

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FEB. 25, 1876.

Guide-Boards.

The highways of this county in no wise interfere with the truth of the saying that "All roads lead to Rome," for a traveler, unacquainted with the country hereabouts, is bewildered with such a labyrinth of roads, cross-roads and paths, that, if left to his own judgment, he is fully apt to "bring up" at the "Eternal City" as at his proposed destination within the boundaries of this county. The trouble is, we want more guide-boards.

From good authority we have it, that there are not over half a dozen guide-boards in the county. Even old residents complain of this negligence, to say nothing of our new comers, and those traveling within our limits. For the benefit of our newly appointed county supervisors, we call their attention to the law on this subject:

"Every supervisor shall erect and keep up at the forks of every highway and every crossing of public roads within his road district a guide or finger-board, containing an inscription in legible letters, directing the way, and specifying the distance to the next town or public place situated on each road respectively."

Nothing can be plainer than this. It is the duty of the supervisors not only to erect these travelers' guides, but also to keep them up. If maliciously disposed people destroy them, the supervisors should immediately prosecute them. The law on this subject is very explicit:

"If any person shall wilfully break down, injure, remove or destroy any mile-stone, board or post, or any guide or finger-board, erected or placed upon any road or highway; or shall wilfully alter or deface the inscription upon any such stone, post or board; or any such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months, nor more than one year, or by fine not more than ten dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars."

Having thus called the attention of our supervisors to their duties, and quoted the law for their benefit, we hope they will lose no time in putting up the desired guides at all the cross-roads in the county, thus saving themselves and the traveling public serious trouble.

County "Pullbacks."

Incredible as it may seem, there are men among us who oppose all the county's endeavors to bring settlers to our unoccupied lands. They look upon a newcomer as an intruder, and act as if they were being robbed every time an acre of land is "opened up" and cultivated. They lead idle, useless lives, depending upon their guns, pigs and chickens for food, and an occasional cord of wood for ready cash.

Speaking of these class, a few evenings since we overheard the following from one of our county farmers: "Why, in other States where I have been, an immigrant was always treated well; the farmers doing all they could to induce him to locate among them, so that by his improving new land the value of their own would be increased; but here in Clackamas county, when a stranger comes, who is ready and willing to clear away the brush from a few acres, these old residents try to dissuade him by discouraging talk; and if he is determined to 'stick,' why then they 'burn him out,'—and all because they want their own miserable cattle to have a wide grazing range, and because they are the enemies of anything like civilization, improvement and enterprise." We have only to say in this connection that the sooner this worse than dead weight to our county is itself "burned out" the better it will be for us all.

Plymouth Church Council.

The Advisory Council composed of one hundred and seventy clergymen, who act as a kind of a jury, is now in session at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, for the purpose of determining for the final satisfaction of the Congregational Church, the guilt or innocence of Henry Ward Beecher. Nothing has been left undone to make this a most thorough investigation. Advertisements have been inserted in the New York papers, asking all those who know anything connected with the scandal, to give their evidence before the Council, or otherwise hold their peace. Beecher challenges everybody, even the Redeemer himself, to say aught against him. Now is the time for those who "know Beecher to be guilty" to get up and prove it.

Farmers and Courts.

The time fixed for holding the United States Circuit Court in the act lately signed by President Grant, for Oregon, is the second Monday in April and first Monday in October, each year. By this law our farmers will all be able to attend court, whether as interested parties, witnesses or jurymen, without serious inconvenience, for the bulk of their planting will have been done by the middle of April, and the harvest is generally over by the first week in October.

Farmers are plowing and seeding.

Oregon Agricultural Statistics.

From the Agricultural Report for the months of January and February we glean the following facts concerning Oregon: Average yield of hay per acre in 1875, in tons and hundredths, 1.37; average price per ton on December 1, 1875, \$11.07. Average winter wheat sown, compared with 1874, 58; average condition December 1, 100. Area sown with winter rye, compared with 1874, 83; average condition December 1, 98. Area sown with winter barley, compared with 1874, 83; average condition December 1, 100. Average yield of corn per acre in 1875, in bushels, 27.6; average price per bushel paid Dec. 1, 1875, 91 cents. Average yield of wheat per acre for 1875, in bushels, 17.6; average price paid Dec. 1, 1875, 87 cents. Average yield of rye per acre in 1875, stated in bushels, 19.5; average price paid per bushel Dec. 1, 1875, 95 cents. Average yield of oats per acre in 1875 in bushels, 35; average price per bushel Dec. 1, 1875, 55 cents. Average yield of barley per acre in 1875, in bushels, 29.1; average price per bushel Dec. 1, 1875, 70 cents. Average yield of buckwheat per acre in bushels, 18.4; average price per bushel Dec. 1, 1875, \$1.05. Average yield of potatoes per acre in 1875, in bushels, 130; average price Dec. 1, 1875, 76 cents. In California the condition of winter wheat is below average. In Oregon the season, up to Dec. 1, was very favorable. Little seeding done. Benton, rainfall copious. Clackamas, fine growing season for winter wheat. Clatsop, favorable to winter grain.

The average advance of wheat on the farm in Oregon has been 19 cents; corn declined 3 cents. The Oregon oat crop and corn yield were not as large last year as in 1874.

After Nebraska, Oregon shows the largest proportion of horses, in comparison with last year's record. Oregon is also among the six States which had the largest increase of sheep in 1875.

Milwaukee Heard From.

MILWAUKEE, Ogd., Feb. 19, '76. EDITOR ENTERPRISE.—Just at present the sun is shedding its genial rays upon our once glorious (?) town and its surroundings. Every one seems to be as happy as the rainy weather and attendant circumstances will allow. Even the melodious frogs have just found out that the sun is shining and are now croaking their melancholy notes in songs of praise to the goddess of fair weather. The sound of the woodman's ax is heard in several directions, while as the wood, piled up in long racks, indicates that, if we have a few spare dimes, we need not suffer for that requisite so essential to our bodily comfort.

Our little village was somewhat broken of its slumbers, some time since, by the appearance of the Sheriff, or some other mettlesome man from your town, who came down to enquire why a certain goose failed to put in an appearance. There has been several spiritual (?) manifestations here during the winter, by which some of the spirits from the pale regions were called forth, to convince some of the "doubting Thomases" that they were, in truth, bona fide spirits; but every thing was shrouded in mystery, except that one of our citizens, who was vainly hunting for a vest since the departure of those Jacobian spirits.

Hon. J. K. Wait and lady, of this place, have come East on a visit. It is his intention to be among the many visitors at the Centennial. We wish them a pleasant journey and a safe return to Oregon, their adopted home.

A Republican State Convention is called to convene in the city of Portland, Wednesday, May 3d, 1876, at 11 o'clock a. m., to select six delegates to the National Republican Convention, candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court in the second, third and fifth judicial districts, for prosecuting attorneys for the several judicial districts, three presidential electors, and a candidate for Representative in Congress, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

It is recommended that primary and county conventions in the several counties be held as follows: Primary conventions on Wednesday, April 19th, and county conventions on Wednesday, April 26th, or at such other times as the county committees may appoint.

While we may expect "bushwhacking" motions and burlesque resolutions to be introduced into Congress, it nevertheless is with a feeling of disgust that we read such sheer waste of time bills as the following:

How presented a petition which, he said, purported to be signed by citizens of Wisconsin, asking for the passage of a bill requiring the treasurer of the United States to pay to every man, woman and child residing in the country, without distinction on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, the sum of \$10 a week, such sum to be paid every Saturday night at the postoffice nearest the residence of such person. He said there was a limitation as to the time, but to prevent any undue expansion of the currency, the petitioners thought no more than five billions should be issued in any one year. He was not entirely certain that this was a wise measure; referred to the finance committee.

Summary of the Babcock Trial.

James O. Brodhead closed his argument for the government on the 19th. He examined and interpreted the different telegrams which have figured so prominently in this suit, and in taking up the revocation of the order by the President, he said that Grant had declared that Babcock did not influence him in the revocation of the order transferring the supervisors; but that did not prove that Babcock had not worked else where to that end. The order was suggested originally by the President himself. He claims it was not intended to discover fraud already committed, but to secure future benefit. It was held that distillers had got into such ruts with old supervisors that new ones would readily catch them napping. The Colonel repeated that the reasons given by President Grant and Mr. Tutton were not at all sufficient, as they amounted really to no reasons at all. There were other and more powerful reasons brought to bear, and the exigencies of the case seemed to be such that the President stepped down from his high position to interfere with the duties of one of the department officers. The order was revoked, too, by telegram, which of itself was a strange proceeding and questionable in law. This suspension was made the day after Joyce telegraphed to Babcock to push things against the weakening enemy.

This portion of the speech created a profound sensation. Col. Brodhead then referred to the fact that the defense, recognizing the damning effect of Everett's testimony about the letters, placed on the stand a manufactured and trained witness named McGill, whose accurate memory of every detail of the circumstances in regard to which he desired to testify, was remarkable for forgetfulness as to the names of the many hundreds of other persons to whom he had returned letters, and whose admission of having committed those unlawful acts, to say nothing of his suffering manner when under cross-examination, proved him a most contemptible falsifier.

Storrs, for the defense, said he asked no consideration for his client because of his position, he only asked for impartiality. "I charge you, gentlemen, to go through and weigh every word from the witness stand and say to me where it is shown that Gen. Babcock had reason to suspect that McDonald and Joyce were engaged in a conspiracy of this kind? Where is the evidence? I defy any man to point to a spot or place that indicates that Babcock knew the corrupt scheme which McDonald and Joyce were engaged in. He is as ignorant of the fraud as Fitzroy evidently was of the fraud of Maguire. The President says to Babcock, 'tell all applicants that the appointment will not be made at present; not till the sureties of Ford are consulted.' And now I come to the first dispatch from Babcock to Joyce, 'Get Ford's bondsmen to recommend you.' Gentlemen, we have all been in conventions; have seen a candidate, when it is evident he cannot be elected, worship the rising sun, rush to the front and make a speech, and then, after the election of his rival, so after the President had made up his mind, Joyce rushed to the front and recommended Maguire. Then he sends to Babcock—'See the dispatch sent to the President. We think I see him.' Joyce always did attach more importance to his dispatch than anybody else. Joyce says to Babcock—'I join cheerfully in Maguire's appointment, but don't let these fellows know I have been a candidate.' In the presence of these facts, I denounce the charge made against the defendant as participating in the appointment of Maguire for a guilty purpose, as wicked and cruel.

Col. Dyer requested Mr. Storrs to be permitted to finish his speech Monday. The court granted the request, and ordered an adjournment. On the 21st, Storrs resumed his address to the jury. He took the ground that inasmuch as Douglass and others in authority did not themselves know that McDonald and Joyce were engaged in whisky frauds, that therefore Babcock must have been equally ignorant. He closed with the following: "Never since I entered a court of justice have I felt such tremendous responsibility as rests upon me to-day. But a few weeks ago I left the home of the defendant. I saw his weeping children gathered round him, and the pure and devoted wife clinging to him. I thought I see him again, with his wife and children gathered about him, welcoming him back and kneeling in prayer to the great God who has returned him to them without spot or blemish upon his fame. Gentlemen, I leave the case in your hands, feeling aware that after due consideration of the testimony, you will render a verdict that will enable the defendant to walk with upright head and free and independent mind along the streets of the city for which he has done so much."

St. Louis, Feb. 22d.—Judge Porter opened his remarks this morning in the closing argument for the defense. He condemned the course pursued by the press towards Babcock. He said it was an undisputed fact that there were various conspiracies in St. Louis, in 1871 and

1872, but it was admitted the government, when the question was put to them by the court, that Babcock had no connection with that conspiracy. In 1873 a new conspiracy was formed, which continued until the order changing the supervisors was issued in 1875. On the argument of Supervisor Tutton this plan of changing the supervisors was given up by the President, after due deliberation, for another plan which Tutton recommended, and which was adopted by the President. It was the carrying out of this latter plan which led to all this exposure. This plan is approved by you, by us, by the whole country, except Col. Brodhead, who argues that the Secretary has no right to change his plan. The next step in the argument was with reference to the knowledge at Washington respecting the ring here. In the spring of 1875 Joyce and McDonald, for reasons given by them, resigned. Think you that their resignations would have been accepted had their connection with the conspiracy been known in Washington? When the distillers and rectifiers told their story before the grand jury, in the summer of 1875, the grand jury learned how deeply Joyce and McDonald were concerned, and they were indicted. But the evidence against them was not known until the latter, Joyce, was indicted in another district for various malfeasances in office, and tried and convicted. In that way the real case against McDonald was concealed. In midsummer McDonald was indicted. His enemies no doubt believed him guilty, as he was; but with the fact that he was a member of the ring, and that he was in Washington it was believed that these distillers, to shield themselves, had sworn falsely against McDonald. It was not believed he was guilty until last November, when, on his trial, the legal opinion of the President, or to any doubt to have been involved in this conspiracy.

Judge Porter then proceeded to analyze the evidence for the government. He said that he had not produced one single telegram showing that he ever bargained for, or received one cent of this money. They have testified that Joyce received it; that McDonald received it; that Everett received it; that McKee, true or false, received it; but nothing that Babcock received any. All they have is that in five years he dispatched one telegram to Joyce, and that was dictated by the President in these words: "See that Ford's bondsmen recommend you." During all the time Joyce was sending letters and telegrams to the commissioner—to the President, or to any body else, he only sent six telegrams to Babcock. He only answered the one touching the reported movement against McDonald, and to this Babcock replied—he has seen the man who sent the letter, and he has seen the man who received it. The other is of the 15th of December, and signed "Sylph." And yet Babcock has been held to answer to a knowledge of conspiracy when not the slightest evidence has been drawn from the story of Ananias and Sapphira. If he had known, don't you know that at some point the knowledge would have leaked out? If there had been such knowledge, they could easily have proved it. But one of these hard distillers who have trotted up, defining this place with their degraded presence, knew Gen. Babcock save by his reputation as a public man.

The counsel reviewed the testimony, beginning with the dispatch of Joyce announcing the death of Ford, and asking the President continuously about his successor, and went on from Ford's bondsmen asking for the appointment of Maguire. The President says to Babcock—"tell all applicants that the appointment will not be made at present; not till the sureties of Ford are consulted." And now I come to the first dispatch from Babcock to Joyce, "Get Ford's bondsmen to recommend you." Gentlemen, we have all been in conventions; have seen a candidate, when it is evident he cannot be elected, worship the rising sun, rush to the front and make a speech, and then, after the election of his rival, so after the President had made up his mind, Joyce rushed to the front and recommended Maguire. Then he sends to Babcock—"See the dispatch sent to the President. We think I see him." Joyce always did attach more importance to his dispatch than anybody else. Joyce says to Babcock—"I join cheerfully in Maguire's appointment, but don't let these fellows know I have been a candidate." In the presence of these facts, I denounce the charge made against the defendant as participating in the appointment of Maguire for a guilty purpose, as wicked and cruel.

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Col. Dyer will close for the prosecution, and it is expected now that the case will be given to the jury tomorrow afternoon.

OMAHA, Feb. 17.—From the most reliable information, it is believed that the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are making most extensive preparations possible for an outbreak in a few weeks. They have been purchasing large quantities of ammunition and arms wherever they can get them, going as far south as Indian Territory for that purpose. It has been known for some time past that the best fighting men had deserted the agencies and have been roving in the Big Horn, Powder river and Tongue countries, concentrating and arranging for this war. There are at the agencies and reservations only those who are too infirm, or disabled, to be of any use, and the families of warriors who have left. So far, however, the Indians are likely to strike the frontier settlements, and unless something is soon done they will do terrible work before they can be overpowered.—Oregonian.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Eastern.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 19.—Indians are very hostile on the road to the Black Hills.

New York, Feb. 19.—The workingmen's party has nominated Peter Cooper for the presidency of the United States.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Tribune's Washington special says the committee on ways and means has not finally voted on the report of the subcommittee upon the Hawaiian treaty. This report in substance says: "That the Secretary of the Treasury does not attach great importance to any loss of revenue that may result from this treaty but believes its ratification will be beneficial to the country." The committee says: "When we take into consideration the prospective commerce of the Pacific, it cannot be disputed it is of much greater advantage to the United States than to the other party to the treaty."

Boston, Feb. 19.—The funeral of Charlotte Cushman will take place on Monday. The Cushman school building, named after the deceased, will be draped, and the school will attend in a body. Her estate is valued at \$600,000.

New York, Feb. 19.—Michael Finkel, tried for the murder of Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, was acquitted this morning by the jury, who were locked up all night.

A couple of wealthy gentlemen of Jewish faith have subscribed \$5,000 to be used in an endeavor to procure a new trial for Rubenstein, convicted for killing Sarah Alexander. The members of the church to which the prisoner belonged, and the members of two societies of which he was a member, are going to add \$5,000 more, and most strenuous efforts are to be made in his behalf. He spent last night in his morning in almost constant prayer.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Wm. B. Reed, for many years district attorney here, and at one time U. S. minister to China, and also for several years president of the editorial board of the New York World, died in New York last evening, in his 70th year.

Helmbold has been declared insane by a commission on lunacy, appointed by the court here, and will be placed in a new asylum.

Richmond, Feb. 19.—R. D. Ruffin, colored member of the house of delegates from Dinwiddie co., was expelled to-day for abstracting money from the pay book of the sergeant-at-arms.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Postoffice established—Geo. Tatum, Richfield, Polk Co., Oregon. Geo. W. Sifert, Skippawan, Clatsop Co., Oregon. Jas. P. Camford, Tualupah, Skokholm, W. T. Discontinued—Grass Ridge, Linn Co., Oregon.

A strong effort will be made at the present session of Congress to practically restore a double standard of gold and silver, by the coinage of a full value silver dollar to be an unlimited tender with gold, except for debts specially payable in gold coin of the present standard.

HELENA, Feb. 21.—A party of ten men arrived at Bozeman, Montana, on the night of the 18th, from Fort Pease, at the head of navigation on the Yellowstone, report the Sioux encamped in the vicinity of the fort, in large numbers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In justice to Minister Schenck, the President will not accept his offer to resign until investigation of the Emma mine scandal, ordered by the Democratic House, is concluded.

It is now charged that among parties who participated in the half million dollars expended in Washington in connection with Fremont's Memphis and El Paso lobby years ago, were several of the present members of Congress and Gen. Schenck.

Gen. John F. Miller, president of the Alaska Commercial Company, arrived here to-day from San Francisco. He comes to appear voluntarily before the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives for the examination of the company's books and papers.

Mitchell made an argument before the Senate military committee to-day in support of his bill for the construction of the military signal telegraph from Cape Disappointment via Fort Stevens and Astoria to Portland. Mitchell has obtained a favorable recommendation from the war department and expects early similar action from the committee.

Sargent's bill respecting pre-emption claims provides that they shall not be defeated by reason of canceled mortgages.

In Senate, petitions for the repeal of the banishment law were presented by Sherman, Windom and Key, and all were referred.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The Times' St. Louis special says telegraphic communication has kept up all day yesterday between the District Attorney's office and Washington. The subject is Brodhead's remarks on the President which are said to have raised a worse breeze than did Henderson's.

All the news that has reached Washington is to the effect that Dyer will probably let himself out in closing, and he has been receiving alternate warnings from Pierpont and hints from Bradford Wilson. The impression is strong that Dyer will say something pretty bold.

A telegram from Washington states that the President is greatly enraged at Brodhead and that he proposed to immediately dismiss him from the government, and only gave up the idea upon the representation of a Western Senator who explained how dangerous would be the effect of such an act just now.

CASPER, Feb. 22.—There is great excitement here arising from a dispute between the Catholic clergyman and a portion of his congregation about the interment in the Catholic cemetery of the body of Joseph Witzel, hanged nearly two years ago for the murder of Harmon Holcher. The body was originally buried on Wetz farm. Now the clergyman has given permission to inter the body in the cemetery and the people resist. The Bishop has been consulted.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 22.—The Prohibitionists to-day nominated Albert C. Howard for Governor of Rhode Island.

New York, Feb. 22.—Moody and Sankey are drawing immense crowds to the old Hippodrome building.

Richard B. Irwin, former agent of

the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was arrested on the complaint of Rufus Hatch, managing director of that company, this evening, on a charge of having embezzled \$750,000 of the property of the Pacific Mail Company. Irwin gave bail in \$50,000.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 22.—The track of the Denver and Rio Grande railway reached Cuchama to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The National Democratic Committee met in this city to-day. The place in which the Democratic Convention is to be held was debated but no conclusion arrived at.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—Gov. S. Orth was to-day for Governor the Indiana Republican State Convention, and Senator Morton was presented to the National Republican Convention as Indiana's choice for the Presidency.

MADISON, Feb. 22.—The Wisconsin Republican State Convention met here to-day. Among other business, the following resolution was passed: Resolved, That while we believe that the choice of the Union Republicans will emphatically favor the nomination of the nation's gifted son, Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, yet, in view of the time to intervene before the assembly of the national convention we deem it inexpedient to instruct our delegates; but trust to their intelligence, discretion and fidelity to fairly represent their constituents in the discharge of this important duty.

New Haven, Feb. 22.—About 200 men were in attendance to-day at the Greenback Convention. It was resolved to oppose the fixing of a definite time for resumption of specie payments, and that the Government should not disgorge its own promises as it now does.

Foreign.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Herzoginians refuse to compromise with the Porte.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Danube has overflowed its banks and inundated the outlying suburbs of Vienna. The Emperor's residence at the Danube has risen 17 feet. A Berlin dispatch reports that prolonged rain caused freshets throughout Germany, some of which are serious.

General Menabrea has been appointed ambassador extraordinary at London. It is understood that he is given full rank as ambassador, in expectation that England will reciprocate the compliment, and raise the rank of her representative to the Italian court.

Max Muller writes to the Vice Chancellor of Oxford University in consideration of the recent decree of the convocation relieving him from the duty of lecturing.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Adolphe Theodore Branguis, scientist and author, is dead.

NAPLES, Feb. 19.—Victor Emmanuel is here, and will remain during the Carnival. A grand ball and other festivities will mark the King's presence. Americans are arriving to witness the Carnival.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—An official ukase forbids women executing the functions of barrister.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—Gambetta has formally protested against the military authorities in prohibiting private meetings of Radicals.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The dispatches of the elections yesterday throughout France say that serious riots took place at Carcassonne, where the Bonapartists fought Gambetta. He told the people to have patience for three weeks, when momentous things would occur. There were riots in Corsica between the supporters of Jerome Bonaparte and Rouher. The latter was elected.

Of the 769 elections, 123 were carried by Republicans of various shades, 17 by Bonapartists, 11 by Radicals, 7 by Legitimists, 6 by constitutionalists and 5 by Conservatives. These returns are from the cities and large towns.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 21.—The Brazilian government has contracted with a London firm for the construction of necessary works for supplying the city of Rio Janeiro with water at a stipulated cost of \$10,000,000.

ROME, Feb. 22.—It is announced that the Vatican has informed Don Carlos that he ought to stop fighting now that success is hopeless.

SYDNEY, Feb. 22.—The submarine cable between Sydney and New Zealand has been successfully laid and opened for traffic.

Pacific Coast.

SAN BERNARDINO, Feb. 19.—The murderer Mitchell has been captured in San Diego county.

TUCSON, Arizona, Feb. 18.—At a battle in Mexico, between government troops and revolutionists the former was severely beaten.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23.—Railroad communication is restored with San Fernando, and the mails are again leaving on schedule time.

The University of Southern California has incorporated here. Capital stock, \$500,000.

WELLS, Feb. 20.—An emigrant car was burned last night at Pequop, a station 20 miles west of here, burning a man named Hoy to death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Pay Inspector Spaulding is being court-martialed at Vallejo.

A man named E. T. Smith has been arrested for counterfeiting. He and confederates made Virginia City their field of operations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Foster won the \$30,000 four mile and two straight heats. Time 7.38 and 7.53. In the first heat he distanced the field, with the exception of Ruthford.

The women's centennial committee gave a grand ball this evening.

C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad, has replied to a letter of the Secretary of the Mexican War Veterans in this city soliciting free transportation to and from the veterans' celebration on behalf of the veterans residing in California, saying he referred the matter to his associate, with a recommendation that this action awaits the approval of President Stanford. The secretary has also addressed a letter to Col. Thomas Scott, asking for a free passage for the veterans on his connecting lines south and west.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

Prune your fruit trees.

Deep snow at Linkville.

Salem has a skating rink.

The epizootic is in Yamhillco.

Spring has begun at the Dalles.

Hillsboro has no music teacher.

There are six saloons in Albany.

The Salem revival closed last Sunday night.

Portland has had a centennial "tea fight."

The latest embezzler is a Dixie "tonorial artist."

The mind reader is betraying the secrets of East Oregonians.

Eolantes say the Westside railroad will run through their town.

300 tons of Peoria's wheat was stored at Albany on Saturday.

"All nature is putting on the garb of spring" around Baker City.

Five year old steers bring as high as \$25 a head at Sumner Lake.

The Ajax brought up 86 sacks of mail matter from San Francisco.

On the 15th of April the Wasco county Democrats will convene.

There are 354 females between the ages of 4 and 20 years, in Albany.

Capt. Miles Bell, of the steamboat Alice, was taken violently ill last week.

David Newsome was in the Oregon Hospital for Insane last week—on a visit.

Louis Schlamberg shot and wounded L. Bush, in Baker county, last week.

It took the Willamette Chief nine hours last week to go from Portland to Salem.

90 buildings were erected in Albany in 1875 at an aggregate cost of \$843,225.

The Washington Guard ball at Portland on the 22d was a great success.

On Friday afternoon the up-train ran off the track at East Portland. Nobody hurt.

Albany Engine Company No. 1 fired a sunrise salute on Washington's birthday.

Mart Brown thinks the man who poisoned his dog is a dog-owned puppy. Cur-rent.

H. Y. Thompson delivered a most eloquent oration before the Portlanders on the 23d.

A new steamer, named Restless, will make regular trips between Gardiner