

# THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, DEC. 24, 1874.

## Christmas.

The fact that Christmas comes but once a year—to use a hibernicism—is an every day affair; but the Christmas that we are now called upon to celebrate is fraught with more than ordinary importance, for it carries with it the echoes of a country's Christmas holiday rejoicings in America, and commemorates its hundredth observance by the American people, as a distinct and independent race. It is true the Declaration of Independence had not been signed—that we had not formerly pronounced ourselves free of England one hundred years ago this Christmas, but then the first blow in Liberty's holy cause had been struck, and the Christmas celebration by Americans in 1775 was under arms and around the watch fires of the camp.

Boys like to date everything from the Christmas on which they got severe pains by over-stuffing, or from the Christmas when their Uncles John donated the sweet-toned drum, or from the Christmas when Grandmother was with them, or something of that kind, but we want them to recollect this 25th day of December for no such trivial reason, but to make it a guide post in their memories as the hundredth time that Christ's nativity has been celebrated by America as a nation, and by the people as a race inimicable to tyranny, and as defenders of liberty and right. Let us hope that when good St. Nicholas comes to our home hearths, he will not forget our nation at large, and that like good children who deserve well of his bounty, we may as a republic receive a generous share of his blessings. In his flight through our land may no home be so isolated, no little one so poor as not to know his presence, and may he pause for a moment to say "Well done, America! St. Nicholas is proud of you!" Into the laps of our readers may he empty his cornucopia, and join us in wishing them all a very merry Christmas.

## Our Minister to England.

From recent Eastern papers we discover that our Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James—he of "poker" notoriety—is being brought before the British public in a most disgraceful light. His teaching proud Albion's people the mysteries and charms of "draw," or his scandalous connection with the Emma Mine fraud, sink into nothingness when compared with his malfeasance of office.

Documents have been recently published which show that in July, 1871, Mr. Norman Ward, who was at that time a partner of General Schenck's in the business of manufacturing ordnance, and held a power of attorney from him, entered into a written agreement with John A. Machado to "use his best endeavors to secure the settlement and payment" of a claim of \$850,000 which Machado was urging against the British government. What sort of "endeavors" Ward was supposed to use may be inferred from the stipulation of the contract that if he succeeded "in securing such settlement during the time General Schenck should be Minister of the United States to Great Britain." Ward's compensation should be one third of the award, less certain legal expenses; but if the settlement "should not depend upon the negotiation of Gen. Schenck," or should not be concluded during his ministry, then Ward should get nothing. In plain English, says the New York Tribune, Ward, trading upon the basis of his partnership, and intimacy with the American Minister, proposed to sell the diplomatic services of that high official, taking for his pay one third of all that Schenck could get out of the British government. Of course it was nowhere said that Ward and Schenck were to divide the profits. On that subject Mr. Machado doubtless drew his own conclusions.

Having made this disgraceful contract, what was Mr. Ward's next proceeding? Why, he sent a copy of it to Mr. Schenck, with the necessary papers for the prosecution of the claim. Did Mr. Schenck protest indignantly at such an affront to his honor? Did he refuse to be a party to the bargain? Not at all. He wrote back: "I will see what can be done."

In a scathing article on the same subject, the New York Post closes with, "Is not the least atonement which he can now make to his country for the disgrace which he has inflicted upon it a surrender of his portfolio? and if this is not speedily announced, will a long time be allowed to elapse before the country shall be informed of his recall?"

Lang of Oregon, is the only one from the Pacific coast, besides Luntrell, who has more than one committee position, being assigned to public lands and Indian affairs. Woodburn, of Nevada goes on mining committee. Majority of new members are given one place.

The steamship California arrived at Portland from Sitka on the 20th.

## Clackamas County Roads.

We have before referred to the bad condition of our roads, and although no movement has been made to improve it, the subject has lost none of its importance—though our merchants and others have probably lost a considerable amount of money by the neglect. The fact is, it would redound considerably more to our advantage if we were in debt a little for making good roads, instead of having almost impassable thoroughfares and our city "scrip" worth its face value. If we wish to draw the trade of the surrounding country to this city, we must have good roads. They are of primary importance not only to the trade of this city, but to the farmers themselves. If the roads leading to this city were as good as they ought to be, these little stations and stores would not be taking so much trade from us—to say nothing of Portland. Farmers bringing wheat to our mills could haul almost double the quantity to a load—the advantages from this, direct or indirect, are manifest. The people throughout the county would come to town oftener, and our stores and hotels would have more patronage. There is no interest in this city that would not be materially benefited by the improvement of our roads. This city would be a gainer if every year it was taxed to the amount of \$5,000 for the making and improving of roads to this place. With good roads, fewer wagons would be broken, a man's farm five miles from town would be worth much more with a first-rate macadamized road running straight from it to the city, while city property would be worth much more, and the money spent on our roads would increase its value to the extent of three times the expenditure.

## Third Rate Postage.

The expense which the members of the last Congress made for the law doubling the postage on all third-class mail matter was that it was passed by mistake, the only intention being to double the postage (in accordance with the request of the express companies) on the miscellaneous merchandise which the mails are permitted to carry. The New York Post says that Postmaster Jewell accepts the Congressional view of the matter and recommends that the rate of postage "on transient news papers, periodicals, books, printed matter of all sorts, lithographs, maps, sheet music, photographs and manuscript intended for publication, shall be reduced to one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof." He says nothing about a reduction of the rate on third-class matter.

Public indignation was so strongly manifested against the increased rate of newspaper postage that there is little doubt that a modification of the law, as the Postmaster General suggests, will be one of the first acts of our new Congress. It will be well also for that body to consider carefully the propriety of a reduction of the rates for all third-class matter. The cheap rates on miscellaneous merchandise were a great convenience, especially to places in the country where they have no express offices; and if the increased charges are to be retained, it ought to be made manifest that it is done in the interest of the Postoffice Department, and not merely to please the express companies. Mr. Jewell's recommendation that the rates for the transmission of manuscript shall be fixed so as distinctly to include all manuscript designed for publication ought to have been long ago adopted. The postoffice ruling that the law covers only the manuscript of books has rendered it practically inoperative, and it is safe to say that a book manuscript is rarely entrusted to the mails.

## The New Governor of Idaho.

The appointment of the Hon. D. P. Thompson as Governor of the Territory of Idaho is one of the most judicious selections that could have been made throughout the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Thompson came to Oregon a poor boy, working at one time as a blacksmith "helper" but owing to pushing energy and native intellect he soon showed himself a man whom fate had formed for a leader. Passing rapidly through the rudimentary branches, he became one of the best surveyors of the State. He has figured conspicuously as a Senator in our Legislature, and while among us, may be said to have been one of the leading Republican politicians of the State. People in this vicinity will long remember Mr. Thompson as a leader in all public enterprises, and for the impetuosity with which he subscribed his means and time. Plain and practical, he is to this day looked upon as one of the finest business men of our State.

Like Senator Cameron, "he is friend to a friend till death, and a foe to a foe till the crack of doom." Modest and unassuming himself, he allows no false pride, or supercilious air of superiority, to prevent him from grasping the hand of an old acquaintance, no matter how dejected or poverty stricken he may be. A man of "iron nerve and steel determination," of sagacity—and as Senator Jones says of himself—"possessed of a sufficiency of this world's goods to be above the possibility of a bribe"—we look upon him as eminently "the right man in the right place"—and may he long keep the place.

## PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1875. This letter I intend to make as thoroughly centennial (not that my information will be one hundred years old) as robberies from newspapers on that all-absorbing subject will permit. Bear in mind that I claim no originality in this communication, unless it be the laziness which will not allow of my crediting the sources of my information.

First then in my mind comes "woman lovely woman." In order to obtain a definite idea of the charitable institutions carried on by women, photographs of these institutions, with a short account of the same, are respectfully solicited from the women conducting such institutions in foreign countries as well as in America. An addition to the building will be prepared for educational purposes; the Kindergarten, object teaching any other branches of education for which women are specially adapted will be exhibited at the Centennial.

The committee announced with great gratification that, beside providing for the erection of their own department, contributions have been received from the women of the country to the funds of the general exhibition amounting to ninety-five thousand one hundred and forty dollars (\$95,140).

The exhibition will be opened on May 10, 1876, and remain open every day, except Sunday, until Nov. 10. The articles to be exhibited have been classified in seven departments, which, for the most part will be located in appropriate buildings, whose several areas are as follows:

The departments of Mining, Metallurgy, Manufactures, Education, and Science, cover 21.47 acres; the Art Gallery covers 1.5 acres; Machinery building, 14 acres; Agricultural building, 19 acres; Horticultural building, 1.5, making a total of 48.47 acres.

Every day strangers arrive from all parts of the country, and marvel at the unexpected immensity of the preparations. The exhibition grounds not counting the stockyards and farm, occupy 293 acres, ten acres more than were covered by the Vienna exhibition. Fifty acres are occupied by buildings, and the total area to be placed under cover is more than seventy-five acres. The amount of space occupied by the buildings of the Vienna exhibition, including all the covered courts, was only 56 1/2 acres and the exhibition buildings at Paris in 1867 covered but 31 acres. The main exhibition building in Fairmount Park alone covers twenty acres, and this and Machinery Hall (the two being connected with a covered way, and thus forming practically one building) are together three-quarters of a mile in length. The length of the aisles in the six larger buildings alone will amount to thirty-six miles, and the aisles of all the smaller buildings, which are to be more than one hundred and fifty in number will bring the total up to fifty miles, so that, since the goods will of course be arranged along both sides of the aisles, one hundred miles of walking will be necessary for a review of the entire exhibition. These figures indicate that the American exhibition will not, in point of magnitude at least fall behind either of its European predecessors.

The American art display will be more than twice as large as that of any other country, and, since by a recent action of the Advisory committee it has been decided that the display should be made to cover the entire centennial, space to include the works of our earlier artists, it may be fair to assume that our youthful school of art need not be ashamed in the company of its elder European sisters. Our most formidable rival, unless it be Italy, which is not yet heard from, will be Austria; Germany stands next; then England, France, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, Brazil and Egypt. That Egypt should be on this list at all is a matter of surprise, since the graphic arts are not encouraged by the religion of the Koran.

It is fortunate that the Agricultural Building was not begun as early as the other buildings, as it was thereby saved from the patchwork to which, on account of the unexpected great demand for space, most of the others have been subjected. The representation in this department is as follows:

	Sq. Feet.
United States	100,000
Great Britain	20,000
Nether lands	4,000
Germany	2,000
Sweden and Norway	2,000
France	10,000
Brazil	6,000
Austria	2,338

Spain has spoken for 30,000 feet but may not be able to occupy all of it.

The exhibition of agricultural implements and machinery will be one of particularly great interest, will occupy three-fifths of the entire space. A farm of forty-six acres, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, about seventeen miles from the city has been leased, on which a practical trial of agricultural machinery will be made.

For the live stock exhibition the stockyards of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad have been secured, and will be thoroughly renovated and provided with a half mile race track. The display of live stock will take place during the months of September and October. Stock will be divided into a number of classes, of which the following may be mentioned as follows: Horses, mules and asses will be on exhibition from September 1st to 15th, horned cattle of all varieties from September 20th to October 5th, sheep, swine and

goats from October 10th to 25th. Poultry will be exhibited from October 25th to November 10th, and a bench show of dogs will take place between October 10th and 25th.

Our city is already as deeply stirred by the influences of the revival movement as was Brooklyn in the first week of the efforts of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. The methods followed are substantially the same, and the result is that the crowded audiences are in attendance at the meetings are equally remarkable. The clergy of Philadelphia join in the work more generally than was anticipated, and its permanent value to the community will thus be secured when the evangelists seek other fields.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE. Dec. 20.—The following resolution offered by Senator Edmunds, was adopted:

Resolved, That Thos. W. Ferry, Senator from the State of Michigan, be President of the Senate until July 7th, 1876, and until a fresh appointment shall be made.

Morrill submitted a resolution that the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting, by bill or otherwise, some measure to increase the efficiency of the service of steamboat inspectors. He said if accounts in the newspapers of loss of life on the Pacific coast are true, something should be done to improve the service. The resolution was agreed to.

The chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution of Morton to authorize the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the late election in Mississippi.

Hitchcock introduced a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior department to the War department. Referred.

Bonwell introduced a bill to increase the officers of the navy and to promote the maritime interests of the United States. Ordered to be printed and lie upon the table.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, Jan. 5th, 1876.

## HOUSE.

Starkweather presented a petition against appropriations for the distribution of seeds through the Agricultural Bureau.

The Speaker alluded to the necessity of having a committee on enrolled bills that might pass Congress before the holiday recess, appointed Harris such committee.

Bills introduced and referred as follows:

By Rankin—For the construction of public buildings in Kansas City, Missouri. Adopted.

By Slemmons—To repeal the tax on tea and tobacco; also resolutions calling on the Attorney-General for information as to the number of prisoners held by authority of the United States Government in different State prisons, with annual expense thereof. Adopted.

By Conger—For the better protection of emigrants and to prevent the importation of criminals.

By Durand—To enable certain soldiers and sailors to perfect title to homesteads under the homestead law without entry, occupation or improvement.

By Rusk—For all pensions on account of death from wounds, or disease, received in service, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge.

Page of California presented a resolution that the people be allowed to elect the successor of Henry Wilson, deceased. Laughed at, and voted down.

By Durnell—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount due the State of Minnesota for suppressing Indian hostilities.

By Kidder—To establish the Territory of Pembina.

By Piper—To relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco.

By Durnell—To regulate the survey and sale of timbered lands of the United States.

By Elkins—For the erection of public buildings at Santa Fe, and for the expenses of the military forces during the rebellion; also for the payment of New Mexico's volunteers in the Mexican war, and for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and to release Fort Butler military reservation.

By Jacobs (W. T.)—For additional land offices in the Territory.

By Patterson—For an appropriation for a constitutional convention in the Territory.

By Stevens—For the improvement of the navigation of the Colorado river; also a Proviso to the act for the military reservation of Fort Laramie.

Adjourned until the 20th.

Dec. 20.—There was a much larger attendance of members to-day than expected, owing to the holiday adjournment being fixed for to-day, and that the only business is listening to announcements from the Speaker. The journal of Friday last having been read and some executive communications being laid before the House, the Speaker announced the standing committees.

Immediately after the announcement of the committees the House adjourned until Wednesday, 5th day of January, 1876.

It becomes our painful duty to announce to the Oregon City holders of Peruvian bonds, that the long-looked-for repudiation of its vouchers by that gramo-producing country has taken place. And Christmas so near, too!

Dilworthy Carey, of Jackson county, was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years last week by Judge Prim, on a plea of guilty to an indictment for larceny.

CHILDREN'S SOCIABLE.—The children of the Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational Sunday Schools will meet at Pope's Hall on Christmas eve. Parents and teachers will be present, a treat of sweetmeats will be served and a general merry time for the little folks is anticipated.

NEW COMER.—The wife of Mr. Ed. Hatch has presented him with a fine daughter as a Christmas present.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 17.—Advices from the mines at Julian are encouraging. Helvetic is working seven men, running stamps night and day on first class ore. Ready Relief running steadily on \$30 rock. Tom Scott mine is now down to 150 foot level. Twenty feet from the shaft they have a ledge of rich quartz—30 inches thick. The gold mines of Julian can no longer be considered otherwise than permanent and of great value.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 18.—Ex-Governor Brown has been appointed Vice President of the Texas Pacific Railroad and has accepted.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—About 5 o'clock this morning the U. S. express train, the St. Louis Kansas City and Northern train, due at 6:15 A. M., was entered between Ferguson and Jennings, some 10 or 12 miles from here. The messenger, Chas. Kinkaid, was thrown into a large package chest and locked up, and the safe robbed of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in money and goods.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—Advices from Fort Clark, Texas, of the 17th, state that the Mexicans crossed the river below San Felipe, and stole 800 head of cattle and 50 horses from Strickland and Slaughter. The citizens are raising companies and threaten to cross the river. Great excitement prevails. The citizens of San Felipe to-day called on the military authorities at Fort Clark.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 18.—W. B. Thompson was hung yesterday at Lewisburg for the murder of Mrs. Stover, a widow woman, about 6 months ago. Thompson confessed the crime, but said he did it at the instigation of a son-in-law of the deceased. On the scaffold he was cool and collected, smoking a cigar. Before putting on the black cap he bid good by to the crowd and kissed his hand to the ladies. About 6,000 persons witnessed the execution.

SAN LUIS OBSERO, December 19.—Jose Rodriguez was shot and killed last night by J. Waugh, an officer claiming to be a deputy town marshal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Established, Hay Creek, Wasco county, Oregon, Lafayette Terrell, postmaster; Kellogg, Douglas county, Oregon, Adna Kellogg, postmaster; Olegna, Cowitz county, W. T., S. D., Laughlin, postmaster.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Duncan, Sherman & Co. have been adjudged involuntary bankrupts on a petition signed by over two hundred creditors, whose claims aggregate \$2,166,000.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, to-day, Burback was convicted of conspiring to defraud the revenue and sentenced to eight months imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000 and one-half the cost of the trial.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 20.—The convention to frame a constitution for Colorado, assembled and temporarily organized to-day. The permanent organization will be effected to-morrow. It is reported that the Republicans have a large majority, but give a share of officers to the minority.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The new Pacific Mail iron steamer City of Sydney, sailed to-day for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—The Alton General, Morris, will begin his campaign by a movement for the relief of this place and Hernon, after which he is expected to advance on the Carlist position at Tolosa.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 20.—Nothing new from the border to-day. The World has a letter from Treat station which says: "As near as I can ascertain, we are to have rough times along the line soon. Mexican residents are unable, if willing, to remedy the existing state of affairs. A letter from the Gaskills says they have 15 men up there now and are feeling much easier. There have been two skulking parties around—one of seven and another of four persons. When they found us well fixed they left."

TUCSON, ARIZONA, Dec. 20.—Latest advices from Sonora say that the people of that State are in a very destitute condition. They were prevented from planting grain by the late troubles and the people will have to depend for sustenance during the ensuing year upon scanty crops of pumpkins, beans, etc. The people favor revolution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—There is almost universal dissatisfaction with the Speaker's committee selections, and this discontent is heard in a marked degree by the California delegation. Piper's appointment on the committee on commerce, and Luntrell's on the committee on Pacific Railroads, are acceptable, but Wigginton's on Territories, and Page on Indian affairs, are not considered suitable.

Of the House committee on Pacific railroad, the chairman, Lamar, voted last week against the rules to put Tom Scott's bill on its passage. O'Neill is Scott's Philadelphia representative. Throckmorton left the Texas Pacific Company's service to Congress. Walker is author of an elaborate paper advocating Scott's project. Atkins, Tennessee constituency, expect a connecting branch road.

Senator Mitchell introduced a bill to reimburse the State of Oregon for moneys paid by that State in the suppression of Indian hostilities during the Molave war, in 1872 and 1873. Referred to the committee on military affairs. Also, that for the relief of O. H. Patterson. Referred to committee on claims.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 21.—John F. Taft, gangster, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the revenue, to-day, was sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the State prison a fine of \$2,000 and half the costs of the trial. Philip Weinman, convicted of the same offense, was sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of \$2,000 and half the costs of trial.

GALVESTON, Dec. 21.—Advices from the Texas frontier, say the Comanche and other tribes of Indians are on the war path, and new depredations are feared.

Four persons were recently massacred near Atoka Indian Nation. Two of the bodies were burned beyond recognition.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 21.—The Yale Boat Club has voted to withdraw from the Rowing Association of American Colleges.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 21.—Gov.

Chamberlain has refused to issue the commissions of Whipper and ex-Governor Mosses, obnoxious judges elect.

MAIDEN, Dec. 20.—General Jovelar, minister of war, has been appointed captain-general of Cuba, and, with Caballa, will shortly leave for Cuba. General Quesada will be appointed commander-in-chief of the armies of the north.

Gen. Caballos De Roda, formerly captain-general of Cuba, is dead.

## SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

The British ship John Renzie from Auckland, in full ballast arrived off San Francisco on Nov. 30, and was ordered to Portland. On her way up she was overtaken by a violent storm, lost one of her crew overboard, and was obliged to return in a disabled condition.

Oregon wools continue to be held at prices relatively dearer than fleeces at current rates, hence are not sought after.

Lafayette has "twenty good houses" that "could be rented."

Amateur burglars are operating at the Dalles.

The Astorian says: Day before yesterday a Democrat called to give us an item for the public, but first wanted to hear if we printed "a Democrat paper." On being told that this was not a political paper, neither Democrat or otherwise, but an out-and-out independent journal, working for the good of all, he soured on it and said he would go to Portland. "But there is no Democrat paper there," we mildly suggested. "Then I'll go to Oregon City." "None there my friend." "Then when I'll I go?" he blandly inquired. "Anywhere" was the answer, "they're all down there, and if you meet Mart Brown on the way just inquire of him." We didn't get the item.

Dr. James McBride, an esteemed citizen of Oregon, died at his home in St. Helens on Friday last. He had reached the advanced age of 73 years.

A model for a 1,200 ton registered bark is to be built at Albina.

The Orizaba brought up 125 tons of mail.

Dr. J. C. Hawthorne of the Insane Asylum will set a Christmas dinner for the benefit of the patients.

It is reported concerning the suit between the California Pacific Railroad Company and its German bondholders that compromise papers have been signed, sealed and delivered, and that the terms regarding the payment of the bonds are as they have heretofore been announced by the press. It is further reported that the California Pacific management bind themselves to bring overland travel over this road, to relay the road-bed with steel rails, and to make Vallejo the terminus of the California and Oregon road.

Wasco county horses have got the epizootic bad.

The Monmouth says Mrs. Wilson, the postmistress at the Dalles has resigned.

There are three cases on the docket of the Supreme Court for Yambhill county: Smith et al. vs. Lamson, Nicholas vs. Harker, Esq. vs. Fenton.

Messrs. Miller & Ross, near Knappa, have put into the river since last April 2,200,000 feet of logs.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the members of Pacific Colony, on Hood river.

The Corvallis Democrat says: Our old friend Capt. James Wynant, of San Francisco, called upon us last week on his way to Lapuna Bay to take steps to reopen the oyster trade between that point and San Francisco. He returned on Saturday, and reported excellent success in his enterprise, as the oysters are abundant and never were in a better condition than now.

On the 14th a young man named John Henry Mackin was drowned in the Luckiamute.

The parties to the breach of promise suit in Portland have effected a compromise by being made "one."

Several ice-breakers for the O. S. N. Co.'s boats are being repaired and placed in condition to render service.

A Miss Smith, of Washington Co., has been adjudged insane and committed to the insane asylum.

Last Sunday the steamer Gussie Telfair was taken to Astoria by the Annie Stewart and Shoo Fly, and beached. A thorough examination of the hull will be made.

The house of Dr. Belt of Salem caught fire on Sunday last, and, though the fire was soon extinguished, considerable damage was done. Insured for \$1,500 which will not cover the loss.

In an exchange we find an account of the death by starvation of a man named Farnell, near the Klamath agency. He was on his way to California with one Damm. They encountered deep snows in the mountains, and after wandering for eleven days without food, Farnell became insane, wandered off and died of starvation. Damm made his way to the agency, having subsisted for a considerable time on the carcass of a cayuse which had died by the roadside.

Mr. John Holland is trying to raise the steam steamer Yakima to bring her down to Celilo.

Charles Gall was held to answer the charge of larceny before the grand jury. In default of bail Charley was committed.

A grand masquerade ball was given by the soldiers at Fort Klamath on Thanksgiving night.

This (Thursday) afternoon Barney Bonjelly and William Fox will have a preliminary examination before R. Wilcox, U. S. Commissioner. These parties are now in custody of the marshal, on a charge of robbing the U. S. mails near Boise City, Idaho, on the morning of November 10th. This was the robbery in which Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasury box was stolen, containing about \$8,000.

## CHRISTMAS.

Christmas is coming! the joy-bells are ringing. In every young bosom, all over the land; Christmas is coming! its love-tokens bringing.

Let us prepare for the festival grand, Bright little eyes, round cheeks, corner peeping, Glancing at things they're not wanted to see;

And ears that can hear when their owners are sleeping, Learn all the fruit of the wonderful "tree."

And when all together we joyfully gather, And Santa Claus gladdens the large

Let us remember the love of the Father, Who gave the dear Christ-child, the best gift of all.

Christmas is coming! each bright boy and maiden, Is wild with the fun of the holiday cheer;

Swiftly are passing the hours, joy-laden— Up and be merry! Christmas is here.

El Dorado, Oregon. MARIA LOCKY.

## TERRITORIAL NEWS ITEMS.

A Chinaman named Ah Ping, who was confined in the county jail at Lewiston, committed suicide on the 27th of October by hanging himself to the clasp of his cell door. He was charged with selling whisky to Indians.

Wm. Dondell, an ex-convict, has been arrested for horse stealing near Boise City.

Burk and Ingill, who were convicted at the last term of court for the manslaughter of Lewis Miller, have recently been pardoned by Gov. Ferry.

At Port Townsend, eggs are selling at 72 cents per dozen and potatoes at \$1 per bushel.

The Washington Standard says: A late telegram announces the appointment of D. P. Thompson, Esq. of Oregon, as Governor of Idaho. This is one act of the Administration we can heartily endorse. "Dave" is a man who commands the respect of all who know him.

There was a heavy fall of snow at Silver City, Idaho, last week.

The Walla Walla Spirit says Mr. Dan Gilliam, an industrious teamster, returned last week from a trip to Boise, dangerously poisoned by the imprudent wear of gum boots. His whole body was at one time covered with a solid scab, and his suffering on the road was truly heartrending. At one time his life was in jeopardy, but through the assistance of medical aid from Baker City and the kindness of Joe Wadsworth, a fellow teamster, he was at length enabled to reach this city, and is now fast recovering.

A Salt Lake City telegram of the 21st ult. says: Reynolds, policeman, to-day sentenced by Chief Justice White to four years imprisonment and \$500 fine, was released on \$10,000 bail during appeal to the Supreme Court.

S. W. Brown shipped to Los Angeles last week 7,000 fruit trees all grown in his nursery near Vancouver.

A Failure in Granger Co-operation.

Mr. J. S. Dehman, of Winona, Minn., states agent of the grangers, has been compelled to make an assignment to C. N. Walsfield, of that city, to the benefit of his creditors. The Winona Republican says his embarrassment is to be attributed to the failure of many of the grangers to make their obligations to him. If this is a fact, it shows that some of the grangers have a good deal to learn of the laws of trade, as well as of the rules absolutely necessary to the