

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JULY 28, 1876.

Extradition.

The extradition treaty with England is dead, and each country now becomes an asylum for rascals of the other. England has brought this result about, and, singular to say, has done it upon the plea of affording a stronger guaranty to freedom and justice. The old treaty worked well, though susceptible of improvement which experience had suggested. It was strictly observed by both countries until the case of Winslow came upon the stage, when for some reason the plain provision of the treaty, requiring the prompt surrender of the fugitive, was disregarded by the British government. Our government was entirely right in its demand, and England wholly wrong in its refusal to surrender. Such will be the irreversible judgment of the civilized world. And the President is quite right in taking the ground, that England having treated the extradition clause of the agreement as a nullity, we should do the same, and in future take no cognizance of demands under it, should any be made by England—a thing hardly probable after her recent action.

The point which England makes is this; that the government which demands the surrender of a fugitive should give a guaranty that the alleged criminal shall not be tried for any other offense than that for which he is surrendered—a condition evidently not thought of when the treaty was made and never embodied in any other treaty. By a subsequent act of Parliament, it seems that this condition was required to be inserted in every treaty; but not until we make a new treaty with Johnny Bull can we be made to see his right for enforcing it.

This question has grown out of the situation of England with reference to neighboring powers. England is a free country; but some at least of her neighbors are not free, and have severe laws for the punishment of political offenses. In the extradition of criminals without such a guaranty as England demands, a fugitive might be surrendered on a charge of forgery, for example, and when once obtained might be tried for a purely political transgression. It does not appear, so far as we have seen, that extradition treaties have ever been thus abused; but there is a possibility that it might be done; and the people of the United States, not less than those of England, would say the contingency should be carefully guarded against. This country, like England, has always been a safe asylum for political fugitives, and it always will be. Our sympathies, therefore, are naturally with the principle which England is anxious to assert, and there ought to be no difficulty in coming to a new agreement that shall recognize and embody it.

The best way of doing it would seem to be to enumerate all the offenses for which an alleged criminal should be surrendered, all political offenses being excluded of course, and then to stipulate that no surrendered criminal shall be tried for any other than the offenses mentioned in the treaty. This would protect political fugitives, would furnish a rule entirely acceptable to our people and in harmony with the genius of our institutions.

But the soundness of this principle affords not the least justification for the course of the British government in refusing to surrender Winslow. There was no pretense that he was guilty of any political offense, or would be tried for one if surrendered. The right course for the English authorities to have pursued would have been to surrender Winslow as the treaty required, and then at once to have proposed negotiations to amend the treaty to accord with the principle. This course should now be adopted without delay; for it would be a shame and a stinging reproach to have these two countries each an asylum for the fugitive criminals of the other.

There has never been any prospect, says the N. Y. Sun, of the success of the parties who have been trying to open the doors of the Philadelphia Exhibition on Sundays. The great majority of the Centennial Commissioners are opposed to Sunday opening in a way that admits of no change of judgment; and they have been made to feel that the wealthy and influential portion of the community was on their side. Nevertheless, they agreed to listen to arguments in favor of Sunday opening; and on Thursday last, a number of representative men delivered such argument before them; but when the vote on the subject was taken yesterday it was found that three-fourths of the Commissioners took ground, as they had always done, against Sunday opening. It is of no use to agitate the subject further, so far as the hope of practical results is concerned.

Chicago has settled its mayoralty dispute, by a new and popular election, and Monroe Heath, Republican, was chosen by a large majority. The Tribune regards it as a great Republican and reform victory over the bummers.

Clackamas in the Legislature.

Our two Senators and four members of the Lower House, we venture to say, will compare favorably with the delegation from any county in the State. Mr. Offield, the holdover Senator, is a gentleman of practical views, and severe honor. He is a farmer, and Democrat, and by his most intimate friends is considered a "tiller of the soil" second to no one in the county. Mr. John Myers is a well-to-do merchant in this city, and everywhere known for his broad and comprehensive ideas, and powerful judgment. Having been a Senator before from this county, he is but renewing his acquaintance with old scenes and familiar practices, and his record is one of which he may well feel proud. Captain Will is a Republican, chosen at the late election, and, like Mr. Offield, is a farmer. This gentleman is one of the strictly utilitarian kind, anything visionary being as foreign to his nature as effeminacy in a Spartan. Among his neighbors he is consulted as a man of good understanding, and is everywhere respected for his probity and strict sense of justice. Mr. John Cochran is a Republican, and farmer of extended reputation; having one of the largest and most productive places in the county. Formerly a Willavette river steamboat captain, he is perhaps better qualified to legislate upon the much vexed transportation question than any man who will this session agitate the topics in the new capitol. Already he is busying himself in canvassing among the people of this valley to learn their sentiments respecting a new line of steamboats, and otherwise striving to solve the freight problem. Mr. J. M. Reid is also a farmer, and, like our other representatives, is a gentleman of liberal views, of unimpeachable character, and undeniable democracy. Mr. H. Straight is a Democrat of the "dyed in the wool" persuasion, and, though "husbandman of acres broad," is also sufficiently well versed in materia medica to have won the sobriquet of "Doc."—by which name he is generally known. He is the youngest member of the delegation, and we prognosticate a bright future for him. Taken as a body we cannot otherwise than feel proud of our representatives, and we take this occasion to warn those harpies who usually infest the corridors of the Legislative halls, that not one of our members are marketable, and to broach such a subject will result in their own discomfort. We have every confidence in predicting that the Clackamas county delegation will always be found on the right side and "sternly arrayed against the wrong." All bills of public benefit, as the proposed improvement in the assessment law, for instance, we feel assured will meet with their cordial support; while every attempt to saddle debt on the community and increase taxation will be strongly opposed. We trust our high hopes may not be blasted nor our confidence misplaced.

The Army Reduction.

In their eagerness to economize, the Democrats have made many blunders. In pruning too closely they have lopped off the army limb, and we are now, in the Black Hills country, called upon to witness its inherent folly. Prior to the passage of the bill by the House, we took the ground that 25,000 troops were little enough for a country so large as ours, and that we, especially, in a State filled with Indians of questionable docility, needed as many national guardsmen as could be possibly spared us. The Portland Standard laughed at our fears and considered our army little else than a useless ornament. The death of the gallant General Custer and his brave staff and followers must put a very different face on the Indian question, even to such an ultra Democratic paper as the Standard. "Men grown old in wars" from all parts of the country have seen the utter futility of sending the poor skeleton in blue, derisively call "the army," against the hordes of well-armed Sioux, and have telegraphed to the Secretary of War at Washington, their willingness to enlist and help swell the force to numbers necessary for the war. Democrats themselves see the mistake of robbing the people of their defenders, and the latest dispatches from Washington are to the effect that the army reduction bill is a dead letter and will never be enforced. It is no pleasure to us to crow over our Democratic contemporary when it must be done at the expense of the lives of some of the best and bravest men in the army; but inasmuch as we took decided ground against the army bill at its very inception, we feel entitled to remind the Standard that its ideas on political economy are not infallible, and that Democrats in their zeal to cut down expenses—to be used as political capital—are very apt to take a step too far, and that too into the dark or slough of ignorance.

A lot of ex-rebels at Orozono, Mo., proposed to celebrate the Fourth by raising a rebel flag, but the loyal people armed themselves and notified them that the first man who attempted to hoist the rebel flag on the soil of Missouri would be shot.

The Assessment Law.

In order to call out discussion we publish the following communication which appeared in the Oregonian July 11:

I would not have thrown down the gauntlet on the need of a reform in the assessment law, as I did in your issue of the 6th, only that a worse enactment renounces us, and for that reason I felt that a discussion of the question should be commenced in time, in order to avert the other peril that stares the business community in the face. From the favorable character of your comments I am emboldened to write again, feeling that with your aid to champion the reform, we are assured of success. It is true that the suggestions I made would not touch the matter of ratable adjustment of assessments, and they were not so intended; that a state only be reached through a State board of equalization, as you suggest; but such a board would have little to do except to adjust ratable values on real estate, and that duty would not at all contravene or traverse the previous duties of an assessor.

Finding your assent to the tenor of my suggestions to be shared very generally by a large number of citizens, who have had cause to feel that the assessment law passed by the last Legislature, the evil results of which were fortunately averted by an unconstitutional defect and nullity in its preamble, by means of which a law that the present one was defeated of its sinister purpose. A law to declare that the debtor—no matter how much he is indebted—shall be allowed to deduct but \$1,000 from his assets, by means of which extortion and a conspiracy against the interest and welfare of the business community, affecting collaterally every industry, and crippling every enterprise. It was a device destined to throttle the onward progress of a new country, and inimical to every project in which capital must be borrowed to push forward improvement. No excuse, real or fancied, or having the semblance of justice or equity, can be advanced why this arbitrary discrimination should be made, and leaves us to but one conclusion, namely that the legislators of the last Assembly, goaded to desperation by the injustice of the present law, struck out blindly for a change of base, disregarding of the consequences. It has been said that:

"The reckless youth who fired the Ephesian dome,
Outlives in fame the pious fools who rear
The temple's walls."
But I believe a contemporary infamy will only as much attach to those who reared this tottering monument, as to those who tear it down to its base. I am, Sir, Mr. Editor, there is danger unless a thorough enlightenment is had on this subject, the incoming legislator will re-enact the law of two years ago, cured of the defect that prevented it becoming a law then, which was only technical, but habitually with the same objectionable features, with regard to its injustice to the borrowing classes. Its chief promoter is a member of the incoming administration, and declares his purpose to push his scheme to its fulfillment. And now, Mr. Editor, I beg to suggest to you to grant to the Hon. John Myers, State Senator-elect from Clackamas county, space in which to induce justification for refusing to permit the man who owes two thousand dollars from deducting that amount from his assets in his assessment, and why one thousand dollars is arbitrarily fixed the ultimatum; space also to show why an assessment as proposed in my article of the 6th, coupled with your proposition of a board of equalization, will not meet the demands of equity and justice to the rich, the poor, the honest and the dishonest, the willing and the unwilling, on one common plane of exact assessment, meeting out to each man that God-given and inherent quality of justice to which we, as Americans, are entitled under the technique of the law. X. Y. Z.

The National Washington Monument. We are glad to learn that in this Centennial year the bill to complete the Washington monument at Washington was unanimously passed by the Senate. The half finished shaft has been a disgrace to us for so long a time that the appropriation of money for its completion will meet with general approval, even in this time, when economy is sternly demanded by men of all creeds and classes. We have spent government money so lavishly of late in good, bad and questionable ways that the unfinished monument has become an exclamation point to emphasize our want of reverence for our greatest man's memory, as shown in our neglect to give to the completion of his only national monument a little of the money which we have given so freely to less worthy purposes.

As we say, it is a good thing to finish the Washington monument, but there is something amusing in the alacrity with which the Senate and House of Representatives have adopted a resolution to that effect. For years members of Congress have observed the unfinished and unsightly work without emotion, and they have neglected to do anything for it when the country could better afford to have something done; but now, in this Centennial year—more especially when at least a resolution in relation to the matter is introduced, not a member of either party dare to make a sign against it. Party hopes and fears for once have secured an end which the public will approve.

Lots of folks celebrated the Fourth by getting married. One Brooklyn clergyman had 14 marriage-calls on his list; another 12, and another 7.

Sheridan is to take command of the forces in the field against the Sioux.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Eastern.
WASHINGTON, July 22.—Hendricks has evidently made a vote by the House in favor of repealing the resumption act, an indispensable condition of his acceptance of the nomination. He wants a practical soft money interpretation of the St. Louis platform before he steps upon it. His labors have had some success, Wike of Illinois, a member of the banking and currency committee, having indicated the clause of the act favoring the resumption of the act which fixes the date of resumption. The committee consists of eleven members; heretofore five have been hard money men, consisting of four Republicans and one Democrat. The Democrats being absent investigating the New Orleans custom house the committee stood five to five. When Gibson returned he declared for hard money, but Wike's defection gives six for repeal against five. As this committee can report at any time, if at the next meeting they order a bill reported repealing the date for resumption, the majority vote of the House can sustain the previous question and bring the House to direct decision of the issue.

The probability is, therefore, that the bill will be reported by the House in the week of Tilden's influence in the House will give the movement sufficient aid to insure success, in the belief that it will help the Democratic ticket in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, although all known members of the Senate or be sent to the President.

Munroe's telegraph bill authorizing a number of prominent California capitalists to lay cables to Asia has been returned to the House of Representatives, Davis withdrawing his name from the bill. It was suspended after its passage in the Senate. It has yet to pass the House, and meanwhile efforts are making to enact a bill, also recommended by the Senate, foreign relations committee, granting permission and privileges to all persons who may wish to lay ocean cables.

Secretary Chandler, acting on the advice of the Attorney General, who is the law officer of the Interior Department, has decided that the public lands and under the soldiers' additional homestead law are not required to be made in person, but may be made under powers of attorney. This decision confirms the title to large tracts of California timber entered by Alvina Hayward and others last year.

Wigwag by authority of the House committee on Territories, has reported favorable on Lane's bill to annex Walla Walla and Columbia counties to the State of Oregon, provided a majority of the voters of Oregon assent. The committee argue that the enactment of this bill would give Oregon the natural boundaries fixed by the State constitution when applying for admission to the Union; that the interests of these counties are identical with the interests of Oregon, and that their inhabitants experience great inconvenience in transacting business with their present seat of government, and desire the proposed change. Representative Fort, as a condition of his assent, has concluded, and submits the argument that the rest of the Territory should have a voice in this matter; as the two counties include an area of 34,000 square miles and a population of 100,000, and constitute the entire Territory, their annexation to Oregon will not only throw the whole burden of the Territorial debt upon the remainder, but would in his opinion postpone the admission of Washington into the Union.

The Senate public lands committee has reported favorable on Kelly's bill perfecting title to Oregon donation land claims, technically covered by abandoned military reservations. The bill is strongly recommended by the Interior Department.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Sun has the following editorial double headed: We have not too much confidence in the Democrats who lead the party in the present House of Representatives. Most of them are comparatively new men, creations of accident. If the party had really strong men there Robeson would have been impeached, tried, convicted, removed and disqualified long ago, while such credit would have been proved against Robeson's confederate, Cattell, that he would ere now have been an inmate of New Jersey's State prison. The Democrats must have stronger men in the next Congress.

The Herald's editorial. We congratulate our reform House of Representatives on the suppression of the fast mails to the West. Now let's put an end to railroads and telegraphs. The work of reform should go bravely on. The Herald says: Now that the Republicans are cast down for a State ticket that let us make this suggestion: For Governor, Roscoe Conkling; for Lieutenant Governor, Reuben E. Fenton.

The Times editorially says: If Democrats understand the meaning of the adage, "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones," they will stop circulating their slanderous dispatches concerning Grant's habits, otherwise they may be obliged to consider evidence which they will not like to examine concerning the condition of their candidate for President on the night he received the news of his nomination.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Herald's special from Kansas states that the Fifth Regiment of Cavalry marched eighty miles and overtook a band of Indians, who were outwitted and surprised after a sharp fight, in which Yellowhand was killed by Buffalo Bill. The Indians rushed for the reservation leaving behind all their provisions. Merritt pursued them till night, when the whole command went into camp at the agency. The Indians left their dead, and admit having more killed. They also lost six ponies, and several men. Red Cloud says they never dreamed that the Fifth Cavalry could get there in time to head them off. The regiment sustained no loss. It arrived at Laramie yesterday, and leaves for Crook's camp to-morrow.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says: The despatch with which the Western soft money men are pursuing their project of repealing the resumption act, obviously reveals their object, which is none other

than to drive Tilden from the ticket. The leaders in it are those who are opposed to Tilden's ascendancy in the party, and will not hesitate to do anything that will embarrass or cripple him. The prospect to-night is that they may succeed. It cannot be denied but what Hendricks has encouraged this movement very recently, and since his meeting with Tilden at Saratoga. It is a plain fact that Hendricks can't make up his mind to be the tail end of the ticket.

CHICAGO, July 23.—A Washington special to the Tribune says that Mr. McPherson, in examining the official copy of the Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis, (in order to prepare a correct copy for his manual, has discovered two changes in the document as read at St. Louis which are given the Democrats much annoyance—first, one in the fractional currency plank, including the part which followed the charges that legislation by the Republican party had always impeded the return to specie payment, which was read as follows: "Such a hindrance we denounce as the resumption clause of 1875, and we here demand its repeal." In the official copy since prepared, the word "clause" is changed to "date," as the general understanding that the repeal demanded was of the entire resumption clause, which involved much more than the simple date, and as this has been deliberately changed by some one in a way to simply make a change in the date for resumption, without affecting any of the act, it has naturally caused much commotion among one faction of the Democrats. The other change is in the official copy of the Mongolian plank. It will be remembered that all were at the St. Louis Convention, or who recall the report of the proceedings, that when Dorsheimer read the Chinese plank, he omitted that part which he said was in pen and ink, and could not read, but that the clerk would when he had finished the rest. Thereupon the California delegation insisted it should be read. After some confusion their demand was complied with. This part was a demand that the president should not modify the act so modified as to prevent the further importation of Mongolians. The Pacific delegates were particularly persistent in demanding that this should go into the platform, and it was adopted as part of it. This plank has now been left out entirely.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Name changed.—Unity, Pacific county, Washington Territory, to Ilwaco, and James D. Holman appointed postmaster. Postmasters appointed.—L. Shepley, Monroe, Benton, Benning county, Oregon; Henry Gans, Owshee county, Oregon; Nicholas Duroco, Sublimity, Marion county, Oregon; Thos. W. Prosch, Seattle, W. T.; Jas. H. Pardin, Selah, Yakima county, W. T.; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Spinning, Sumner, Pierce county, W. T.

CITIZENSHIP, July 25.—The six companies of Infantry arrived at Bismarck yesterday and left for Yellowstone this morning. Capt. Miles is in command. They took on board here 160 recruits, two 3-inch Boardman guns, horses and supplies. The Josians will follow them this afternoon, Col. Hughes returning on her to this post. Army officers generally blame Crook for a failure to co-operate with Terry believing he was anxious to win laurels without assisting in the performance. But a gentleman but little inferior in rank, insists that Crook knows little of the plans of the Indians anyway, and lacks the necessary experience which an officer must possess who is commanding an army operating against a wild and savage foe. All agree that one of the greatest mistakes in the campaign is the under estimate of the number of Sioux and their disposition to fight. Gen. Miles says he is satisfied nearly all the fighting has been done. The Sioux are out, and he stepped there long enough to look the ground over; and the agent at Lower Brule adds that his Indians are all out and also those from Cheyenne agency, not to speak of Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, who are certainly with them. The hostile bands have been largely ruined since the battle.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A committee comprised of gentlemen from several States, identified with the independent greenback movement, are here, urging upon the secretary of the national executive committee the propriety of placing the name of Albert E. Redstone as Vice President on the Peter Cooper Presidential ticket.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Tribune's Washington special says an impression prevails to-night that the dead-lock on the remaining appropriation bills will be broken in a day or two, and Congress will adjourn about the middle of next week.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—W. A. Wheeler, Republican candidate for Vice President, in a reply to a letter from Wm. A.ment of this city in regard to his action against Ohio river interests while in Congress, writes as follows: "The whole extent and nature of the opposition on my part to the Ohio river interest has been grossly misrepresented. Gen. Garfield is now preparing an opening campaign speech wherein the matter will be fully explained."

PACIFIC COAST.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—A man calling himself John Lawless, was arrested to-day on a charge of procuring young girls to be sent to Portland to enter upon a life of shame. The arrest was made on the complaint of a young girl, one of his victims, who arrived to-day on the John L. Stephens. When taken in charge of by the officer, he tore up some papers and threw them away, which, on being put together, proved to be the letters of a woman named Jennie Savage, keeper of a house of ill repute in Portland, urging him to send more girls quick, as she wanted them for the Centennial week, and not to send any more such young ones as heretofore. Lawless was locked up for examination.

The ship Sumatra, which sails soon for Hong Kong, has been engaged to carry home about 400 Chinese. Want of employment is assigned as the cause of this exodus.

Smallpox seems to have taken a fresh start within a day or two. Six new cases were reported on Saturday night yesterday and six to-day up to eight. Three deaths have occurred within the same time.

VICTORIA, July 21.—Sensational rumors have been circulating through the town for several days to the effect that Lord Carnarvon has informed the government that he cannot interfere in the differences between this province and Canada. The Colonist pronounces the rumors untrue, no intimation of the kind having been received, and that the reverse is the fact.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of Lord Dufferin. SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Pursuant to call, a meeting of retail merchants was held at Dashiway hall this morning to consider the silver question. About thirty were present, mostly dry goods men. A resolution was adopted making gold the basis of transaction and taking only at the ruling market rates. The meeting could hardly be considered representative of the general retail business, but a committee of ten was appointed to canvass the city and obtain signatures to the resolution.

LONDON, July 22.—Turkish representatives abroad say that the Sultan will appear in public in few days, when a firman announcing certain important reforms will be promulgated. Private telegrams from Constantinople says the Sultan is suffering from delirium tremens. The Sultan's brother has been sent to the war in order to induce the Sultan to postpone his intended abdication.

LONDON, July 25.—The Mark Lane Express says the prospects of good crops seem now certain of fulfillment. Hay has been gathered in excellent condition, though it is not quite so plentiful as it would have been with more favorable auspices. Crops are now suffering for rain. The French and German wheat crops are satisfactory both in quantity and quality. The local trade exhibits continued depression, wheat has declined a shilling per quarter and will probably be lower. Floating cargoes showed general depression and declined 1s 6d, but the number offering has been steadily reduced. The current low rates must check shipments.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

ASHLAND wants a bakery. Roseburg is going to have a Grange store. The Portland celebration cost \$14,639 69.

Ashland woolen mills have resumed work. Salem ministers are rusticiating in the mountains.

The great want of Douglas county is a woolen mill. Sheridan is to have a portable steam grist mill.

The telegraph line has been completed to Astoria. Hay sells from wagons at Albany for \$8 to \$10 per ton.

Salem has levied a tax of 9 mills on the dollar for city purposes. 500 sheep were sold in Polk county the other day at \$1 per head.

Marion county has let the contract for building a poor house for \$2,975. Father W. A. Verboet, a Catholic priest of Cornelius, died on the 14th inst.

Henry Thompson won the foot race at the White House last Saturday. Pendleton boys are beginning to get sealy from being in the water so much.

The Statesman thinks the young men of Salem are fit subjects for a brass band. Prof. Curtis, late of the Unipqua Academy, is to take charge of the Astoria school.

The Christian Messenger, of Month, has been enlarged to an eight page paper. A man by the name of Bonman, of Portland, has bought the Silverton Mills at a cost of \$8,000.

About 30 hands are employed in the Woolen Mills at Brownsville. No Chinese labor employed. Albany is to have the meeting of the State Grange in September, but has no hall of sufficient capacity.

A. D. Scott, residing near Silverton, was seriously injured last week by a team running away with him. An old gentleman named Montgomery, of Polk county, fell from a wagon last week and broke his neck.

Thos. Anderson, second mate of the ship City of Sparta, was drowned at Portland last Monday evening. Wm. Sypfort, age about 18 years, mysteriously disappeared from his home near Sublimity last Saturday.

During the year ending July 1st, Polk county received \$28,253 24 for county purposes, and paid out \$27,295 63.

A trader from Montana has purchased 600 head of horses from the Indians in Umattilla county at about \$10 apiece.

Hon. John S. Phelps the Democratic nominee for governor of Missouri, is the father-in-law of J. E. Montgomery of Portland.

The new Oregon steamship Geo. W. Elder, Capt. Connor, has arrived at San Francisco. She will be put on this route in about five weeks.

Bear are very familiar up above DeWent's place on the Coquille; one came within a few yards of the house the other night, after mutton for breakfast.

Mr. Gant of the Coquille took a fleece of fourteen pounds of wool from a two year-old Cotswold sheep. He is stocking his ranch with that breed, he paid \$250 for five head last year.

Some bands of Indians from the tribes east of the mountains, are making arrangements to go and fight the Sioux; two of the Nez Perces were with Custer in his fight, and were killed.

It is now thought that Mr. A. D. Scott, who was thrown from his horse between Salem and Silverton last week and badly hurt, will not recover. His physician is reported to have pronounced his case hopeless.

Burglars are reaping a rich harvest at Astoria. Warren & Maguire are losers to the tune of \$1,350, and they offer a reward of \$500 for the conviction of the thieves and the return of the money.

Two young men, Smith and Clark, have been sentenced to the penitentiary for one year from Polk county. The first robbed a Chinaman at Buena Vista, and the latter stole a case of knives at Independence.

Capt. Wilkinson, assisted by a large party from Fort Stevens, killed a huge bear back of the fort recently. They fired fifteen shots into the old brute, cut his throat, and then discovered that he was caught in a trap.

By the railroad accident at Train's Station last week, the train was thrown from the track wrecking one or two cars and severely injuring Conductor Stroud, baggage master Connor and breaking the shoulder-blade of Mrs. Philbrick, a passenger. Anged, Yorklet, Wilson gave the arm of a child, son of Mart Taylor.

Last week Sheriff Sargent of Umattilla county arrested James Williams of Butter creek, charged with stealing a horse valued at \$100, the property of Rachel Yoakum. Williams was indicted by the grand jury of this county in 1873, but kept out of the way until last week when arrested; he gave bonds to the amount of \$300 to appear before the circuit court. Another arrest made at the same time was that of J. C. Wilson, charged with the seduction of Angela Yorklet. Wilson gave bonds in the sum of \$500.

The Mountaineer says: "The Dalles and Sandy wagon road is now completed to Hood river, and as soon as the county bridge is repaired over that stream, wagons can go through to any point on Hood river prairie. Mr. John Marden, the superintendent of the work, from whom we got this information, says he will continue the work on down the river as far as the money will take him. The road commissioners have \$12,000 in State warrants left, and if they can negotiate them at a reasonable figure, Mr. Marden thinks he will be able to complete the road this season to the Cascades."

On last Friday, says the Salem Mercury, a lad named Wm. Lewis, aged about 14 years, was let down to a well being dug on the premises of Wm. Stanton, near Sublimity, Marion county. The well was 40 feet deep and no person had been in it for three or four days. When young Lewis was in it a few moments he called out that he was sleepy and asked to be drawn up. Those at the windlass attempted to draw him up but he had lost the power to hold on and fell out. His brother went down after him, but he too inhaled the noxious gas and had to be drawn out before he could save the unfortunate man. After about two hours Wm. Lewis' body was recovered. This is another sad warning to men who are working in cess pools, wells or other excavations in the earth. It is always best to make some test before going down into them.

TERRITORIAL NEWS ITEMS.

Hay is worth \$12 per ton at Olympia. Farm hands are in demand around Walla Walla.

Mr. David Kartz has been appointed U. S. Vice Consul at Victoria. The Senate has confirmed Maison Bragnot, of Wisconsin, as Governor of Idaho.

H. S. Stevens is a candidate for re-election as Delegate to Congress from Arizona. The sum of \$10,550 was paid into the land office at Boise in June for Government lands.

Mr. A. M. Richards has recently been appointed Lieut. Governor of British Columbia. Ex-Governor Bennett declines the appointment of Governor of Idaho, in place of Gov. D. P. Thompson, resigned.

A small band of Umattilla Indians passed through Boise City the other day with about one thousand head of cayuse horses.

Five emigrant wagons drove into Walla Walla last week, just across from Missouri. Their teams were looking remarkably well.

The late Capt. E. A. Starr was a native of Chenango county, New York, and at the time of his death aged 54 year and 7 months.

In Stevens county, W. T., there are 270 whites and 100 Chinese. They have 40 head of cattle, 1,000 horses, 500 sheep and 150 hogs.

Colorado produces \$15,000 in silver for every 24 hours. \$10,000 in gold and \$1,000 in other minerals, or \$25,000 daily, equal to \$7,008,000 yearly.

The skating rink at Seattle is undergoing changes which will convert it into a neat little theater, with all the appointments necessary for the proper rendition of the drama.

Our Helena exchange says the people of Eastern Montana are arming themselves for protection against the Indians, who are quite saucy and numerous in that section of the Territory.

The tide carried off all the clothing of two Olympia ladies who were bathing some distance from the town. One evening not long since, except the shawl of one of them, all the goods of one of them came to town under night's safe covering.

Gov. Thompson has tendered to the Society of War J. D. Cameron 500 volunteers from Idaho Territory, on ten days' notice, to help punish the Sioux and avenge the death of the gallant Custer, if the government will arm and equip the men.

The Walla Walla Statesman says: William Maskeyline, a stock raiser living out on the home about the fourth of July, and has not since been heard from. He and his brother have a large sheep ranch out on the Taconan, and are both in good circumstances. Early in this month one of them came to Walla Walla, and on his return home found his brother William missing. Vigilant search was made for the missing other. They went back to town under night's safe covering.

Gov. Thompson has tendered to the Society of War J. D. Cameron 500 volunteers from Idaho Territory, on ten days' notice, to help punish the Sioux and avenge the death of the gallant Custer, if the government will arm and equip the men.