

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JUNE 16, 1876.

Immigration.

We are glad to note the frequency with which this subject has of late found its way into the columns of the Oregon press; it means a healthy interest in the State and a determination to advance her best interests. California was a rich State from the time it was admitted into the Union, but it is only of late years that its agricultural resources have become thoroughly known and its real wealth unobscured. To what, it may be asked, are we to attribute this late development of wealth?—lack of people, scarcity of those whose province it is, in every land, to lay open hidden riches. The gold excitement brought many to California early in the '50s, but they were a nomadic set, and with Cariboo, Reasee river, White Pine and Frazer river excitements, scattered in every direction. It was only when the news of California's big grain yield, big pumpkins and other monstrousities reached the East that a class of permanent settlers began to pour in. They were generally of the farming classes, and at this present writing California's wealth is owing more to her agricultural pursuits than the product of her mines and all other resources put together. Immigration is the very life blood of a new country, without it no great results may be expected. Our State at present offers inducements to immigrants unsurpassed by any other State in the country; and all that is necessary is to set these advantages plainly forth, and in some manner make them attractive, or of a nature to compel attention, then scatter them broadcast over the land like the farmer his grain in his fertile valleys, and the result will not be unlike that which attended the efforts of California in the same direction.

In Europe land is such a precious article that the peasantry cultivate under the very fences and all along the roadside, using phosphates and a great amount of labor—while here, acres upon acres are lying idle, only waiting for the plough-share and the seedling to produce immense crops with comparatively no trouble. The Sunday Welcomes, in a well written article on immigration, lays too much emphasis, we think, on immigration bureaus;—they are undoubtedly a good institution, and we are sorry there are not more of them, but we scarcely think the future development of this State is entirely dependent upon them. An immigration agency in Portland is very commendable and a very good place in which immigrants can get information after they get here, but what we want is something that will bring more of them here, the taking care of them after they get here being of secondary importance. A bureau in Boston may be a very good thing, but to our notion it is hardly active enough; it is merely a place to which people who have indirectly heard of Oregon may go and receive information. We want something to stir up an enthusiasm, a kind of Black Hills excitement, a something that will make our State the common talk, and then, and till then, need we hope that our valleys will, like California's big vegetables, attract thousands of well-to-do farmers. A merchant who would have offices in the different large cities for the purpose of giving information concerning his goods, the quality, price, etc., would never do as much business as the house which would send out its agents to those cities, and thus "drum" up purchasers, and show the people how decidedly to their advantage it would be to buy.

Any scheme to increase immigration should not be passive. After the iron is once heated the blows should fall thick and fast. If Oregon really wishes for a large immigration the more quickly she realizes the fact that mere papers for answering questions will have very little effect, the better it would be. We would recommend the publishing of articles in the New York and other Eastern papers on the resources of our State; the engaging of some well known gentleman to lecture through the States on "Oregon;" the employment of live immigration agents to play the same part as the drummers in the mercantile community. In ways of this kind we keep up a lively interest in the State, and we venture to say that a large immigration can be had only by such active, aggressive work.

We have received a copy of the speech delivered by Hon. J. H. Mitchell in the Senate at Washington May 16, 1876, on the prohibition of the immigration of the Chinese, in which he eloquently, as is his wont, portrays the evils arising from the excessive influx of this heathen barbarian on our shores; and we believe his convincing words, have had the effect to produce that amount of enlightenment to the Eastern Legislature, who has hitherto insisted on the "universal brotherhood of man;" as will result in confining this pestiferous relation to the confines of the Celestial Kingdom. The Senator's head is level, and he ought to receive the thanks of both parties for his earnest effort to curtail the growing evil of Chinese immigration.

Advice to Foreign Diplomats.

It certainly would appear very ludicrous to D'Israeli and Gortschakoff to know that an impetuous little weekly paper far off in Oregon City takes it upon itself to give advice concerning troublesome Eastern questions;—none the less, however, is it the case. Judging by the telegrams now being received, Russia is encouraging the Bosnians in their revolt against Turkey, and England, jealous lest Turkey should finally gain possession of the Sick Man's territory, is said to be secretly supplying him with pills in the shape of guns and ammunition, while both nations are said to be preparing for a mighty war. The signs of the times in Europe portend anything rather than the approach of the millennium of peace, good will on earth. Indications point to the proximate prospect of war on a grand scale.

In the interest of civilization this warlike aspect of affairs is to be regretted. The kings and potentates of Europe may desire war to further their ambitions, but the plain people have had enough of it in all countries. What they want is time to recuperate exhausted energies and acquire the means of making existence enjoyable. In spite of the plank of sabres and the neighing of battlesteeds, horror of war and need of repose are the main characteristics of European civilization. The aim of the present efforts of the common people is neither glory nor conquest, but an accumulation of wealth by means of perfecting industry and commerce. Every right-minded person desires the permanent establishment of peace in Europe; for her people now seem to be on the threshold of a civilization which will have but slight resemblance to that of preceding ages. The aspect of everything, except for this cloud just come, seems to be changing, and utility is the popular keynote of the future. Notwithstanding kingcraft, the people have chosen it, and those who govern will be compelled to conform to the spirit of the epoch. When they consider the cost of war, its terrible tax on their energies, industry and productive capacity, they become heartily averse to obeying the caprice of their rulers.

The ways of wealth are undoubtedly the ways of peace; and these ways are to be bought only by conciliation, arbitration and international tribunals. Commerce and industry have been promoted by the increased facilities of intercourse, and this interchange leads to concord. An exchange says, "The olive branch and sword, the pruning hook and bayonet, the ploughshare and gun, these must go hand in hand until all nations shall war no more,"—a time we hope not far distant; though we fear, as we said at the outset, the immediate prospect of the initiation of an era of peace and fraternity is not great. The Kings and their ministers are just yet more potential than the people, and the latter are not sufficiently self-reliant to assert their inherent right to pursue the quiet paths of industry when such is the dictates of their interest.

Election Outcroppings.

There are very few substantiated conclusions to be drawn from the recent election; perhaps the only one that approaches any certainty is the paradox, that the State belongs to neither party. Whenever a vote was carried by the Democrats in toto, the Republicans came up with a similar victory as its offset. Where the Independents took part in the fight, it was as Independent Democrats and Independent Republicans,—being, through the State, about equally divided. In counties free from the independent movement, such, for instance, as this and our neighbor Multnomah, the contest was severe, and the spoils of battle almost equally divided.

It would therefore be a most difficult thing to predict with any accuracy the vote of this State in the Presidential contest. Democrats are sanguine and claim the State, while Republicans, of equally hopeful nature, boldly assert that Oregon's electoral vote will be cast for a Republican. In our opinion, the party which nominates the best man may count on this State—should there be sixty Richmonds in the field. In a State so decidedly the property of neither party, and so filled with independent voters—who place little dependence on the honied words spread on political platforms—we feel safe in saying that the best nominee, in November next, will receive Oregon's majority. Of course Republican and Democratic leaders will take exception to our deduction, but as a liberal voter we cannot help feeling that those ballots which are pledged to no party organization hold the balance of power in this State, and will manifest their power in supporting that party which shows by its Presidential nomination that it honestly has the welfare of the nation at heart.

O'Leary and Schimmel, who claimed to have walked 500 miles in six days, in San Francisco, have shared Weston's fate of being declared humbugs. An amateur athletic club publishes the statement that their alleged feat was an imposture.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1876. EDITOR ENTERPRISE.—Dear Sir: I was surprised this morning on receipt of your valuable paper of a recent date to find that you oppose the recent treaty of reciprocity, entered into between our government and that of Hawaii. I was not aware that any opposition whatever could possibly exist in the mind of any person in Oregon, of any political party, against this treaty. I have for years regarded a treaty of this character of the highest importance to the commercial prospect of the North Pacific Coast.

You are laboring under a misapprehension in supposing the tariff will cut off our revenue a million dollars. The reduction will be but little if any in excess of four hundred thousand dollars. I very much regret that you should view this measure in the light you do. Very Respectfully,
JOHN H. MITCHELL.

We are glad our article has edified Senator Mitchell that there is a feeling existing on the North Pacific Coast against the treaty referred to—a feeling that our Senators and Representatives have no right to legislate in the interest of the Mumbo Jumbos and adventurers in the Hawaiian Islands, at the expense of the taxpayers of the United States. The Senator confesses to a deficit of \$400,000 in the revenues by reason of the treaty, but the calculation is based on the present yearly exportation from the Islands; while this treaty is so beneficial to the Kanakas that they will now more than double their productions, which will run up the loss to our revenues to the million dollars we computed it at. We had all the reciprocity we wanted before the inception of this treaty. The Islanders were forced to buy our breadstuffs, which from our outcangy and lines of commerce existing, left them no alternative.

If, as we presume the Senator will claim, that it will have the effect to cheapen sugar (which is erroneous), how would he care to face the beet-sugar manufacturer of our own North Pacific coast, who by the results he has helped to bring about by legislation, has put the Cannibals ahead of his own countrymen in the race for supplying sugars to the trade?

A Councilman on the War-path.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE.—I discover the following, published in an obscure village paper in Oregon, which needs a little ventilation: For pure meanness, the Oregon City Radicals can take the palm. It has long since been claimed by them as an exclusive right to rule and control that place, and if a man dares to possess independence enough to act against their dictation, he must suffer in some way at their hands. This was the case in the recent election. The nightwatchman was opposed to a vote for Mr. McCona for Senator, and worked for Mr. Myers. The Radical candidate went to him and intimated that it would be to his interest to change his course, and work for the Radical ticket. This only exasperated the person who held the position, and for no other reason than for working and voting against the Radical candidate for Senator. There are men in the Council who are to-day employed by those who differ with them politically, and who did all they could to elect the Radical ticket. On the same principle, they ought to expect their discharge, as it is but fair to presume that they should expect to be treated as they treat others. This is the way Radicals manage things in Oregon City, and we hope they are the only ones in Oregon or elsewhere who are so mean as to descend to such disgraceful practices to hold power or secure an election.

We believe the story of the watchman being approached and threatened by two Councilmen originated in Toney's known disregard for the moral conveyed in the story of Geo. Washington and his little hatchet. The Standard Borer has, as usual, called upon his imagination for his facts. The nightwatchman worked for Mr. Myers with a great deal of zeal," as we discover above. The marshal, nightwatchman, &c., work for Mr. Myers with no such zeal that he became utterly oblivious to the fact that several whisky saloons in town were hospitably disposed, and the ardent was being dealt out openly in disregard of law. His attention was called to this in the morning, but "zeal" in another direction, as aforesaid, made him disregard of it. Duty is one thing and zeal another, Antonio, and a disregard of the one and a wedding to the other is why His Satanic Majesty has a moneyed interest in you.
COUNCILMAN.

The Beaver will make the fourth steamer running on the Stiklen river.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Eastern.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Postoffice discontinued.—Peak, Washington county, Oregon. Postmaster appointed.—Robert W. Harris, Brooks, Marion county, Oregon.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Francisco Peralto, the Mexican, accomplished the feat at Suffolk Park today of riding 150 miles in seven hours, using a mule and horse. The rider started at 12 noon and closed the last mile at ten minutes of seven.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The bill reported from the judiciary committee and passed by the House today, concerning immigration, is Representative Piper's bill to enforce the strict enforcement of the Page law of last year relative to coolie and Chinese women imported for immoral purposes. In addition to present requirements, it prescribes the penalties of imprisonment, imprisonment against any collector of customs who neglects or refuses to execute the law when cases covered by it are brought specially to his attention by the affidavits of any two citizens alleging information, belief, etc.

The House committee on Territories have authorized Wigginton to report for passage at the first opportunity a bill to regulate elections in Territories. It limits the elective franchise to male citizens of twenty-one years, or upwards, who are not insane, idiotic, blind, deaf, or otherwise physically or mentally disqualified. The bill in the main is a copy of the California State election law. All ballots are, however, to be enclosed in envelopes of one form and size to be furnished by the territorial secretary. This is reported as a substitute for the bill introduced by Lettrett, which is a copy of Senator Christian's bill to regulate the elective franchise in Utah. It will be observed that the substitute differs from Christian's measure in a very important particular, and is not restrictive in its requirements concerning polygamists.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—It is believed about 100 Republican members of Congress will leave this city between now and to-morrow night for Cincinnati, to attend the non-partisan convention of the General Democratic members will also be present in that city. Blaine, in reply to inquiries as to the truth of the report that he designed to attend the convention, says the report is utterly without foundation, and he never for a moment contemplated such a step.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says the Democrats are so inflamed against Blaine that they are so likely to reverse their decision and admit hearsay evidence. This decision can be reversed in two ways:—by the committee on the subject, or by instruction from the House, which enlarges the Morrison resolution, so that it is incompetent for the judiciary committee to reconsider its action. Democrats say that the late speech of the late Calumet, will entirely change the legal aspect of the case; so that the Democrats who before, different state of facts, voted with the republicans, will now be certain to vote with the rest of the Democrats for the changed jurisdiction. It may be possible for the Democrats in the House on Monday, on suspension of the rules, to pass the Morrison resolution, as many Republicans will be absent at Cincinnati. There can be no doubt that the Democrats will then have a two-thirds majority.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—This morning a short time before eleven o'clock Blaine left his residence in company with Mrs. Blaine and slowly walked to the Congressional Church, which about three-fourths of a mile from the Capitol. As they reached the church he complained of severe pain in the head and dizziness, at the same time placing his hand upon it. On entering the vestibule, he was so overcome with sudden illness that he came to the floor; but this was noticed, and he was assisted to a seat on the steps when he exclaimed, "Oh this pain!" A conveyance having been procured, Mrs. Blaine returned with him home; he then being unconscious. He was brought into the parlour on which he lay, and a messenger having been sent for Surgeon-General Barnes and Drs. Bliss, Cox, Verde and Pope, they soon appeared and lost no time in cupping the spine and resorting to other counter irritants and remedies. From eleven in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he lay unconscious, breathing irregularly. His wife, physicians and other friends remaining at his bedside. During that time the physicians said Blaine was suffering from excitement of the brain and nervousness superinduced by the recent events in which he has been a prominent actor, the symptoms being aggravated by the weather, which today was very oppressive.

New York, June 12.—Some excitement at the Atlantic Beer Gardens in the Bowery occurred last night, caused by the police arresting a number of barkeepers; sixteen were arrested. Several fights occurred, and the proprietor, fearing a general riot, caused the bar to be closed. Over 3,000 excited Germans and others were present. There was much cheering, counting cheering, etc.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—A member of the House just from Blaine's residence reports his symptoms decidedly unfavorable. Blaine has been for some time in a semi-unconscious state, but is now talking wildly, entirely out of his mind. He imagines he is still at church and calls upon those around him to take him home.

The House passed a joint resolution to modify the treaty with China, so as to restrict immigration. The appropriation committee have reported the army appropriation bill, and with sections reducing the force of the army and pay of officers.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Midnight.—The House to-day unanimously adopted the report on Kerr's resolution, and all who were present, voted affirmatively. After the presentation of the report many Republicans spoke favorably of Kerr.

New York, June 12.—A Washington dispatch says Speaker Kerr is worse. He slept very little last night, and although the acute pain of neuralgia in the bowels from which he

was suffering is diminished, there are symptoms of great danger and his voice is failing visibly. It is feared that his condition is such that although he may struggle on for some time he is nevertheless likely to die any day, and this report has cast a gloom over his Democratic colleagues. It is generally said that Kerr will never again be in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The joint resolution reported by Piper from the committee on commerce and passed by the House under suspension of the rules to-day requested the president to submit to the government of the Chinese Empire an additional article to the Burlingame treaty of July 28, 1876, to the following effect: That the United States of America do hereby reserve the right to regulate, restrict or prevent the immigration of Chinese subjects into the United States except for commercial pursuits; and reciprocally the Empire of the Chinese do hereby reserve the right to regulate, restrict or prevent the immigration of citizens of the United States to the Chinese Empire, except for commercial pursuits. The joint resolution as originally introduced by Representative Page, of California, was amended by the committee in cutting the words "except for commercial pursuits." The vote on its passage was yeas 128, nays 15, and the point of order that a quorum had not been called; but afterwards withdrawn and the resolution was declared passed by the requisite two-thirds majority, the vote lacking only two of being a quorum.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., June 12.—A party composed of four white men and one negro was struck by lightning to-day and instantly killed; the negro was killed in cutting wheat six miles east of this city, and was taking shelter under a tree from the storm.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—About 8 o'clock this evening Blaine called for paper and pen, and without aid wrote the following message, to be telegraphed to Congressman Hale at Cincinnati: To Eugene Hale, Cincinnati: I am entirely convalescent; suffering only from physical weakness. Impress upon my friends the great debt of gratitude I feel for the unparalleled steadfastness with which they have adhered to me in my hour of trial.

The foregoing dispatch was written by Blaine at his own suggestion, and in his usual bold and distinct handwriting, showing no trace of weakness or hesitation. The Congressional Messenger of Virginia, received the following telegram at three this afternoon from Hon. H. W. Blair, at Cincinnati: "Penny-vanania solid for Blaine on first or second ballot; his nomination most propable."

Foreign.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10.—The Grand Vizier has addressed a circular to the governors of the provinces suspending the regulations promulgated during the reign of the late Sultan, and ordering them to await fresh laws.

LONDON, June 10.—In a violent thunder storm at Valonne, three soldiers of a regiment, camped there were killed by lightning, eleven paralyzed and one blinded.

LONDON, June 12.—The exploring expedition to Northwest Africa left England Saturday. Its main object is to ascertain the feasibility of admitting the water of the Gambia into a portion of the desert of Sahara.

A telegram from Constantinople says the eldest son and the mother of the late Sultan have been murdered.

PARIS, June 11.—The funeral of George Sand took place at St. Anne yesterday, and was attended by thousands of persons, although a heavy rain prevailed. Prince Jerome Napoleon and Alexander Dumas were among the pall-bearers. Paul Mercurie read an eulogy written by Victor Hugo.

LONDON, June 13.—One of the passengers on the steamship Memphis from New Orleans is Jeff Davis. The Standard, this morning in a leading editorial on the Winslow correspondence, says: "The papers in the case presented to Parliament, do not seriously alter our previous opinion that Secretary Fish's technical right regarded the terms of the treaty through on this point, we feel much less confident as to the meaning of the act of 1870; but we are inclined to think that while the Secretary is technically right he is substantially wrong. The article concludes as follows: The government has no desire to shelter Winslow or any other American criminal, but it cannot depart from the position it has reluctantly taken, and we must hope therefore that this government will soon find itself in a position to assert an interpretation of the present treaty, or the conclusion of a new one which will insure the object the two governments have in view."

BERN, June 11.—Several inundations have occurred in Western Switzerland, caused by heavy rains and the melting of snow in the mountains. Railways are much damaged. The whole Canton of Thurgau is merged, and many bridges and houses have been carried away. Several persons were drowned at Trunfald, the capital of the Canton. Four inmates of the house were killed by falling walls. The Federal council delegates one of its members to proceed to Thurgau and offer assistance to the inhabitants.

Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Peking arrived this morning from Hong Kong via Yokohama and Shanghai, only about 100 Chinamen. Four or five hundred intended taking passage on here, but on receipt of instructions from their countrymen here, all returned ashore except the number allowed to pass.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—It has been decided that the banks shall be closed in this city at noon on the 1st of July to 10 o'clock A. M. on the 5th. It is quite safe to affirm, there will be a general suspension of financial institutions and wholesale houses during that interval.

ROLAND of this place a month ago, was hanged by the vigilance committee last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The records show that yesterday was the hottest day that has been experienced in San Francisco since the record has been kept. At one time the thermometer touched 95 degrees.

There are 13 Chinese leprosy now in the pest house. Physicians recently appointed to vaccinate the public free of charge, have closed their offices, having vaccinated in the neighborhood of 29,000 people.

The I. O. G. T. Grand Lodge met at Salem on the 13th.

The scissors grinder has honored Roseburg with his presence. Oregon makes a splendid showing at the Centennial exhibition.

Only three marriage licenses were issued in Yamhill county in May.

James Lotan, Inspector of Boilers, has been paying Coos Bay a visit.

Dallas is to have a regular old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration. Election day in Roseburg was celebrated with pistols and whisky.

Independence is to be connected with Salem by a semi-weekly stage line.

There are 67 lodges of Odd Fellows in this State, with a membership of 3,920.

Since the 1st of last October, a fraction over 93 inches of rain have fallen at Astoria.

In Polk county the Independents elected seven of their candidates and the Democrats six.

The Baker county mines are expected to pan out better this year than ever before.

Marshfield has a skating rink, and it is not satisfied with that but wants a velocipede hall.

Aman in Baker county voted a \$180 note, instead of straight Democratic ticket, as he intended.

The Knights of Pythias are to have a grand parade and celebration at Marshfield on the 4th of July.

The Polk county Telegram boasts of having in its possession a chicken having four wings and four legs.

The Lafayette Courier tells of three men catling 1,700 trout in three days fishing in the Nestuck.

Some of the best blooded horses in the United States will take part in the Centennial races at East Portland.

Portland weights her sidewalks down with pig iron and other heavy material to keep them from floating away.

All of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature in Umatilla, Union and Baker counties were elected.

There is a man up in Sweet Home, Linn Co., who claims that the value of his ten-acre poor man, and now he has—13 dogs.

Josh Davis, Henry Prang and The Longstreet have entered the list for the billiard tournament at Portland during Centennial week.

The schooner Sparrow, which was wrecked on the Umpqua bar several months ago, has been launched again and is ready for sea.

TERRITORIAL NEWS ITEMS.

Gov. Ferry will return to Olympia about the 1st of July.

There will not be less than 1,500 men in Cassiar this season. The Eliza Anderson is run as an opposition boat on the Sound.

Twenty-five or thirty patients are suffering with diphtheria at Seattle. The strawberry crop in Walla Walla valley is enormous this year.

Olympia had a half dozen street fights in one week and not a good time for fights either.

Arnold Miller, a logger was crushed by a log and immediately killed near Union City, Mason county, recently.

Olympia is afflicted with footpads, and the citizens have taken preliminary steps to organize a Committee of Safety.

One firm of Walla Walla has shipped forty tons of eggs, 500,000 pounds butter, and 100,000 pounds bacon this season.

J. F. Martin is president, and A. J. Cain, clerk of the Board of Trustees of the town of Dayton, W. T. James Gough is town marshal and W. A. Bacher treasurer.

Mr. Moorehouse, of Umatilla, has 200 acres of growing wheat, which good patches will yield sixty bushels to the acre. Think of that—12,000 bushels of wheat off of 200 acres!

The Washington Mill Company are constructing a ship considerable larger than the Wildwood, which is to be of the best material, with all the recent improvements in ship building.

No less than ten convicts are now confined in the Walla Walla county jail, making that institution rather too crowded for comfort. They are all territorial prisoners, and their expenses are defrayed by the Territory.

The Walla Walla Statesman says: "We hear of a case of smallpox at Colfax, Mr. James V. O. Dill, the lawyer, being the person thus afflicted. He is supposed to have contracted the disease while on a visit to Lewiston."

A fierce fire lipped up the best part of the town of Green River, on the Union Pacific, a few evenings ago. Among the buildings burned were three restaurants and a billiard hall. The loss is about \$10,000, with not a cent of insurance.

A whirlwind at Salt Lake the other day, lifted a hot house, with its floral and vegetable contents, from its foundations and carried it up into the air five hundred feet above the city. When released it came down with a crash on an open lot.

The Walla Walla Colon has this: "The Idaho Statesman has been taking dispatches regularly since the Nevada and Northern Telegraph line was completed to that place. It paid \$1,000 in advance for them, but was informed the other day that they could not have any more dispatches for 'telegraphic scrip.' As that paper has some \$750 worth of the scrip on hand it is justly indignant at being thus 'bilked' by a bankrupt corporation."

The Watchman says: There is no use to galvanize the fact, that Walla Walla made and put up butter, is not what it ought to be. There is something wrong and that wrong is in the manufacture. We slip like all other inland towns do, to wherever we can find a market yet we never realize what other countries do. Packard's Isthmian butter brings right here more than our home-made, and knowing this, we ask, dairymen, where is thy bludge?

A case of some interest and magnitude is being heard before the land office at Olympia, involving several parties and of considerable value. Flooding scrip to the amount of 13,316 acres of land, has been issued to one Thomas P. Valentine, in connection with an old Mexican grant in California, and an application has been made by J. B. West, attorney, to locate some of said scrip on the east half of the Maynard donation claim in Seattle, for the alleged reason that it is unoccupied public lands of the United States. Hugh McKee, E. Calvert, E. W. Blake, C. C. Rich, P. A. Minnick, and the Northern Pacific railroad and the city of Seattle are claimants to the same land in whole or part. The pleadings set forth that the claims of the above defendants are not valid, and that the location of the Valentine scrip claim is.

The following shows the political complexion of the Legislature according to the latest returns: DEMOCRATIC: Baker, 2 Representatives; Benton, 1 Representative; Benton and Polk, 1 Senator; Clackamas, 1 Senator and 2 Representatives; Clatsop and Tillamook, 1 Representative; Coos and Curry, 1 Senator; Grant (doubtful) 1 Representative; Josephine, 1 Senator and 1 Representative; Lane, 1 Senator and 2 Representatives; Linn, 1 Senator and 6 Representatives; Multnomah, 1 Senator and 2 Representatives; Polk, 3 Representatives; Umatilla, 2 Representatives; Wasco, 1 Senator and 2 Representatives; Yamhill, 1 Senator and 2 Representatives; Lake (doubtful), 1 Representative; Union, 1 Senator and 2 Representatives; hold over, 11 Senators, Total, 21 Senators and 30 Representatives.

REPUBLICAN: Benton, 2 Representatives; Clackamas, 2 Representatives; Columbia, 1 Representative; Coos and Curry, 1 Representative; Douglas, 2 Senators and 4 Representatives; Lane, 2 Representatives; Washington, 1 Senator and 5 Representatives; Yamhill, 1 Representative; hold over, 4. Total, 8 Senators and 26 Representatives.

INDEPENDENTS: Polk, 1 Senator and 1 Representative; Washington, 1 Representative; Total, 1 Senator and 4 Representatives.—Evening Journal.