

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, DECEMBER 1878.

The Great Parties on Finance.

The political situation is bewilderingly mixed. Democrats are affiliating with Republicans on the one hand, and Republicans embracing Democrats on the other. At one moment, these "great parties" respectively deny the "rag baby," playing battledore and shuttlecock with it in their attempts to shift the sin of its origin on one another; and at the next instant are vying with each other in lauding its praises and struggling with one another for its possession. This question, upon which party prejudices now run highest and about which the partisan press is most completely blinded, appears to be the rock upon which two parties will ultimately split. Resumption among the Democrats and Republicans will shake hands, while the inflationists of both parties, having "more money" as their enticing bait, link arms for the destruction of the hard money theorists. Inflation and resumption are now about the only ingredients bubbling in the political cauldron, and as the outside is claimed by both parties, it is as yet difficult to predict whether the "too many cooks" will serve the broth with too much inflation salt, or make it insipid by a premature withdrawal of the component relishes. The Democrats of Pennsylvania and Ohio have unequivocally announced themselves as "more money men," while many of the oldest and most influential leaders of the Republican party chime in the chorus and support their old antagonists. Some in each party, like the Delphic Oracle, speak occasionally, but in noncommittal language, trying to save themselves and party, like the operative bandit who strives at first to accomplish his own and Fra Diavolo's safety. It would seem that neither party is invulnerable on the subject of currency, each organization having laid itself open to the contempt of the people. The Philadelphia *Levyer*, one of the leading independent papers of the country, says:

"There will be in Congress, in 1878-79, an inflation party, as there was in the Congress of 1874-75, but there will also be an anti-inflation party, quite as powerful, and backed, we think, by a stronger constituency. No inflation bill can pass, and if it could it would be vetoed. Congress will meet in December, and be in session for six months at least. To those who anticipate and study the course of events it is safe to say that, notwithstanding all that is said upon the stump, and all that is written in the press, and all that is foretold of greater inflation there will be, there can be no such result. If Congress could agree to such an act, which is quite impossible, the President would not; and if the President could, the Supreme Court would declare more paper issues, in a time of peace, unconstitutional."

The Wheat Crop.

We learn from the East Orange *Gazette* that the wheat crop of the present year in the United States is a short one, and the deficiency is augmented by a marked deterioration in quality. If this be true, our Oregon farmers have still another reason for holding their grain until it reaches the price they demand. In Iowa, we learn from an exchange, farmers are mortgaging their farms rather than sell at the suicidal amounts offered. The October report of the Agricultural Department says the little wheat raised in New England is perhaps even reduced this year. The Middle States have about two thirds of the crop of last year. All of the Southern States have increased their production, some of them fifty to seventy-five per cent. None of the States east of the Mississippi, except Wisconsin, appear to have equalled the crop of last year. Minnesota is credited with an increased production, notwithstanding the ravages of the grasshoppers, and the losses from prairie States, as far as reported, show a decrease; but the extension in area, both in reported and unreported counties, may make up in a measure for this deficiency, on a final canvassing for aggregate estimates. California crop is below that of last year, though that State will still have a surplus for shipping. Oregon, on the contrary, had more land planted in wheat, and raised more to the acre, and of better quality, this year, than ever before. The average for the entire wheat-growing parts of this country, reported for October, is about eighty per cent of last year's production. If this indicates the total depreciation, it amounts to nearly 2,000,000 bushels; and gives a crop of 248,000,000 bushels. But, as we have said before, the quality in general is lower than last year, and the depreciation is heaviest in what are known, in a special sense, as wheat-growing regions—Oregon excepted. In quality, the crop averages eighty-four, or sixteen below sound condition. We should advise our farmers to hold their wheat.

Thru Walla Walla *Spirit of the West* now makes a semi-weekly appearance. It has our heartiest congratulations, and we only wish it appeared oftener.

Is It War?

About two years ago our people were thrown into a state of excitement over the probability of a war with Spain. To-day the same scene is brought upon the carpet, and although the public refuses to get actually warlike, there is no denying that our voters are nervously watching every new turn in the Cuban kaleidoscope. Telegrams of sensational nature are continually running over our wires. At one time war between Spain and the United States was so inevitable that Don Carlos proposed to Alfonso a cessation of hostilities and a union of forces against the Yankees. Our navy yards suddenly became as busy as Babel, and our papers teemed with "war to the knife and gun-powder articles." Then comes the news that Spain has made concessions; that she will allow trial by jury in Cuba, and that she will send a force to that island sufficiently large to quell the insurrection in very short order. To give this latter pledge the semblance of truth, Spain throws several hundred thousand dollars on our markets, for the purchase of provisions for a large army; and spreads the report that she is enlisting men in New York City for the Cuban war. We are then informed that the war cloud has passed away, and in almost the same electric tick we learn that our sugar is dearer by three cents a pound, our coffee by ten cents a pound, our molasses by fifteen cents a gallon, and our cigars by five cents each. "Is it any wonder," the telegram asks, "that our people are growing restive under this indirect tax?" and "How long must we submit to the policy which will not recognize the brave little republic which has been for seven long years knocking at our doors?" Then rumors reach us that Grant in his message will make a most decided stand in regard to Cuban matters, and will insist upon the speedy overthrow of the insurrectionists, or enforce the alternative, recognition and war. Following immediately after this, comes the announcement, that if in his message, the President does not take positive grounds, the Democratic Congress will immediately propose and pass resolutions of recognition. In all this smoke is there any fire—will we have war?

Alaska.

The following mention of Lafayette Lane and Alaska we take from the *Virginia City Chronicle*:

It is stated by an Eastern contemporary that Mr. Lane, the newly-elected Congressman from Oregon, is collecting material for an expose of the condition of affairs in Alaska under the auspices of the Alaska Commercial Company and the military there. This is good news. The Alaska Commercial Company is the worst monopoly that has ever disgraced the country. It has for years cloaked Alaska to private enterprise, and consequently to immigration. The native population have been reduced under its sway to a condition of poverty and degradation positively frightful. Mr. Lane will have no light task before him if he persists in his purpose of making a full exposure of this shameful corporation. He may expect bribery, intimidation and abuse to face him at every turn. Not a few newspapers of good standing will open their batteries of misrepresentation and vilification. Every journalist (the conductors of the *Daily Examiner* excepted), in San Francisco knows that nothing unfavorable to the Company will be printed by the newspapers there, even as a matter of news. Intelligent and trustworthy persons, time and time again, have come from Alaska with accounts of the rascality of the Company and have found it quite impossible to have their matter printed. Money has not been spared in any quarter from which danger is to be apprehended, and if Mr. Lane is not a man of extraordinary honesty and determination, money or fear will silence him as it has done hundreds of others. We hope for a different result. So far Alaska has been worse than worthless to us, and all because of the outrageous privileges which have been granted to this Company and grossly abused by it.

Tricks of Trade.

So many "will-o'-the-wisps" have flitted across the political stage of late, that those not acquainted with the chicanery of great parties have become oftentimes led astray, and perhaps, even, oftentimes lost. Like the horrible kites used by the early defenders of the "celestial empire," these tricks are intended only to frighten—being nothings, children's bugbears, and powerless to do actual injury, or create the slightest commotion in the minds of cool, practical men. At one time it is war with Spain, and the recognition of Cuba; at another, a war with Mexico and the accession of all her northern states; then the neck of Mormonism is threatened; and then the cry is "charge the light brigade on St. Peter's, God save our public schools!" Can reasonable beings be caught by such clap-trap? Can men of sense be dismayed by such empty inventions?

Hon. Ben Simpson has started for Washington, in which city he will spend the greater part of the winter.

The Independent Voter.

Undeniably the independent voter is a power in the land. He has up to the shrewdest calculations, has brought defeat where victory was expected, and has compelled attention to himself as an element certain to appear in future elections. It is evident that large bodies of citizens have become dissatisfied with party management, or distrustful of it, and are supposed to judge of questions and candidates by their merits. Cases in point are the recent elections in Ohio and New York compared with the immediately previous elections held in those States. As a means of exercising a wholesome influence upon public affairs, nothing could be better than an increase of the non-partisan vote. The *Evening Post* says the action of public opinion on government is in our country less than it ought to be, and is only felt in an intermittent fashion at elections. One reason why the intelligent and educated classes are, with us, so indifferent to politics is the powerlessness to effect the changes which they consider important to the general welfare. This class, however, holds, as it were, the balance of power, and that party which nominates the best, men is always sure of its solid vote and victory. The independent voter (not the Independent party, we know not such party), acts in the deliberation of politics like a censor, and in the struggles of parties as a reinforcement.

The growth of these voters is an unmixing blessing. They limit party power and enforce their demands.

It is a gain to the country that the questions now before it are such as require the exercise of the higher qualities of intelligence and judgment. We have done with emotional politics and have entered upon the politics of business.

The recent correspondence between Wendell Phillips and Carl Schurz is an apt illustration of the change in the times. No one has done greater service to the cause of human rights in former years than Mr. Phillips, but it is obvious that he is out of his element in trying to deal with the questions now before the country. Slavery was a large mark to hit; to bring it down required forcible means than skillful blows. The questions which confront us to-day require for their management the highest qualities of wisdom and statesmanship. They must, as all great questions do, educate the men who will at last dispose of them.

The independent voter has every reason to be hopeful. He has compelled a recognition of himself, and hereafter both parties will need to take him into their account.

The Pacific's Debt.

After a great amount of testimony, and three hours deliberation, the jury holding inquests at Victoria brought in the following verdicts concerning the deaths of Thomas J. Farrell, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Kellar, Mr. Vining and an unknown man.

Victoria, Nov. 23.—After three hours deliberation, the jury returned the following:

That the body is that of Thomas J. Farrell; that said Thomas J. Farrell came to his death by drowning; that said Thomas J. Farrell was a passenger on board the American Steamship Pacific, which sailed from Victoria, B. C., for San Francisco, on the 4th of November, 1877; that said steamship Pacific sank after a collision with the American ship Orpheus, off Capeattery, on the night of the 4th of November, 1877; that the Pacific struck the Orpheus on the starboard side with her stem, a very light blow, the shock of which should not have damaged the Pacific, if a sound and substantial vessel; that the collision between the Pacific and the Orpheus was caused by the Orpheus not keeping the Pacific's light on the port bow, as when first seen; but putting the helm hard to starboard and unjustifiably crossing the Pacific's bow; that the watch on the deck of the Pacific, at the time of the collision, was not sufficient in number to keep a proper lookout, the said watch consisting only of three men, namely: one at the wheel, one supposed to be on the lookout, and the third mate, a young man of doubtful experience.

The Pacific had about 238 persons on board at the time of the collision; that the Pacific had five boats, whose carrying capacity did not exceed 160 persons; that the boats were not and could not be lowered by the undisciplined and insufficient crew; that the captain of the Orpheus sailed away after the collision, and did not remain by the Pacific to ascertain the amount of damage she had sustained. The jury on the inquiry into the death of Mr. Sullivan, after a few moments consultation, were satisfied with the evidence already in, and returned a verdict of found drowned. The gentlemen who formed this latter jury were those engaged in the protracted inquisition, the report of which is already published.

The jury sitting on the bodies of Mrs. Kellar, Mr. Vining and another man, name unknown, after an hour's deliberation, eventually agreed on a verdict, also of found drowned. Mr. Plummer, who almost throughout disagreed with the views of the remaining five jurors, at length gave in on condition that he be allowed to assist in drawing up a representation to the Dominion government in respect of the late wreck.

Superintendent Kelley, of the Portland Company's quartz ledge in Josephine county, reports 4,000 tons of pay ore in sight, which is expected to pay \$200,000 upwards to the ton. The mill put up on Allouish cruses about 10 tons per day.

The Governor has issued an official proclamation of the late election.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
New York, Nov. 17, 1878.
As week by week rolls by, the same long, sad list of crimes presented in the newspapers repeats itself with mournful and monotonous regularity. Petit larceny, assault, mayhem, robbery, arson, burglary, murder! Day by day, week by week, month by month, and year by year, the dreadful records of sin accumulate, with unfeeling and awful regularity, and are set out in tables and columns of figures by statisticians, and are arrayed to support this or that side of a theory by a Buckle or a Stuart Mill. Meanwhile the world pays the policeman and grumbles because it is taxed therefor, buys a burglar alarm and a revolver, and goes to bed oblivious of danger. The ordinary and common crimes happen with such uniformity, so many murders, so many burglaries, so many thefts each week, as to point almost irresistibly to the existence of an inevitable "caw" of crime. Once in a while, however, comes a criminal occurrence attended with such unusual and bizarre accessories as to startle and enchain the community, as, for instance, the horrible tragedy recited in my last letter.

Much pleasanter to think of is the friendly contest for the prizes offered by that wealthy and high-minded Spaniard, Signor Don Arturo de Marcecastro, of \$1,000 and \$500 each for the two best essays on the question, "In what way ought an international assembly to be constituted for the formation of a Code of International Law, and what ought to be the leading principles on which such a code should be formed?" The money was entrusted to the Social Science Association which published the offer in the different countries of Europe and America. The essays were to be sent in at the option of the writers in English, French or German. Twenty-nine essays were handed in, and at the congress lately held at Brighton, England, the result of the competition, which must be highly satisfactory to Americans in general and New Yorkers in particular, was announced. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Abram Pilling Sprague of New York, and the second to M. Paul Lacombe, an advocate of the French bar. The position of the profession in New York has always been a proud and distinguished one. Kent, the modern Blackstone, Story, the founder of American Equity Jurisprudence, Nelson, keeping the crime spotlessly pure for fifty years, have sat upon the bench; and at its bar have pleaded and do plead the voices of Hamilton, Burr, Brady, O'Connor, Everts and Field. Foremost among the advocates of an international tribunal of Justice, has been the last named gentleman, who, by his great constructive ability (as shown by the Code, a child of his own creation) and comprehensive legal knowledge, is peculiarly fitted to lead in the movement to establish such a Court. Not a vain dreamer, he does not hope for the establishment of universal peace and entire abolition of war—an impossible state of things, so long as human nature continues to be human nature. He nevertheless perceives more clearly than most people, the valuable influence of public opinion, especially when guided by a recognized authority, such as an international bench of arbitration would be.

The occupation of the world now-a-days is commerce, and commerce always takes the cheapest way of settling a difference of opinion, even if a slice of humble pie has to be eaten with such a settlement; and it would indeed be a very expensive arbitration indeed that could prove as costly as the smallest war, and the arbitrators must be very wicked and blind who could not render a decision more satisfactory to the contending parties than a resort to arms. The steamboat, railroad and telegraph have bound the world so closely together that no longer can the condition of one nation be a matter of indifference to another. The Cuban insurrection unsettled the London stock market, and the failure of a contractor in Russia last week, heightened the money market in New York. But, as the able President of the Congress, Lord Aberdeen, said, "Nations will not be secure when, by universal opinion, the moral greatness of a Washington is set above the intellectual superiority of a Napoleon."

The work on the East River bridge thus far has cost \$5,800,000; it is estimated that \$10,000,000 more will have to be raised. This done, the bridge will probably be completed by July, 1879. The expenditure for labor and material averages about \$78,000 per month. The tower on the Brooklyn side was finished two months ago. On the New York tower work will be suspended on December 1, for the winter; but it is stated that the structure will be completed and everything made ready for the New York anchorage will be undertaken in May next.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1878.
I feel almost ashamed to say that since my last letter I have not been within a mile of the Centennial grounds,—business and bad weather may excuse. The Delaware is beginning to freeze, so the oyster schooners will be delayed, and a stringency in the bivalve market the result. It may not be uninteresting to those of your readers who "got religion" during Mr. Hammond's visit to your town, to know that that very assiduous toiler in the Lord's vineyard has commenced a kind of opposition revival meeting to the heavy weights, Mooly and Sankey, in this city. He still prances around on his old cayuse and makes converts by the score. I learn from the best of authority that the Centennial finance board is absolutely "hard up" for a half million dollars more, and unless it is suddenly forthcoming, there will be a very serious "hitch." It is proposed to have a syndicate of bankers to concoct a plan of obtaining this needed amount.

Speaking of the Centennial, a centennial celebration was held at Canonsburg, in this State, on the 3d of November, in commemoration of the first visit to Western Pennsylvania of a minister of the now, United Presbyterian Church. This was the Rev. Mathias Henderson, who crossed the Alleghenies in 1775. At a meeting of the Presbyterian Synod, in this city, an unusual interest was taken in the elders' meetings. In these, measures were discussed for the reviving of the influence of the eldership, and bringing into activity its prerogatives and duties.

At the Academy of Sciences, subjects of much importance to scientific men have been discussed during the last week. Prof. Alexander's discourse on the evidences of atmosphere on the planets of Venus and Mercury attracted the close attention of astronomers, who also found matter to their taste in Prof. Holden's paper on the annular nebula of Lyra. Prof. Pampelly read one of his Harvard lectures on the influence of marine life and currents in the formation of metalliferous deposits. His description of the vast forests under the sea, filled with multiform animal life, and making, by their decomposition, strata of rocks, was as interesting to one unfamiliar with science as to a learned geologist. Professor Rogers brought up the question of reform in chemical terminology, and pointed out the contractions, incompatibilities and absurdities that arise from the present system of nomenclature. Not desiring to make my letter entirely scientific, I will close this topic with a description of Prof. Rogers' discovery concerning the celebrated California geysers. He said that those who visited the geysers and imagined that the curious manifestation of jets of steam and pools of boiling water was caused by the proximity of the great interior furnaces and caldrons of the earth, are sadly mistaken; for the phenomena are caused by the chemical action on the surface. The heat is caused by action of air and water upon the iron pyrites, generating oxide of iron and sulphuric acid, which readily form sulphate of iron. The geysers therefore exhibit no great geological phenomenon, as many have supposed, but result solely from the action of superficial chemistry.

As Christmas is drawing near, all our shop windows have put on their holiday attire. Our jewelry shops are ablaze with silverware and diamonds. "Stoughton."

I. O. G. T.

Mr. Levi Leland has just returned from a lecturing tour through British Columbia. Judging from the many complimentary notices given him by our northern exchanges, he has met with even more than his usual success in advancing the interests of the cause to which his life is devoted. The following address was presented him at a Good Templars entertainment at Victoria last week:

To Levi Leland, Esq., Grand Lecturer of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Washington Territory and the Province of British Columbia.

Dear Sir,—Learning that you are about to leave this Province, we, the Good Templars of Victoria, on behalf of ourselves and the sister lodges in our Province, wish to express to you our thanks and esteem for the great energy and zeal you have manifested while with us in the advocacy of true temperance, and the advancement of our Order.

We refer with great pleasure to your having organized ten lodges of Good Templars in this Province, thereby enabling us to apply to the R. W. Grand Lodge for a charter to establish a Grand Lodge in this Province.

We therefore earnestly recommend you to the brethren of the Order wherever your lot may be placed, and to friends of temperance in general.

Wishing you every temporal blessing in this life, and hoping that if we never meet again in this world, we may meet you and many of your converts in Heaven, there to join in endless praise to the name of our Redeemer.

Mrs. Briggs and her son David, of Jacksonville, have been sentenced to the penitentiary for the murder of John DeLamatter.

A most interesting investigation is going on in San Francisco as to the causes of the Pacific disaster.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

New York, Nov. 24.—There is little doubt the President has determined to remove Gov. Dunn of Arizona on account of the position assumed by the latter in public speeches on the common school fund. Dunn's advocacy of allotment to Catholics of a share of the fund for their own control, puts him in opposition to Grant's Iowa speech.

St. Louis, Nov. 25.—It is stated on good authority that a ring of speculators has been systematically defrauding the Potawatomi Indians, who until recently occupied a reservation near Topeka, Kan. The principal charges are that certain members of the tribe living in Indian Territory were represented as being dead, and their estates were administered upon and the proceeds pocketed by the ring. The amount realized by the scheme is estimated at \$20,000.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.—The following telegram, which speaks for itself, was received here this afternoon:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1878.
D. P. Dyer, U. S. District Attorney, St. Louis, Mo., to the morning papers that in the course of the trial of Wm. A. Avery yesterday, a witness mentioned a rumor that I was interested in a distillery or liquor house at Louisville, Ky. Substantially the same rumor was circulated in St. Louis by the corrupt officials and distillers, their confederates and friends last spring, obviously for the purpose of breaking up the force of the proceedings against them. So long as the matter rested in a mere street rumor or in the columns of newspapers, I could not be brought before a court and jury and subjected to the most rigid examination. The statement is absolutely and unqualifiedly false, so far as it affects me; but I do not desire to allow the matter to rest upon a mere denial. I beg to request the request of the grand jury be granted, that those frauds on the government be brought to the very bottom; that every ramifications of the ring shall be followed in every part from beginning to end; and that no one having connection with, or guilty knowledge of its operations, shall be permitted to escape. So far as this department is concerned, I ask that every allegation against any officer of it, from its head to its humblest employe, be thoroughly investigated and vigorously prosecuted, if any ground exists for complaint. I beg this to the President, who repeats his injunction: "Let no guilty man escape." (Signed) B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary of the Treasury.

New Haven, Nov. 27.—Gov. Ingersoll, to the effect that he will resign his office as U. S. Senator, in place of O. S. Ferry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—J. J. Saville, agent of the Red Cloud Agency, having telegraphed for delinquent instructions as to his course in the case of the Indians refusing to give up the young member of the band who, without provocation, shot at Bosler, who was bringing in a herd of cattle, Commissioner Smith has sent the following reply: "The Indians must surrender the guilty party. If the military will assist by your own rations until the surrender is made."

Gen. Jos. R. Hawley, president of the U. S. Centennial commission, has sent each member of Congress a letter, together with a pamphlet and circular, indicating the condition and progress of the work, and inviting them to visit Philadelphia and the Centennial grounds at their earliest convenience.

Secretary Chandler yesterday struck out from the bill of an attorney for one of the Indian tribes an item making a charge for legislative expenses. It found its way into an endorsement that such services are considered illegal and immoral, and would not hereafter be allowed. Hitherto large allowances have been made to the Indian tribes for such services.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Two men named Root and Schacht have committed \$10,000 worth of burglaries here within a month. They are in jail.

New York, Nov. 28.—Samuel Wood, of this city, proposes establishing a college in this city and to endow it with \$5,000,000.

Boston, Nov. 29.—An estimate of the loss by the burning factory of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. at Malden, to-day placed the amount at \$600,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The P. O. Department today issued a circular to postmasters, informing them and the public that on and after January 1, 1879, the single rate of letter postage between the United States and Japan, by direct service via San Francisco, will be reduced from 15 cents to 12 cents per hundred, or fraction thereof; prepayment obligatory.

The commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report, says the reports of Indian supplies by agents convey an unfavorable impression of a year of advance in the civilization of Indians. The testimony is almost uniform, that civilization is not only entirely practicable but fairly under way. Forty-two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight Indians are self-supporting. Their corn last year was over 2,000,000 bushels; potatoes and vegetables, 421,000 bushels; fields under cultivation, 323,000 acres, a larger area by 7,000 acres than ever before. They report nearly 200,000 acres more than in 1871. Nearly 10,000 more Indian families live in houses than five years ago. The commissioner expresses the opinion that a general Indian war will never occur in the United States. In reference to the Black Hills, he recommends that legislation be sought from Congress offering a fair and full equivalent for the country lying between the north and south forks of the Cheyenne, in Dakota, the equivalent to be offered the Sioux as helpless wards of the government for the Black Hills, to be found by estimating what 300 square miles of gold fields are worth to the United States, and what 300 square miles of timber, agricultural and grazing land are worth to them. He says the need of the Indian territory is a govern-

ment simple in form, and suggests a government like that provided for the territory of the U. S. northwest of the Ohio river previous to the organization of the general assembly would be best for the territory at present. He recommends the matter be brought before Congress and opposed by the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department, but recommends the purchase, inspection and transportation of goods and supplies for subsistence be done by government. He makes note in the highest terms of the aid afforded by different religious bodies of the country and earnestly hopes that Congress will remove the difficulties which heretofore have been experienced in procuring the enactment of laws and necessary appropriations for the training and education of Indians. None but the wisest and best should be appointed agents, and presses the hope that government will still be inclined to call on religious bodies of the country to name the men. It is not expected the deficiency this year will rise over \$200,000. The cost of maintaining all Indian lands, but the wilds, will steadily decrease from this time. As they cease to be a burden, it is not improbable such additional expenses will be required in bringing the wilder tribes into the beginning of civilization as will make the totals of supplies for three or four years to come, less than for the last three years, and perhaps greater.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The wind blew 160 miles an hour on Mount Washington this afternoon. This is the highest velocity ever recorded.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—All the available iron in the Department is consigned to be taken on the company in a few days. The Mediterranean squadron has been ordered home. The torpedo corps is engaged preparing torpedoes. All men of war on the Atlantic coast, north of New Orleans, have been ordered to rendezvous at Norfolk. Every movement of the Navy Department is conducted with the strictest secrecy.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 1.—The death of B. P. Avery, Minister to China formerly of the editorial corps of the Bulletin is announced.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 30.—The activity in the Navy Department requires extra force to be taken on the company. The United States steamer Marion goes into commission in a few days.

New York, Nov. 30.—Orders have been received at the Brooklyn navy yard to place ten more monitors in commission at the various naval rendezvous throughout the country. The United States steamer Marion goes into commission in a few days.

It is reported that Government used the cable wires for some hours in the transmission of dispatches to the Secretary Fish and Mr. Cushing. A rumor is current that Sprin has resigned against the United States permitting the sale of Cuban bonds in this country, claiming that their issue is in violation of treaty obligations.

Information has been received from the Rio Grande to the effect that the troubles along that river, growing out of cattle raids by Mexicans, are as bad as ever.

Mazono, Pa., Nov. 30.—The Delaware river is frozen over.

Boston, Nov. 30.—Unprecedentedly cold weather is reported throughout New England.

New York, Nov. 30.—Gold is higher on account of rumors of war with Spain.

Navigation on the Hudson river, around Albany, has ceased on account of ice.

TERRITORIAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Washington *Standard* man is jubilant over having celebrated the sixteenth birthday of that paper.

The ship Orpheus has been sold at public auction for \$355.

A man named Francisco Salvador was fatally injured, by being caught in the machinery, in the Port Hudson mill on the 6th ult.

Small pox is raging among the Indians of Vancouver Island.

Snow is from six inches to a foot deep on the Palouse.

The Port Madison herring fishery is catching 200 barrels of fish daily.

The wreck of the *Sunshine* (Sunbeam) has been visited, where she lies on the beach just north of Unity. The only freight remaining was about 40 or 50 tons of what appeared to be a building, for a vessel now building at Coos Bay. The vessel cost \$28,000.

The grangers are building an extensive brick mill at Camas Prairie near Mt. Idaho.

There is no saloon in Whitman county.

Utah has shipped nearly 25 tons dried peaches to the East since the 1st of October.

Mr. Chisurn is said to have eighty thousand head of cattle on his ranch near Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

Judge Hollister is making it very tropical for the Idaho Mormons.

Everything is just as white as snow around Cofax, W. T.

Last week Walla Walla had a slight shock of earthquakes.

Ten Iowa families will settle next spring in Clarke county, W. T.

Seattle's demand for gas is greater than the supply.

In some parts of Chehalis county it will take 200 a mile to clear the roads of fallen timber.

Burglars are very busy at Seattle.

According to the biennial report of the Territorial auditor, there are in Thurston county, W. T., found to be 400 dwellings, 392 families, 2,268 white inhabitants and 90 colored, 308 persons of foreign birth, 781 married, 180 single, 50 attending school within the year, 386 who cannot read, 562 who cannot write, 692 United States citizens. Total population, 2,358.

Idaho fears that Brigham Young will try to Mormonize it.

Salmon are in Mill creek near Walla Walla.

Montana saloon keepers say it is so cold there that they have to cut their whiskey into hunks.

The Trinidad "sports" amuse themselves by making a target of their night watchman.

It took 154 yoke of oxen to haul the Ute Indian agency supplies through the mountains at Manitou,