of the white working classes. For the first time in the history of the State, a Chinaman desecrated the ballot-box, at the late election, by depositing his vote therein. This pioneer Celestial elector was Tim Wong, of the Government, under the Radical ticket, of course.—*Examiner*.

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LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

New York, Sept. 21, 1875.

The Democracy of the State of New York held their convention at Syracuse last Thursday, and nominated a ticket on a platform enunciating with a directness and energy that makes the blood tingle, the principles that indicate beyond all cavil the claims of the Democratic party as being the only safe custodian and guardian of the public welfare and public honor. Free trade, hard money, home rule, reform with deeds, not words, and hearty support and commendation of Tilden are its main features. Jefferson erected the statue of honesty, Tilden has restored it when overthrown by Radicalism and hidden by corruption.

The equinoctial storm seems to have spread disaster of discomfiture from Eastport to the Rio Grande. Fires have been the order of the day, and blankets have secured harmony at night in "these parts," the weather being so cold. The four feet of water that covered the streets of Galveston have subsided, leaving a mass of ruin where formerly stood a hundred houses, several churches, and two bridges. Lynchburg and San Jacinto, all in Texas, were half washed away. Snow fell on Mt. Washington in New Hampshire, and altogether the storm has been one of unusual severity.

You are well aware of the great convenience of the method of transferring cash by means of post-office money orders, how bills can be paid quickly and with little risk. Still better is the method of paying and drawing drafts by telegraph; but the great difficulty has been in making it sufficiently secret, for it is often important, especially in government affairs, that transfers of money should be made at great distances and quite privately. The Gold Exchange has accomplished this by means of a cipher. For instance, a customer in Manchester, N. Y., or in Mooslaugantie, Maine, or in Conshohocken, Pa., or in any other "financial center" (for that I suppose it is) the opposite to "financial center") telegraphs down to his broker at the New York Gold Exchange "Scotland Emily" which means "Sell at best rate one hundred thousand gold," or "Turkey Thomas Utah at Mulberry," which means "name very honest price for 5,000 new 5 per cent bonds at 16 1/2." The Government seeing the advantage of this system, appointed some of the leading men of the country, merchants and others, and some high officials, a committee to devise a scheme. They did, and a few evenings ago met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to practice it. Each of the committee supposed himself to be a distant post-office, and each was given an "electrical generator," made of glass and shaped like a hollow inverted cone and the apex of the cone was elongated in a narrow stem and then flattened out into a disk to enable the "generator" to be placed upright on the table and not to be upset without human action when filled with the "patent dispatch fluid." The fluid was poured out from a vial of dark glass holding about a quart and shaped like—well, I don't know what you call 'em, but they generally have a tin foil over the cork, which have to be held in with a wire. This "dispatch fluid" is very volatile and a great many vials of it were consumed, even in experimenting on this one evening. Indeed, I heard one of the committee say afterward that the expense was the only objection to this method of "exchange." Then the "dispatch briefs" were distributed, five to each member of the committee taking part in the "practice meeting." Then they began. On that evening I happened to be visiting a friend—a gentleman friend—from Brooklyn, who stayed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He stays there waiting to go home. He can't go home because the Brooklyn bridge is not yet finished. He doesn't like the ferry. He took a prejudice against it the other day, just because when he was coming over, the boat he was in ran into a schooner loaded with bricks and the shock threw him overboard, and a man fishing him out with a big boat-hook ran it through the calf of his leg. I told him that that was no reason for not going back, "for it is," said I, "highly improbable that the boat will run into another schooner of bricks right away and you get knocked overboard, or if you did that a man would run a boat-hook into your calf again." But he said he didn't see it. Slow and sure was his motto, and as there was a good chance of the bridge being finished next year, or at the farthest in two years, he thought he'd wait. "Besides," he said, "as my wife is a very smart woman and can take good care of the children, and best of all as we have never been to church there, she don't know any ministers, and as Beecher is away in the White Mountains, I feel quite easy."

The Seattle *Intelligencer*, says very properly: "The legislature should memorialize Congress for a daily mail service between the principal ports on the Sound; a weekly ocean mail service between San Francisco and the Sound; and appropriations for opening of the Skagit good care of the children, and best of all as we have never been to church there, she don't know any ministers, and as Beecher is away in the White Mountains, I feel quite easy."

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Public Speaking.

Gov. L. F. Grover will address the citizens of Clackamas county at Stipp's school house, on Saturday, October 9th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

A young woman named Walker committed suicide by blowing out her brains with a pistol, at Harrisburg last week.

Albany is to have street lamps.

The number of legal voters in Wasco county is 1,078; males of 21 years and upward, 1,133; males under ten years, 583; females of 18 years and upward, 756; females under 18 years and over ten, 319; total population of the county, 3,856. Number of acres under cultivation, 12,672; number of bushels of wheat raised during the year 1874, 40,510; number of bushels of oats raised, 41,750; number of bushels of barley, 10,685; number bushels of rye, 2,080; number tons of hay, 6,083; number pounds of wool, 132,760; number ounces of gold dust, 426; number bushels of corn, 7,715; number of sheep, 56,577; number of hogs, 1,323; number of horses, 8,175; number of cattle, 47,946; number of pounds of tobacco, 165; number of bushels of potatoes, 20,405; number of bushels of apples, 24,195; number of feet of lumber, 640,000; number of barrels of salmon, 80; number of mules, 142; number of pounds of butter, 50,315; number of pounds of cheese, 720.

In Yamhill county the number of acres of land is 250,132 1/2; value of land, \$1,267,320; railroad land, 15,350 acres; value, \$81,250; value of town lots, \$29,855; improvements, \$399,969; merchandise, etc., \$251,210; money, notes, etc., \$544,910; household goods, etc., \$133,835; number of horses and mules, 3,750; value, \$179,710; number of cattle, 8,496; value, \$76,560; number of sheep, 22,484; value, \$35,310; number of swine, 6,062; value, \$9,829; gross value of all, \$2,948,910; indebtedness and exempt, \$962,115.

We learn that some of S. Booth's fine running horses will be on hand to compete for the purses offered at the Yreka Fair. Also that horses from Jackson and Lake counties will be there.

Senator Mitchell has nominated Russell Truitt, of Polk county, to a scholarship in the medical college of Louisville, Kentucky.

Typhoid fever is prevalent throughout the State.

General Lane will speak in behalf of his son at Eugene on Tuesday next.

Ben Holladay and wife have left for Oregon.

Superintendent Watkins offers a reward of \$200 for the apprehension and delivery of an escaped convict named James Brown.

Gov. Grover has commissioned Col. W. W. Chapman delegate from Oregon to the National Railroad Convention, to be held at St. Louis the 23d of next month. The object of the convention is to try to settle upon certain measures of internal improvement that may be pressed with expectation of success before Congress.

In Portland, on Saturday evening, a scuffle occurred between Major Johnson, of East Portland, and J. W. Kelly, of the *Evening Journal*. Mr. Kelly, being a small man, was roughly handled. Johnson was fined \$20 and costs.

There is a big row in progress at Forest Grove concerning the case of small-pox.

Gamblers are flocking to Salem. Two large "tigers" are to be on exhibition during the fair.

The escaped convict, Brown, has not yet been captured.

There are 120 pupils in the Jacksonville district school.

Circuit Court for Yamhill county is in session this week.

A two-horse stage is now run between Baker City and Boise.

According to the census the population of Jacksonville is about 700.

An Indian girl, in a camp near Dallas, was burned so badly last week that she died in a few hours after.

Twelve thousand bushels of wheat were raised on Mr. R. R. Thompson's farm in Yamhill county this year.

The Odd Fellows of Malheur City have a neatly-furnished and comfortable hall in which their meetings are held.

After running the Baker City *Herald* for one year, W. S. James wound up the business of the concern and gracefully retired on the 29th ult.

The streets of the town of Weston are left wider than they were before the fire destroyed the village. The burnt district is well built up again.

Amity is to have a newspaper, the first number of which will appear in about two weeks. Mr. Hammond, formerly of the Dallas *Intelligencer*, will be the proprietor.

A letter from Girl's creek, about 120 miles southeast of the Dalles, says this section is chiefly noted for its abundance of bunch grass and water, which makes it a first-class stock raising country, and one of the most beautiful places in Eastern Oregon.

A hop yard of seven acres and of two years growth, at Eola, belonging to Mr. Beck, turned out 10,000 pounds of hops this season, which brought the owner \$4,000. Pretty good for hops. That's a paying business, farmers.

A citizen of Oakland killed three bears last week. Another citizen of the same town killed one.

Captain Kelly informs the *Sentinel* that they are taking quartz of a superior quality out of their mines on Grave Creek, and have been running an arrastra for the last three weeks, but have not yet made a clean up. He is sanguine that the ore they are now crushing will yield handsome returns.

The *Pittsblader* calls attention to the fact that an error was made in the published report of the assessment of Douglas county. It should be: Valuation of land, \$1,275,469, instead of \$275,469, as reported; valuation of horses and mules, \$108,686, instead of \$108,906; valuation of sheep, \$229,549, instead of \$226,549. Total valuation of property, \$2,749,138.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Friends of Secretary Bristow, who is still absent, deny that late appraiser Ham of Chicago, was removed because of editorial attacks on the Secretary, but in consequence of statements made to Bristow by members of the last Chicago custom-house commission that Ham was intimate with and defended the ring, which was operating on the government in the custom-house construction there.

Postmaster-General Jewell has written to the political managers in Alabama that he must have good men for appointments in responsible places, and prefers good Democrats to bad Republicans.

Columbus Delano in his letter to the President assigns as one reason for his resignation, the exhausting labor which his fidelity to his duties has demanded. An examination of the official career of Delano shows that he has furnished one of the most conspicuous illustrations of absenteeism ever known in the Government service. A careful scrutiny of the record of time devoted by Secretary Delano to his Government business in Washington during the four years that he was in Washington exactly two years, one month and seventeen days. It is forty-two per cent of the period of his administration—considerably less than the time of any other Secretary. The compensation paid to Mr. Delano during the time he was absent from his duties, aggregated \$16,933.

There is a good deal of apprehension in the Navy and Treasury departments on account of the news from California as to the condition of affairs in San Francisco. For several years, in consequence of political influence reaching into the Senate of the United States, an adventurer, named G. M. Pinney, has been retained in office as purchasing clerk of the Navy, and his name, and his hold was so firm that the pay corps of the navy knew none of their corps' number, and could not accept a detail to San Francisco without accepting Pinney as an office fixture.

About the 1st of September he abandoned the Government steamer with a female, leaving his family and a host of creditors behind. It is understood that certificates of indebtedness to about \$800,000 have been discovered to have been hypothecated in San Francisco.

THE HAZARD, Oct. 1.—The advocates of more greenbacks were rather staggered by the announcement that the directors of the National State Bank are deliberating the proposition to reduce the circulation one hundred thousand dollars, having more than \$100,000 idle which they can not use safely.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—A Washington special says Grant's lengthy speech at Des Moines is construed in but one way among nearly all classes of politicians, and that is that he does not return to private life in 1876. The country rests upon a man called for, as he has remained silent on a good many more important occasions. He has also been slowly making his cabinet over in compliance with the popular standard. In his own opinion he is one of the few statesmen of the age, and he believes that the entire country rests upon his shoulders. He has latterly, in conversation with his friends, indicated an interest in public affairs that denotes a great change in his mind. No one in the past has ever carried the burdens of the Presidential office easier. He has been a man of peace and order since the middle of May, this year, and will not return here until the middle of October. During his absence he has attended to nothing but the petty routine of small appointments and has really had less care upon his mind than an average treasury clerk.

In Gen. Howard's recent report to war department on our possessions in Alaska, it is shown that to Government now pays \$36,000 per annum for twelve monthly trips of a mail steamer, with the Port Townsend, Portland, Oregon, and the port of Sitka, in Alaska. It gives the half dozen official individuals of that place the sole benefit of this expenditure on the part of the Government and is an exceeding injustice to the 330,000 people of Alaska, Alaska, Oumalaska, Unga and the Michels all of which have a thousand times more trade than Sitka, and the first three villages have twice the population of the town in question. This \$36,000 per annum, now liberally wasted, could run a small steamship steamer, and instead of being a drain on the treasury, would result in law, order and protection. It is also an unwarranted waste of public money, this moving the troops up to and down from Sitka every two or three years, with the increased cost of their supplies, counted in.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Receipts from internal revenue to-day, \$347,477; for the fiscal year to date, \$29,289,087; from customs to-day, \$382,670; for fiscal year to date, \$64,425,774.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The State of Ohio has announced the location of its building in the centennial grounds. Similar buildings will be put up by Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas and Missouri.

The commission to treat for the Black Hills reached Fort Laramie from Red Cloud to-day on their way East. The attempt to obtain the Hills was a failure, the Indians holding out for fabulous sums. Northern Indians were leaving, and very bad temper prevailed among the several bands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Postoffice discontinued—Walden, Whitman Co., W. T. Postmasters appointed—H. Eckerman, Sweet Home, Linn Co., Oregon; Marcellus Huntoon, Port Angeles, Clallam Co., W. T.

New York, Oct. 3.—The famous trotting mare American Girl fell dead yesterday afternoon in the first heat free for all ages.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 3.—President Grant arrived here this afternoon. He was met at Ogden by the Governor and other officials and citizens, and also by Brigham Young and party, all of whom accompanied him to Salt Lake.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The Colorado Ring, under Schuchman, has been discovered. It has robbed the Government of immense sums of money.