THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JAN. 21, 1876

The Proposed Reduction of the Army.

We oppose it on purely home grounds, and call upon the Senators and Representatives of all States west of the Mississippi to take similar action. No matter by whom the bill was introduced into Congress, whether Republican or Democrat, those representing the frontier States must vote—if they truly have the welfare of their districts at heart—in a body against this "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung." We will not call attention to the immense armies maintained in Europe, or to Mexico, with her population of only nine million, and an army within one thousand of being as large as ours; we will not quote from Gen. Sherman's "New England speech," or point out the humiliation of being forced to import foreign officers to drill our raw recruits; we will not use the opinions of those generals who say if we had had a well disciplined army in 1861, the civil war would have ended in a skirmish; we will not call attention to the threatening attitudes of Spain or Mexico, but we will and do take the stand, that our homes are in danger from the Indians, and that as sharers in the privileges of this government, and as contributors to its wealth, we have a right to demand that the army be not reduced, and that our people, stock and homes be defended. It may sound like true statesmanship to those in the secure, uninterested East, to reduce the national expenditures, but when that curtailment is at the expense of the pioneer settler and border man's life, we stamp it as fallacious, demagogic, and inhuman.

Here, in Oregon, we may not be so open to Indian troubles as are our brethren in the Southwest, but we feel confident that were it not for the troops stationed among us, Indian depredations and murders would be of daily occurrence. The Modoc war is yet fresh in the memory of our people, and the Indian insurrection only last month in the Wallowa district was subdued only by the immediate appearance on the ground of several companies of U. S. troops. No, gentlemen of Congress, if you must economize, do it where life and property will not be the sacrifice, and we call upon you in the name of humanity, if not of common sense, to oppose any reduction in the number of our defenders.

Cutting Down Salaries.

Should Congressman Jenks ever feel the need of assistance or want the use of a friend he can look with success to the officers of our army and navy. In his bill for the reduction of the salaries of all executive and legislative officers, he considerately and wisely excepted the country's defenders. Army officers are paid poorly enough as it is—those on this coast particularly, for they get their salaries in greenbacks and buy with gold—and any movement to cut down the pittance now given these deserving men we look upon as no less unjust than disgraceful. We say unjust, because they have devoted their whole lives and energies to the study of the science of war and our country's defence, and are comparatively unfit for other business occupations. We say disgraceful because Congressmen voted themselves—not half so deserving as our army and navy—an increased pay; because the majority of our officers, army and navy, are married—many of them married with the apparent assurance that their incomes would never be decreased, and finally, because our army and navy should be our country's pride, and the officers paid sufficiently to keep up the dignity and respectability of their official stations.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Time, most undoubtedly, works wonders. Six months ago B. H. Bristow was comparatively an unknown man; to-day the eyes of the nation are upon him, and his every act is scrutinized with that anxious care which is the natural consequence of a deep and wide-spread public interest. Had he been content to slip through the round of official duties assigned to the head of the treasury department without stretching the prescribed tether, he would have saved a world of trouble and annoyance, and would have sunk into the same oblivion which has enveloped his predecessors. But by the merest accident, the President in looking about for a successor to nobody-Richardson, found a decided somebody in Bristow. Even Democrats are compelled to admire him, so great is the feeling in his favor; and from a heretofore unknown man he may possibly rise to the eminence of the presidency.

"What does the ENTERPRISE man know about Mrs. Ross?"—*Astorian.*

Vide article headed "Inquisitiveness" in our last issue.

General Beauregard has applied to Congress for the removal of his political disabilities.

Important to Oregon Wheat Growers, Dealers and Shippers.

The Supreme Court of the United States has, by a recent decision, settled an important question of Commercial law, and one which, observes the New York *Shipping List*, has never before in this country been decided by the highest judicial tribunal. The *List* says: "The gist of the decision is, that 'the owner of personal property cannot be divested of his ownership without his consent, except by process of law.' Money and negotiable securities are excepted from the full application of this rule. If this main proposition seems equitably self-evident, a glance at the occasions in respect of which it may be invoked, show that it necessitates greater caution in commercial circles than it has always enforced, and that a bona fide transaction on the part of a purchaser is sometimes an unsafe one under it. The particular case was this: A was a commission merchant and proprietor of an elevator at Oswego, New York, and B was a grain dealer at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. B, upon order of A, but with his own money, bought wheat, drew upon A for the price and sold the drafts to C. The grain was shipped for account of C, care of A's bank, and an invoice sent to A to deliver only on payment of the drafts. A sold the wheat to a bona fide purchaser, and upon suit of C the wheat was by him recovered, the purchaser could have no notice, and could only ascertain by the most careful examination that A was a mere warehouse man, and not a purchaser upon credit and so fully entitled to sell the pass title."

Our Coos Bay Correspondence.

We have received the following correspondence from Coos Bay. We hardly think it is quite as bad there as our corespondent would make out, but publish it as a warning to some of our would-be travelers, who may be dissatisfied with their present homes. We know how it is ourself. It is not to be expected that a person can rush into a new county, and in a few months, perhaps, be a large land owner or a banker. Those days are past when we could "make money hand over fist." It is enough for us in these times, if we can make a comfortable living and lay a little aside for a rainy day. Thinking that this, perhaps, may deter some of our young men from straying off for richer fields, while they have so many opportunities at home, we give it for what it is worth:

EMPIRE CITY, Jan. 4th, 1876.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE—*Sir:* A few notes from Coos county may prove of interest to some few of your readers, especially so to those who contemplate a move in this direction, in the spring. As for the county, you have heard it "lauded to the skies" for a year or so. Well, there is no doubt that it is fully deserving of praise, as far as coal and timber are concerned. Both we have in abundance; but transportation is where the "tug of war" comes in. At the present time there are 11 vessels (10 sailing and 1 steamer) lying here, bar-bound. During the winter, it is nothing unusual to have a whole fleet bar-bound from three to six weeks. Here we are now, waiting for fifteen days, and no immediate prospect of being sea-sick. Another great drawback to the county is the scarcity of capital. In more than one of our coal mines, the miners have not been paid for eight or nine months, with the exception of goods taken out of the company's store, at three or four prices. Those who are lucky enough to get "an order on the city," and are not bar-bound too long, soon emigrate,—if they get the order cashed before, they are in the biggest kind of luck.

The loggers, if they do not accede to the demands of the mill men, have a difficulty of disposing of their logs. There are thousands of dollars worth of logs lying in the bay, in such a position that no one can touch them, all on account of the owners having enough manliness to stand up for their rights. Five or six capitalists are about all that are making money, and, to use a Coos Bay expression, "they run the Bay." If a friend of mine should ask my advice, I should say, stay away, until money is more plentiful; which there was in abundance a few years ago. But still, for a business man, with enough capital to give "long credit," Coos county is good, providing he can get on the inside of the "ring." No doubt the county will be good in time, as it has a great many resources. Coquille Valley is a rich agricultural valley, but there is nothing of it but a narrow strip on each side of the river, and that is nearly all taken up. It only takes about $50 an acre to clear off the myrtle and underbrush. After it is cleared, it is salable at $10 or $15 an acre. According to their accounts, five or six hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre is an average crop.

Coos county, I believe, supports about one hundred saloons, and one church. Rain, mud and cold winds we have in abundance. The much-talked-of railroad from Roseburg to Coos Bay seems to be at a stand-still; and in fact, why should it not be? Why should freight and passengers come this way, and take chances on getting by the Bay in two or three weeks or more? Oh, yes! the five vessels lying outside now, might run up to Portland and send us our freight by rail via Roseburg.

MORE ANON.

From the Santa Barbara *News* we learn that John Nugent, well-known to all old California newspaper men, died recently at the insane asylum in Stockton, Cala. He is said to have been a natural son of George IV. of England by his morganatic-marriage with the Quakeress Mrs. Fitzjames. If this be true, another chapter may be inserted in the celebrated "Memoirs."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury inclosing a report of the superintendent of the U. S. coast survey, showing the progress of the work during the year ending June 30, 1875, accompanied by engraved maps showing the condition of the work on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts. Ordered to be printed.

A bill was introduced by West to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean.

West also introduced a bill to recover from the Central and Union P. R. R. Co. the bonds and coupons issued to them in excess of the amount prescribed by law. There had been issued to the C. P. and U. P. R. R. Cos. over $53,300,000, when the act of Congress specifically provided that no more than $50,000,000 worth of bonds should be given them.

Sargent introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to silver coin. It proposes to make the trade dollar a legal tender at its normal value for amounts not exceeding $20 in any one payment; and silver half dollars legal tender for amounts up to $10.

Kelly from the committee on railroads, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. He asked that the amendments be printed and the bill and the amendments recommitted; so ordered.

Boutwell presented a petition of citizens of Massachusetts, asking for the passage of a law making every member of Congress directly responsible to the electors of his district, the majority of whom, if he does not meet their expectations, or justify their confidence, may at any time recall him, and appoint a successor; referred to Judiciary Committee.

Sherman submitted a concurrent resolution proposing a committee on a unit of money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain. The resolution requests the President to propose a treaty convention between the two countries, to establish the dollar as the money of account in both of them. It is to be represented by a coin formed of standard nine tenths pure, and one tenth copper, or copper and silver alloy. Five of these new dollars are to be equivalent of one pound sterling. Gold coins of various denominations conforming to this standard are to be issued and be legal tender within each country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The following bills were introduced and referred.

By Dorsey, a resolution instructing the committee on postoffices and post roads to inquire and report whether the restoration of the franking privilege would increase the cost of the mail service; and if it is expedient to restore the same; agreed to.

Edmunds submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence held under authority with other governments with regard to the Centennial.

HOUSE.

The Speaker called the States for bills for reference, and the following were referred:

By Joyce, to reframe stamp duties on medicines; also to prevent traffic in spirituous or intoxicating liquors in Centennial buildings or grounds during the exhibition.

By Banks, for the removal of all political disabilities.

By Starkweather, prescribing form of oath for members of Congress.

By Cutler, applying the proceeds of public lands to the support of free schools.

By Packer, resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature in reference to the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the Centennial celebration.

By Townsend, of Pennsylvania, to repeal the act providing for a redistribution of National Bank currency.

By Jenks, to reduce the salaries of all executive and legislative officers of the government, except army and navy officers, under $1,500, 20 per cent., and to fix the salary of the President at $25,000.

By Randall, directing the discontinuance of work on the streets of Washington, and to prevent the further use of certificates by the board of audits.

By Harris, of Virginia, to repeal the act prohibiting the payment of debts due by the United States, except on proof of loyalty.

By O'Brien, proposing the following amendment to the Constitution: Section 1—No state shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no minister or preacher of the Gospel, of any religious creed or denomination, shall hold any office of trust or emolument under the United States or any State; nor shall any religious test be required as qualification for office in any State or under the United States. Section 2—No money received by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, nor for any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect; nor shall any money so raised, nor lands so devoted, be divided between religious sects or denominations; nor shall any minister, or preacher of the Gospel, of any religious creed, or denomination, hold any office in connection with the public schools in any State, or be eligible to any position of trust or emolument in connection with any institution, public or private, in any State, or in the United States, which shall be supported in whole, or in part, from any public fund. Mr. O'Brien said he would offer it as an amendment to Blaine's proposition.

By Hard, to restore to gold and silver their monetary use in the United States from and after January, 1877; and to repeal the act for the resumption to specie payment.

By Morey, for an appropriation of $3,000,000 to repair and rebuild the levees of the Mississippi.

Morrison offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of all the correspondence with reference to the island of Cuba; adopted.

Wood offered a resolution instructing the committee on ways and means to inquire whether the lease of the United States to the Alaska Commercial Co., of the right to take fur seals in Alaska, was made and executed in pursuance of law, and to the best advantage to the United States; also, whether the interests of the United States had been properly protected, and whether the Alaska Commercial Co. has complied with its terms and conditions; adopted.

Hendee introduced a bill for the printing of speeches delivered in Congress in language in which they are delivered; referred.

New introduced a constitutional amendment to limit the presidential term to four years; referred.

The House adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

WASHNGTON, Jan. 18.

Knott, from the judiciary committee, reported a proposed amendment to the constitution as follows; "No person who has held or may hereafter hold the office of President shall ever again be eligible to said office." The amendment was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Frye, on a behalf of a minority of the committee gave notice he would offer a substitute.

Ashe, of North Carolina, from the same committee, gave notice of a bill to amend the revised statute, in relation to naturalization. It provides that declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States may be made before a clerk of court, and such declarations, heretofore made, are declard legal and valid.

By Riddle, providing that half of the duties on imports shall be collected in lawful money; also declaring United States bonds to be payable according to the proper legal construction of the laws under which they were issued.

By Hunter, to fix a legal rate of interest on national money throughout the United States at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent.

By Baker, fixing the pay of members of Congress at $3,600, and no allowances.

By Anderson, fixing the pay of members of Congress at $4,000, with mileage at 10 cents a mile.

By Piper, of California, authorizing the city and county of San Francisco to use a portion of Presidio reservation as a park and highway; also to amend the laws relating to legal tender in silver coin.

By Luttrell, to prevent the naturalization of Chinese Mongolians; also amendatory of the Texas Pacific railroad act.

By Wigginton, relating to preemption claims; also for relief of settlers on certain lands in California.

By Lane, of Oregon, for the improvement of the Yamhill and Willamette rivers; also to adjust, the claims of owners of lands within the Klamath Indian reservation.

By Bennett, of Idaho, for the improvement of Snake river; also for the construction of military and post roads in Idaho; also for capitol buildings in Boise City, Idaho.

By House, of Tennessee, to restore to the pension rolls the names of pensioners, which were struck off for disloyalty.

By Cannon, of Illinois, providing a penalty for mailing obscene matter, and prohibiting lottery circulars from passing through the mails.

By Hartzell, for the payment of a portion of the import duties in legal tender notes.

By Franklin, for a branch mint at Kansas City.

By Wilshire, to establish the judicial district of Oklahoma.

By Oliver, to reduce the interest bearing public debt, and to provide a uniform currency, and limit the amount thereof, and make it equal in value to specie; also to invite a joint convention of all civilized nations for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of weights, measures and coinage, throughout the civilized world.

The House then, at three o'clock, went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Wood in the chair, on the Centennial appropriation bill, and was addressed by Hopkins, chairman of the select committee, who argued in favor of the bill.

A Good Bill.

That was a good move of Senator Boutwell's, to make every member of Congress responsible to his electors, and if he does not come up to their expectations, or is in any way deficient, the majority of them may be allowed to recall him. The passage of this bill would have the tendency to make men work to be deserving the honor of going to Congress, and then to work doubly hard to maintain the good will of their constituents that they might be permitted to remain. It would be of advantage to the public, because it would do away with the nonentities, the genus "dead weights," the "pull-backs" as it were, in the machinery of our Government. Salaries would be only paid to those deserving, and with only proper men in Congress, double work could be affected, and in doubly better fashion.

THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD.—The first number of this new weekly, published at Portland, by Mr. A. Noltner, has been laid on our table. It is a large pretentious sheet, filled with interesting matter, and spiced with those political sentences that its editor knows so well how to infuse into all the productions of his pen. We welcome Mr. Noltner again to the newspaper field, and predict that if he keeps the paper up to the appearance of this number, he will deserve the title he has chosen,—that of Standard bearer to his party in the State.

In S. S. Cox's Legislative Humors, published in Haaper's Monthly for January, the following appears:

"The Indian service is before the Senate, and the local Christian agencies. 'I have met no Christians in Nevada,' said Oregon. 'You did not associate with our best people,' said Nevada."

Now this flash of Nevada's may be considered very good wit in the Senate, but in Oregon it falls about as flat as the Irishman's—"You're a liar, how's that for repartee?"

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Eastern.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The attempt to call a congregational council for the purpose of deciding the question as to the right of Plymouth Church to drop from its list of membership the name of Mrs. Moulton has finally failed.

John Kelly, last night, was rechosen chairman of the executive committee of Tammany Hall.

LARAMIE, Wyoming, Jan. 15.—One hundred ounces of gold and a lot of ore from the famous Centennial mine was sent to the U. S. mint at Denver, and returns have just been received. The gold assays 903 fine in gold and 86 in silver. The quartz assays $46,780 34 per ton in gold, and $271 59 per ton in silver, being a total of $47,051 83 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Jan. 16.—An enthusiastic meeting of the Bowdoin boat club was held on Saturday evening. It was unanimously voted to remain in the association and send a crew to Saratoga at the next regatta.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16.—The wife of the late Ex-President Johnson died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Judge Patterson, near Greenville, at 11 o'clock last night. The funeral takes place Tuesday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The *Herald's* Washington special dispatch gives a rumor that ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, has a letter in his possession from Gen. Grant in which the President in direct, explicit language, declares himself opposed to a third term, and asserts positively that he will refuse a renomination. The correspondent, however, says it is impossible to trace the rumor to any authentic source.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Postoffices established at Prairie creek, Wasco county, Ogn. R. M. Downey, P. M; Friday Harber, San Juan county, W. T., John Taylor, P. M. Discontinued—Sitkum, Coos county, Ogn.

The *Times'* Washington special says the foreign affairs committee to-day agreed to the suggestion of the House appropriation committee to reduce the salaries of the Ministers at the four great powers. Great Britain, Russia, France and Germany from $17,500 to $12,000. The salaries of Ministers to Spain, Austria, China and Brazil are reduced from $12,000 to $10,000. It was also proposed in committee by Gen. Springer, to abolish the following Missions; Switzerland, Denmark, Greece, Batavia, Ecuador, Hawaiian Islands, Hayti, Paraguay, Uruguay Venzuela and Liberia. This will make a saving of $475,000. The points made in advocating the removal of these Missions is that they have no corresponding representatives here and that Ministers there are useless.

RICHMOND, Jan. 17.—The Tredegar Iron Works have suspended. From 500 to 600 operatives are thrown out of work. The liabilities are not yet known, but a statement is being prepared.

DES MOINES, Jan. 17.—The Democrats, in caucas this evening, nominated the Hon. Shepard Lefrey for the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The President has nominated George S. Bangs assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—The Memphis *Appeal* says, Thursday night a body of disguised men took four negroes from jail at Friar's Point, Miss., and shot them to death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The National Temperance Society has issued a call for an international conference to meet on June 13 at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—The sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives received a letter from August Schell, saying, "We will issue a call to-morrow for the Democratic national committee, to meet at Washington on the 22d of February, to fix the place and time for holding the convention for nominating candidates for President and Vice President.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard has applied to Congress to have his disabilities removed to enable him to hold some municipal office at New Orleans.

The death of Vice President Wilson will be announced in the Senate Friday next by Senator Boutwell, who will speak on the life and character of deceased. Senators Anthony, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cragin, Dawes, Hamlin, Gordon, Ingalls, Morrill of Vermont, Morton and Stevenson will also make addresses.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 18.—The liabilities of the Tredgar Iron Company are $1,300,000, Gen. Jos. R. Anderson has been appointed receiver. Work will be resumed at once.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—At a Pennsylvania Republican Association meeting last night, a resolution was offered declaring Representative Blaine their choice for the Presidency, but, in the opinion of the majority, it was too soon to agitate the subject. The resolution was laid on the table.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Henry Varley the great revivalist died in London recently.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—Governor Hartranft was inaugurated Governor to-day.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 18.—Beck has been unanimously nominated by the Democratic caucus as U. S. Senator.

JACKSON, Jan. 18.—Lamar is elected U. S. Senator from Mississippi.

Foreign.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A special from Cairo says there have been important Egyptian successes in Abyssinia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The *Herald's* Madrid special reports that the Spanish Government has sent out a diplomatic note in reply in the American circular on Cuban affairs. The reply is quite belligerent in tone and takes high ground on all the questions raised by the United States.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—John Lothrop Motley has been elected foreign associate of the Academy of Moral and Political Science,

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, reporting the results of elections for Senatorial delegates, says in 50 towns 42 Republicans and 8 Conservatives have been elected. Orleans elects Conservatives and Montpelier Radicals. This does not influence the result, as every Commune, small or large, elects one delegate. The delegates chosen by the large towns are merely a drop in the rural ocean.

The English National Rifle Association have accepted the challenge of America to compete in a match for the championship of the world during the Centennial Exposition.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Lumley & Simpson's cotton mill at Astley, was burned to-day. Damage £40.000. Two hundred operatives were thrown out of employment.

Dilworth & Sons' cotton mills, Manchester, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at £60,000.

Six hundred weavers of lower Hey's mills at Marysfield have been locked out.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A grand electoral committee of the Conservative Union has been formed under the presidency of Gen. Changarnier. It appeals to all who support the manifesto issued by President MacMahon.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.—The Prince of Wales has left Delhi for Lahore and Cashmere. The rajah of Cashmere is preparing a magnificent reception.

Pacific Coast.

SALEM, Jan. 16.—The new and magnificent court house in this city was brilliantly illuminated and densely packed last evening, celebrating the verdict of an honest jury in the case of W. T. Wythe, one of the Wilson heirs, against Marion county, for the recovery of the court house and the ground belonging thereto. Last night speeches were made, songs composed for the occasion sung, and cannon brought out and fired. During the day every available flag in the city was displayed and the streets presented a holiday appearance.

CANYONVILLE, Jan. 15.—The schoolhouse at this place, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $1,000 and no insurance.

OAKLAND, Jan. 15.—About noon to-day a fire occurred in a dwelling house on Third street, between Franklin and Webster, occupied, by a colored family. A small child had been left looked up in the room, and before assistance arrived, burned to death.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 15.—The vote by which E. S. Foote, anti-Mormon, was admitted to a seat in the Territorial Legislature has been reconsidered and he is excluded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—This evening Louis M. Henry, lately in employ of the Mint, residing at No. 510 Powell street, fired two shots at his wife, wounding her slightly, and then shot himself through the head, dying instantly. Cause, domestic difficulties.

A number of cases have been unearthed in the city of divorces procured by fraudulent representations, the parties defendants being out of the State. It is believed to be the work of a certain divorce bureau which has done considerable advertising lately.

On the night of the eleventh inst. the Overland Express was robbed by American highwaymen in Cook's canon between Rio Mimbres and Rio Grande, of $4,000 bullion and a large amount in greenbacks from passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Flood & O'Brien have in contemplation a monster exhibit for the Centennial Exhibition of the entire gold and silver product of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines for the month of May. A strong force of men equal to the task of taking out ore sufficient to yield $10,000,000 will be put on, and, by means of arrangements with Sharon and other mills, the ore will be reduced.

The colored citizens met to-day and resolved to stand by Green and others, who have brought suit against Thomas Maguire, under the civil rights bill, for denying them admission to the dress circle of the theatre. Ex-Governor Woods has been retained to assist in prosecuting the case.

SANTA BARBARA, Jan. 17.—A man who has lately been in the employ of the U. S. steamer Hassler, committed suicide on Saturday night, by blowing the top of his head off. The cause is unknown.

COPPEROPOLIS Jan 17.—Adam Shaffer was shot and killed last night at Telegraph City.

OAKLAND, Jan. 17.—Chas. Hayes, bookkeeper of Main & Winchester, San Francisco, shot himself dead this morning.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17.—Two gentlemen, representing San Francisco capitalists, are in Los Angeles taking measures for the organization of an opposition line of steamers between San Francisco and Santa Monica.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—It is currently reported and generally believed that a memorial has been received in this city, signed by sixty Democratic Congressmen, addressed to the Hawaiian government, threatening to vote against the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, if that government insists on the prosecution of Capt. Waddell, of Shenandoah fame.

Lewis J. Barr, deputy collector of internal revenue for Tulare, Fresno and Kern counties, was brought to this city last night, held in custody on a charge of compounding violations of the internal revenue law.

CAMP GRANT, A. T., Jan. 19.—A letter from Maj. Harper, Camp Apache, says the Indians broke out at, Camb Apache on the 19th ult., at 3:30 P. M. Maj. Harper, with his company, were ordered out just in time to save the lives of Maj .O. Gildy, eighth infantry, and Lieut. Bailey. The troops charged the Indians, killing Diablos' brother. The Indians then attacked the garrison, but were driven back to the hills. All were quiet at night. A letter from Indian Agent Clum, dated San Carlos, Jan. 18th says Diablos is there and all quiet.

Mrs. Duniway's "young friend, who drives the editorial quill on the ENTERPRISE" is indebted to her for a kind suggestion, but considers assistance unnecessary when "getting off things" at her expense.

The *Pacific Christian Advocate* has attired itself in a new garb—the gift of many friends. We contribute our sincerest congratulations as our offering.

The Weekly *Bee* is "much" for a dollar.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

To those interested in female suffrage, it will be interesting to know that the Amity Library Society, of its own free will and accord, has decided that the women of Oregon have a right to vote. That settles it.

Grass, stock and game are looking well in Wasco county.

They call her Miss May Nelson, but she didn't miss a word at the Lafayetts spelling match. Wonder if she didn't miss George?

Dallas has three miles of sidewalk.

The Marston opera season was a "bilkasco."

Capt. Jos. R. Wiley, of Portland, has been made treasurer of the Emmet Guard. "Halvers," Joe.

People are finding fault with the Portland postoffice drawers. The cold weather may be the reason.

The *Oregonian* says, "'chronic alcoholism' makes a man look haggard and lean"—yes, up against a lamp post.

The overland fare to 'Frisco has been advanced $10.

A Chinese abduction case has been worrying Portland lawyers.

The severe storm last week nearly blew over the Empire City court house.

A man named Decker, living near Turner's Station, according to an exchange, "has a cow from which he made, in twenty-four days, sixty pounds of butter." Out of the cow?

A man named Cates shot himself in the hand, while on his way to the Dalles last week. These big fisted men are rapidly improving themselves.

Judge McArthur will open the course of lectures in aid of the Eugene Library about the 30th.

Shipmasters want a light on Tillamook Head.

Eugene citizens will vote at the next election for or against Sunday "bitters."

The *Mercury* says there are 82,170 hogs in Oregon, with Columbia, Grant, Union and Washington counties to hear from.

Mr. J. A. Sellwood, teacher at St. Paul's school, at Salem, was treated to a surprise party by his pupils last week.

"Oats headed out, peas in bloom, raspberry and blackberry bushes blooming and bearing, young potatoes on the vines, and the green grass growing all around, are a few things that Douglas county can boast of."—*Plaindealer.*

Beef, at Linkville, is selling on foot at 3½ cents per pound, grain at from 2½ to 3 cents per pound; hay, from $6 to $12 50 a ton; flour, $6 a hundred, and Bacon 20 cents per pound.

Barncho, one of the Modocs sentenced to imprisonment for life, died recently at Fort Alcatraz.

Charles A. Walling, son of A. G. Walling, died in Portland on the 16th.

There is complaint of insufficiency of the Columbia bar pilotage.

Last week a Jacksonvillian named Lewellyn was held to answer a charge of rape.

Lake county has put in claims against Jackson county for taxes collected by the Sheriff in 1874 from that portion of Jackson county now called Lake.

Money orders to the amount of $15,397 81 were issued at the Roseburg postoffice in 1875, and $13,045 93 was paid on orders received.

They are skating at the Dalles.

The tax levy for 1875 in Josephine county was 2½ per cent.

Chinamen are prosecuting white men in Jackson county for robbing their sluices on Poor Man's Creek.

They have found rich cinnabar in Sam's Valley.

The foundry is running at Ashland.

The only inmate of Jackson county jail is a man arrested for manufacturing "crooked" whisky.

They have their share of typhoid fever in the Umpqua.

A valuable horse lived four days last week, mired in the mud, near Roseburg. He died when extricated.

The hosiery mills are to be started at Jefferson.

It now costs 15 cents a mile over the Oregon and California stage route.

The typhoid fever is visiting Lake county.

Ex-Governor woods of Oregon has been retained as counsel by the colored man who was refused admission to the dress circle of Maguire's theatre, in San Francisco.

The steamers City of Salem and Ohio have changed their landing place at Salem.

The *Mercury* calls on Salem to reward its firemen. Good.

The City of Salem beat the Fannie Patton last week, in a race from Salem to Albany.

The Dallas Good Templars will give a valentine party.

Two thirds of last year's wheat, stored at Independence, has been shipped.

Lewisville people complain of the condition of the Luckiamute bridges.

Roads throughout the whole State are "not even jackassable."

Eola is talking of building a large freight warehouse.

There are 1,824 mules in the State, Columbia, Grant, Washington and Union counties to hear from. Why not make it 1,825 and refer to the man who won't subscribe for his county paper?

W. H. Watkinds, Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, is quite sick.

A Chinaman employed by Sam Oliver at his cannery on Snag Island tried to murder Mrs. Oliver on the 17th, and after cutting her several times, jumped into the river and was drowned.

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