

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, NOV. 26, 1875.

Thanksgiving.

Now that the good old custom of observing annually a day of thanksgiving has become national, the Governors of the several States fix upon the day recommended by the President for the observance, and so we escape the annoyance of conflicting arrangements in different parts of the Union.

In so far as this earth's yield is concerned, we, in Oregon, have had this year abundant cause to give thanks. Independent of our own State, however, the reports of the Bureau of Statistics show that this year's harvest in almost every particular, has been an exceptionally good one, and it was to give thanks for this earth's abundance that the custom of observing a day in this way was instituted; but we have had other things to be grateful for besides a rich harvest.

In our own city services were held at St. Paul's Church in the morning and at the Methodist Church in the evening, and the full attendance at each, showed the thorough appreciation by our people of the day and its import.

Our Next Congress.

The first regular session of the Forty-fourth Congress will convene on Monday, December 6th. All the States have chosen their representatives. The Senate will consist of 43 Republicans, 29 Democrats and 2 Independents. The House stands, 147 Democrats, 109 Republicans and 6 Independents.

Should there be no choice by the people for President next year, the House of Representatives will elect from the three persons having the largest number of electoral votes. Each State will be entitled to one vote—the majority of the delegation deciding how that vote shall be cast. The Democrats have a majority in twenty-one States, the Republicans in thirteen, and one State evenly divided.

The States having a Democratic majority in delegations are: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Those having a Republican majority are: Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Wisconsin. The State evenly divided is Louisiana.

The Currency Question.

Mr. Penoyer, in the Albany Democrat, says that in order to return to specie payment, an immense contraction must take place, which would result in prices tumbling. What if it would! Is not this a desideratum? Do we not want cheap homes, bread and clothing? Is this not the highest aim of political economists? However, while our banks are filled to repletion with idle currency, we have no present fears from contraction.

Mr. Penoyer accounts for these well filled vaults by saying that "our business men, with business dwarfing, will not call it into use." Exactly; but is this not strange argument against contraction? It seems to us a tacit admission that paper money unsettles the market, and that our business men have more money than they know what to do with, or than they dare use on account of the insecurity of speculation in the time of a fluctuating currency. To give us more paper money would only depreciate that which is now lying idle—what costs a dollar now would cost, in proportion to the increase, as much more then.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—Col. Forney writes from London that "two English capitalists, noted for their commercial shrewdness and energy, Mr. John Cross, M. P., and Mr. N. V. Squarye, have taken charge of a scheme to send annual excursions of English capitalists to the United States to investigate investments."

Can't some of our prominent citizens set before these gentlemen, in a brief, clear style, the many advantages of Oregon City as a manufacturing center? It would be but little labor lost even should no attention be paid to the communication, while on the other hand it might possibly rebound considerably to our advantage.

Chief-Justice Waite appears again as a Presidential candidate. The Washington Star thinks he is the coming man for the Republican nomination.

Henry Wilson.

The sad news of Vice President Wilson's death reached us by telegram Monday afternoon. It is not the Republican party which has lost one of its giants, or the cause of humanity one of its staunchest supporters, but the nation at large which has been robbed of one of its grandest representatives. Born of poor parents in Farmington, N. H., he was early apprenticed to a farmer. Later in life he became a shoemaker, but like another Elihu Burritt, "his mind and ambition were far beyond the bellows and anvil," and he came before the people of Massachusetts as an aspirant for the Assembly.

From this time he devoted his whole life to the public weal. He was several times elected to the Massachusetts Assembly, and three or four times to the Senate of that State. In 1855 he succeeded Edward Everett in the United States Senate. Everett, a man of consummate skill and exquisite polish, yet unsubstantial, even visionary, could have been succeeded by no better man to show the versatility of New England brain. Wilson, essentially a self-made man, schooled in adversity, accustomed to the buffets of hard experience, was plain, practical and powerful. One of the first champions of the anti-slavery party, he fought the battle to the bitter end; but when the smoke of battle had cleared away, his voice was loudest for peace, his hand among the first to reach across "the bloody chasm." After going a second time to the Senate, in 1872 he was elected to the Vice Presidency.

During the time he was in this office he was more or less continually in feeble health; but no charitable object or philanthropic undertaking, even in his weakest moments, called for his purse, pen or voice without response. At one time editor of the Boston Daily Republican, his well stored brain found a wide channel for the dissemination of his elevated and noble principles. His work on the "Rise and Fall of the Slave-Power in America" will be cherished by posterity as one of the masterpieces of the nation.

As we said before he belongs to no party, to no section—he belongs to America! In all his simplicity and breadth of mind, in all his ripe judgment and honorable dealings, in all his kindheartedness and practical life he belongs to America! No one section, no one party shall mourn the loss of this "great good man," the loss is national. Henry Wilson belongs to us all, and as common property we mingle our tears with our brethren in far off New England.

Election Returns.

The following is the official vote as reported by the Secretary of State. In addition to the above, McDowell received 5 votes; T. W. Daveyport, 1; W. H. Dimmick, 1; Pat Ivory, 1; E. L. Smith, 1; F. B. Hill, 1; blank, 1.

Table with columns: Counties, Lane, Warren, Baker, Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Grant, Jackson, Josephine, Lake, Lane, Lynn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Union, Wasco, Washington, Yamhill, Total, Whitney, Dimick.

This we clip from the Oregonian: Congress will be asked this winter to grant the following subsidies. Times are hard and taxes are high. It is to be hoped that these great expectations will not be realized: Northern Pacific Railroad, \$50,000,000; Southern Pacific Railroad, 30,000,000; New York and Erie Canal, 10,000,000; Ohio River slackwater, 40,000,000; James River and Kanawha Canal, 75,000,000; Atlantic and Western (Tennessee and Georgia) Canal, 50,000,000; Tennessee River, 20,000,000; Improvement of Mississippi, 20,000,000; Levees of Mississippi, 15,000,000; Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 20,000,000; Total, \$400,000,000.

POSTAL REFORM.—Our Postmaster General is showing himself to be a Jewell of the very first water. Not satisfied with sweeping his Department of its cobwebs, fossils and rascalities, he now says to a Washington correspondent that, "He wishes the present rate retained on all articles of merchandise, but for newspapers and magazines he will recommend that the rate which existed prior to the passage of the 'Hamlin' amendment be restored."

A man at Eureka, Nev., has recently completed a model for the casting of an iron railroad tie, upon which he secured a patent in 1873. He proposes soon to test its utility on the Eureka and Paillassa Railroad, and if it prove satisfactory, to make further tests upon a more extensive scale at Philadelphia next year. The cost of each tie will not exceed three dollars when manufactured where iron is produced.

Moody and Sankey.

The London press was about equally divided in its opinion of the American revivalists and the fruit of their labors. Some few journals looked upon the work of these missionaries as an unwholesome excitement, tending rather towards religious insanity than the true love and fear of God; whilst on the other hand, papers were not wanting to support Moody and Sankey—holding that the conversions made by them are not necessarily short-lived, and that any means should be adopted which will show a sinner the error of his ways. In our own country—a country ever ready to detect the charlatan and brand him as such—we are pleased to find that the revivalists are every day receiving the highest encomiums of the press, and the heartiest co-operation of the public. More practical, and less reverential perhaps, than our English cousins, it is no small compliment that these gentlemen are received by our people with genuine religious fervor, and many pleasurable expressions. If all their labors result in only one convert, they have done a good work. These gentlemen are now in Philadelphia conducting the largest revival that has ever been held in this country. To the New York Tribune we are indebted for the following description of Moody and Sankey's work in Brooklyn:

"The demonstration on Sunday in Brooklyn was expected to be noticeable and earnest, but in its magnitude it has proved a surprise. The reputation won by Moody and Sankey abroad specially adapted them to lead in a general revival, and led all to anticipate a great following to hear them, but that three or four times the numbers in attendance would have to be turned away was wholly unexpected. And instead of an effort being required to awaken interest and arouse dormant feelings, it was soon discovered that the audience was as intensely earnest and sympathetic as the leaders themselves.

"Some of the indications of this spirit, as betrayed at Sunday's meetings, are curious. The morning services were begun at half-past eight o'clock. Before six in the morning the crowd began to gather at the doors; at eight o'clock over five thousand persons were seated in the building, and three thousand or more had been turned away for lack of standing room. In the afternoon twelve—possibly twenty—thousand were unable to gain admittance; meetings had to be organized in neighboring churches (Mr. Sankey going from place to place singing his songs), while the sidewalks and house-stoops for blocks around were black with the constantly increasing crowd. Additional car-tracks had been laid by the street railroad companies to the doors of the building, and though cars were run at intervals of only one minute, many thousands had to wend their ways homeward on foot. The prayer, with which the services were begun, which the services were begun, though delivered by a minister whose manner is never impassioned and whose style is purely argumentative, was interrupted by frequent and fervent ejaculations from the audience, indicating the intense sympathy with the movement which existed. The songs of Mr. Sankey renewed and heightened these demonstrations, and the utterances of Mr. Moody raised the excitement, enthusiasm, religious fervor, as one may choose to call it, to the highest pitch."

Mr. LAFAYETTE LANE is now on his way to Washington, attended, we feel justified in saying, by the best wishes of all true Oregonians. As his vote will be cast with the dominant party in Congress, we demand that the interests of this State be not forgotten, that she be the recipient of needed appropriations, and that he shape all his energies towards such ends. Being a young man of ability, he has opportunities, not only of making a name for himself, but of winning the praise and gratitude of all our people. Be not blinded by party spirit, put your shoulder to the wheel, and, Lafayette, we hold high hopes in you.

The West Shore in its last issue has some very cleverly executed wood cuts of interest to all of us living in the new Northwest. Prominent among them is a sketch of the falls at this place, which gives a very good idea of some of the beauties of nature surrounding us; but is, we think, artistically speaking, taken from too short a standpoint to do full justice to the subject. The enterprise which prompted Mr. Samuel to give to his subscribers a likeness of Lafayette Lane, Congressman elect, is visible throughout the whole of his very entertaining periodical.

PHENIX BROWN.—A fire occurred in the upper story of the Albany Democrat, on Sunday evening, doing about \$1,000 worth of damage. We congratulate Mart, on having had it fully insured, and in this respect enjoying pecuniary loss. He may not believe it, but editors, like cats, have nine lives. Mart, it is said, has ten.

Ben. Holladay, Jr., left on the Oriflamme for San Francisco—or else he was being misinformed.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1875.

Among the impersonal verbs that we still fresh in my memory from grammar days, is the emphatical one "it snows." And so indeed it does. Everything is "jingle, jingle," furs and oysters. Sleights are skimming over Broad Street in myriads, while fully as many take to the Park and the Centennial buildings. Apropos, the New York Centennial Board recently made a visit to this city, in order personally to inspect the grounds and buildings of the Centennial Exposition. As a result of the visit, the Board has issued an enthusiastic address to their State upon the subject of the Exposition. The Commissioners were very much struck with the huge dimensions of the main building, and the strength and grace of Machinery, Agricultural and Art Halls, and their adaptability to the objects for which they are designed. Of our much-talked-of Fairmount Park they said, "It is only fair to remark that for the purpose of such an Exhibition as that which is contemplated, no more desirable place, whether regard be had to convenience or to beauty, could be found in any part of the world." I can confidently say that no such opportunity has ever been offered on this side of the Atlantic for exhibiting and profitably displaying goods. If our people hold back, or prove themselves indifferent, they themselves are the losers. It is perhaps below the mark to say that the Exhibition will be visited by ten million people during the six months—from May to November. It is estimated that no less than 70,000 people will cross the Atlantic to see the Exposition. It is well known that after the London Exhibition of 1862, the increase of exports in two years amounted to \$200,000,000. Am I too sanguine if I look for a similar result in this country?

Director-General Goshorn has contracted for the erection of a Centennial building to be devoted to the shoe and leather interests of the country. It will have 160 feet front and be 800 feet deep, covering about two acres. Its contractors will begin at once. It is the intention to display in this building the goods of shoe manufacturers and tanners of the country. It will have 160 feet front and be 800 feet deep, covering about two acres. Its contractors will begin at once. It is the intention to display in this building the goods of shoe manufacturers and tanners of the country. It will have 160 feet front and be 800 feet deep, covering about two acres. Its contractors will begin at once. It is the intention to display in this building the goods of shoe manufacturers and tanners of the country.

From Buenos Ayres comes the gratifying intelligence that the Argentine Republic will be, for the first time, next year, fully represented in an international exhibition. All of the South American countries are taking great interest in the Centennial, and it is certain that their display will far exceed that made by them in Paris or Vienna. The visit of Emperor Dom Pedro, according to advices from Rio Janeiro, fully determined upon. He intends to be present at the opening of the Exhibition, and will afterwards make an extensive tour through the country before starting on his European travels. He will be accompanied by the Empress, whose ill-health is one motive of the journey. Of course they will be the guests of the Government while they are here. With the exception of King Kalakaua, Dom Pedro will be the first reigning Sovereign who ever visited the United States.

Sweden has opened the way to a general maritime exhibition in connection with the Centennial, by sending a photograph of a fine ocean steamer, constructed entirely of Swedish materials, which she desires to enter. The Commission is now considering the propriety of inviting all ship-building nations to send vessels of different classes in to have a grand display of maritime architecture on the Delaware river some time during the summer of 1876. If this plan is carried out, a jury will be appointed and awards made to the best vessels, on the same principle as the exhibitions on the Centennial grounds.

A dog show is the latest novelty announced by the Commission. The time is not mentioned, but the show will be held on the Exhibition grounds, and will be open to all dogs of pure breed. It will last two weeks, and the only expense to exhibitors will be for the care and feed of their animals. Jacques Offenbaeh, the great "Opera-Bouffier" is coming over next year to direct the Philadelphia Centennial concerts. Krupp, the great gun manufacturer, has promised to have on exhibition one of his mammoth thousand pounders. There is a very strong probability of the land of our Navy yard being sold, and that all the nautical paraphernalia will be removed to League Island. It is said the whole yard will not bring over \$1,000,000, and experienced naval officers say that this will not pay for the expense of removing the material.

"STOUGHTON." Camp Seneca says: "Of all agencies which human ingenuity can invent, there is none that so insidiously robs human labor of its earnings, and makes the fortunes of the poor man the football of the rich, as a currency of fluctuating value. To call it the people's money is as cruel a mockery as to call loaded dice the honest man's chance against a sharper."

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1875.

After the storm of politics comes the invariable calm—in fact, so very calm that it makes one almost nervous to contemplate it. Everybody now, strange to say, is attending to his own business, and the result is from a news monger's stand point, there is nothing about which I can write. General McClellan, I hear, on his return from Europe, will dispose of his beautiful residence on Orange Mountain, in Jersey, and move to Baltimore. Quid nunc, or rather "smarties," ascribe all kinds of causes for this change, and are trying to make an immense mountain of it. It is generally believed, however, that "Little Mac," having had much experience as a harbor engineer, has gone to Baltimore under an engagement to improve the water front of that city.

Last week two Polish Jews locked themselves in a room and fought out with pistols an old feud, to the death of each. The parties to the duel were Davis Jerslow and Joseph Goldman, and from the meagre facts thus far obtained, it seems that they had been formerly partners in the jewelry business, and that Jerslow became distrustful of Goldman. Fearing that Goldman was defrauding him, he began some months ago keeping a careful account of the business. He soon became satisfied that his suspicions were well founded, and had words between the two men followed, which resulted in a dissolution of partnership in last August. This, it seems, was the real cause of the terrible fight. Goldman sent word to Jerslow that a woman was waiting for him in a room on Delaware place. Jerslow obeyed the summons, and nothing more is known of him until he was found insensible and wounded. The following description of the finale of the death fight, I copy from the Times:

Officer Harsken then burst the fastenings and found still an obstruction. Succeeding finally in getting through the doorway he found that a dying man lay against the door, while a corpse lay six feet off. The blood on the floor and the marks of bullets in the ceiling told of a duel that had been fought in the little room. Davis Jerslow, the man who was yet alive, was speechless and apparently senseless. The other man repeated efforts to obtain a word from him, but with no success. Lying on the floor, near his right hand, was a pistol. The body of Joseph Goldman lay with the head on the hearth-stone of a little cooking-stove. He was dead, and clutched in his right hand was a pistol exactly like the one on the floor. A wound in his right cheek, and another in his right temple, showed the manner of his death. An ambulance was telegraphed for, and Jerslow was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station House, where Dr. Emery examined his condition. The doctor found a pistol-shot wound just above his right ear, which extended through the skull into the brain. He introduced a probe to the distance of four inches, but failed to find the ball. He was taken at once to Bellevue Hospital, where he died a late hour last night.

The French Opera season has begun, but I will be charitable and only say New Yorkers miss Abene, very much. A man advertises in the Sun that he wants Moody and Sankey to step right up and buy some of his celebrated cough medicine. Harry Genet—Prince Hal, as he was called in the palmy days of Tammany—sold his Harlem house last week for \$70,000. 76,000 immigrants have arrived in this city since January 1st. Three colored men are to be hanged in this city on the 17th of December, for murdering a peddler in Westchester county. It is proposed to commence very soon the building of the new railroad intended to connect New York with Rockaway and the towns of Kings county, by direct steam communication. A ferry will ply between the Battery and Bay Ridge, and will connect with the road at the latter point. The stipulated subscription of \$100,000 has already been obtained.

A HINT TO GRANGE.—The Mark Lane Express, of London, in its weekly report of the grain trade, asserts that owing to the fear of the rivers being early frozen, the Russians have already shipped nearly all their crop. This for the present has a tendency to keep down prices, but when it is considered that the Russian crop is comparatively small, and that the usual amount of wheat from America has not arrived, stiff prices will be the undoubted consequence. Will our farmers get the coveted dollar a bushel? It certainly has that appearance.

The Evening Journal has changed hands. It is said that Mr. James O'Meara is the present editor. The following from this paper will explain its future course: We do not propose to run the Journal as the organ or mouth-piece or special pleader or defender of any line or company, of any party or faction, or of any oligarchy, ring or man. We do intend, however, to run it as a business newspaper ought to be run—dependent on all political topics, tied to no party, and the tool of no partisan organization.

All the horses which were to participate in the great race on Thursday, with the exception of Rutherford, are down with the epizootic.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—O'Leary and Weston began walking match at the Exposition to-morrow night at 12 o'clock, for the championship of the world. Two tracks are prepared, respectively the seventh and sixth of a mile.

Washington special says the third term movement is developing rapidly in official circles. Many leading Republicans say that Grant is the only man who can save the party, and unless it is saved ruin is bound to stalk through the land. Forney, of the Chronicle, an administration organ, boldly announces the support of Grant for the third term, and says the Republican party will be compelled to take Grant as its choice. He then brings out a sad wall over the fact that all old rebels are rolling into power in Congress, and the life of the Republic is therefore endangered, and that Grant is the only man who can save it.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Established: Lone Rock, Wasco county, Oregon. Robert Robinson, postmaster. Postmasters appointed. Ezra Poppleton Rickard, Polk county, Oregon; Henry Hedges, Woodburn, Marion county, Oregon.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The directors of the Panama railway, at their meeting on Saturday, unanimously adopted the report of the special committee for a tri-monthly line connecting with the company's railway, between New York and San Francisco, and a line between Panama and Central America. The committee consisted of C. K. Garrison, C. G. Franklin, J. M. Burke.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—James W. Simonton, agent of the New York Associated Press, and partner of Fitch & Pickering, in the Bulletin, has filed a complaint against the proprietors of the Alta. The complaint is based on an article in the Alta of Sept. 21st, accusing Simonton of doctoring dispatches and entering into a conspiracy to break the Bank of California. Damages laid at \$50,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The steamship Illinois, which sailed for Europe to-day, has among her cargo 30 pressed beavers, 150 dressed sheep and a large quantity of poultry and oysters, which it is proposed to land in good order by means of refrigerators.

Orders have been given by the commandant at the navy yard to hurry along the completion and equipment of the new sloops of war lying in the Delaware, and to put a number of monitors in readiness for service. Fully 10,000 men are engaged each of the two revival services held to-day by Moody, and Sankey. The streets in the vicinity were crowded, despite the drizzling rain.

In the Union League of America, meeting at Philadelphia on the 11th, the unanimous opinion was expressed in favor of a complete reorganization by amendment of its constitution and ritual to adapt them to living issues of the day. A circular signed by Wm. A. Newall, chairman, and Thos. G. Baker, secretary, has been addressed to members of the League, and in which the assertion is made that the common schools are in danger, and a call for a rally to their defense is made.

EMMA, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Brick Pomeroy publishes a statement denying that his paper will be suspended, and that the natives are for him the editors who maliciously announce the failure and suspension of the Democrat in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A London special says that after the Cabinet Council, Sunday, a telegram was sent advising the Prince of Wales to return to a continental residence, and the correspondent for this action of the Cabinet is the unsatisfactory attitude of the native princes. Not a single reception has been proffered by any one of these in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies. All entertainments thus far given have been given by English. There is no concealing the fact that the native princes view the visit unfavorably.

NEWARK, Conn., Nov. 21.—Senator Ferry, whose health has been failing for some months, died this afternoon.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association continued to-day. Several addresses were made and an explicit series of resolutions read, reaffirming the principles of the association and demanding equal rights. Great prominence was given to petitioning the State Legislatures to enable women to vote at the Presidential election of 1876.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary Chandler authorizes a sweeping and explicit denial of the wide spread assertions that he made or is making removals in the interior department for failures to contribute to campaign funds; and in addition he says, with reference to dismissals of clerks employed in the patent office, that they were made for cause, and not in any way based on personal or political considerations.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The walking match between O'Leary and Weston for the championship of the world, was won by the former. O'Leary walked 500 miles in five days, Weston 451 miles in the same time.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—McDonald, of "rooked whiskey" notoriety, has been found guilty on all eight counts of a third term organ, under the supervision of Chandler, and called the National Intelligencer has been started in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Vice President Wilson died suddenly at 7:30 this morning. He rested well last night, awoke at 7 o'clock this morning, expressed himself as feeling bright and better, sat up in bed to take his medicine, lay down on his left side and expired in a few minutes without a struggle.

The President has issued the following announcement on the death of Vice President Wilson: EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 22. It is with profound sorrow the people of the United States, the death of Vice President Wilson, who died in the Capital of the Union this forenoon. The eminent station, his high character, long career in the service of his State and of the United States; his devotion to the cause of freedom and ability brought to the discharge of every duty; his stand conspicuous and are indelibly impressed on the hearts and affections of the American people. In testimony of respect for the distinguished citizen and faithful public servant, the various departments of the government will be closed on the day of the funeral, and the Executive Mansion and all executive departments, in Washington will be draped with the flags of mourning for 30 days. The Secretaries of War and Navy will issue an order that appropriate military and naval honors be rendered to the memory of one whose virtues and services will be long borne in recollection by a grateful nation. U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISKE, Sec'y of State. Throughout the country there are manifestations of the profoundest sorrow. Resolutions of regret have been passed in all the principal cities. Philadelphia has offered the use of Independence Hall for the reception of the body on its way to Massachusetts. At Providence the Mayor has ordered the bells to be tolled for an hour. The 5th Maryland Regiment of Baltimore has volunteered to act as escort to Boston. The Supreme Court will not transact any business during the funeral. Senator F. W. Pickens, of Michigan, will act as Vice President, pro tem.

The American Jockey Club will offer a purse of from \$15,000 to \$35,000 for a great race to be run at Jerome park next season. If a large purse were offered, it is thought that two or three English racers would be entered for the contest, which would be made open to all-comers, with weight for age.

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 22.—A messenger arrived here last night, bringing word of the sinking of the English steamer Pacific. This body was discovered by Judge Horton, of Port Angeles, and though in a bad state of preservation, is supposed to be that of Mr. Hastings, of the firm of Crane & Hastings, San Francisco, California, and his wife, E. L. H., and he had a diamond ring on his finger.

TERRITORIAL NEWS ITEMS. The Jerning firms on Puget Sound intend holding a convention at Seattle to arrange on a uniform price for their logs. Mormon women are drawing up a petition praying Congress to admit Utah as a State. Peru is having Puget Sound people \$20 a thousand feet. Bonanzas are becoming a drug in Southern Utah. "Oceola" sends a hot challenge to "Poser."

Seattle has been considerably damaged by snow. The prospects for Spring in the mining districts of Northern Idaho are very cheering. The French company at Gold Hill Boise Basin, have a tunnel 700 feet in length. A man pounded up two and a half pounds of quartz from Mormon Basin, and got \$50 in gold. The Walla Walla Spirit will be issued as a semi-weekly hereafter.

The Seattle Pacific Tribune of the 26th has the following: While at the Methodist prayer meeting, last night, the house of Mr. Abram Kinsey, in the upper part of the city, was robbed. Mr. Kinsey lost \$500 in coin, the accumulation of himself and wife for a long time past, and a hoarder in the house, named Webb, who was also at the meeting, lost what little money he had there.

The Talbot Coal Company at Seattle will do a business this month of about two thousand tons. From the Vancouver Independent we learn that fifteen recruits were received at the Fort last week. One hundred and eleven trees fell between Seattle and the Maconic cemetery during the storm of the 18th.

There are no accommodations at Seattle for strangers. Sixteen barrooms and over-tying fall. At Whatcom ten inches of snow fell last week. Several Olympians, who had lately returned from the Cassiar mines, sent their gold dust to San Francisco on the Pacific.

The Olympia Standard says: The total value of the assessed property in this Territory, for 1875, was \$14,662,627, an increase over the previous year of \$432,612. The counties of King, Kitsap, Lewis, Pierce, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima, show an increase of valuation, the remainder a decrease. Idaho stages now go on runners.

300 loads of hops were shipped from Puyallup to San Francisco last week. Rev. Wm. Ballard, of Pennsylvania, will take charge of the Episcopal Church at Boise City. The first shipment of oysters from Olympia to San Francisco was inaugurated on Wednesday of last week.

Five men were carried away in a snow slide at Alta, Utah, last week. Four had been dug out, more or less injured, at last accounts. The Owyhee Advertiser says a rich ledge has been discovered a short distance from Bonville, assaying \$5,000 per ton. Whew!