

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, OCT. 13, 1876.

The Lock Swindle.

Our representative Hiram Straight introduced the following Resolution in the House last Friday:

"Whereas we are informed by the Governor in his message to this body that our State indebtedness is in excess of \$700,000, and are enjoined by him to provide means by taxation to liquidate this sum, and to keep within the constitutional limitation 'in our future expenditures; therefore we are opposed to the purchase of the Canal and Locks at Oregon City, or any other measure likely to swell our State indebtedness or increase the already onerous burden of taxation."

This Resolution, which certainly echoes the sentiment of nineteen-twentieths of the taxpayers in the State, was incontinently tabled, and unfortunately the year and name were not called to enable us to find out who have been struck with the mildew of the lobby. The people of Oregon are in great danger of being sold out by their representatives, and in the meanwhile the organs, which from their standing and circulation should be foremost to rush to the defense of the public, are as mute as owls over the attempted outrage of legislation. The *Oregonian* is wasting its energies on subjects that are as ancient as the Ptolemys, but for the present crisis has never a word to say in the interest of the taxpayers. Nothing more could be expected from the *Standard* than we see exhibited. The *Statesman* permits this scheme to grow under its nose, but has never informed us that it has sniffed of the carrion which smells to heaven in the noses of honest people, while the more discerning and impressionable *Firmer* man comes out more openly for the purchase of the Locks, but concealed somewhat under a thin disguise of subterfuge.

The Resolution of Mr. Straight, which hits to the mark, was tabled and the newspapers reporters to the papers named suppress it in their press despatches as effectually as they can in the following way:

"Straight of Clackamas introduced a resolution with reference to the Locks; tabled."

If the people will use but a little sagacity they will discover, that the most of their trusted organs are showing the white feather and do not dare take a position on the proposed swindle of purchasing the Canal and Locks at nearly double their cost, and while the Legislature is dallying and flying like moths around the central sum of \$600,000 (being attached thereto by its glitter), legislation that should be had at once to protect the interest of the State in the Canal and Locks is left to moulder on the table. The thanks of the farmers of Oregon are due to Mr. Straight, who has the sagacity to see what the sentiment of the county is, and cannot be stayed from proclaiming it.

England's Inaction.

In England, the current of feeling sets strongly in the direction of intervention in the Eastern difficulty. The action of England has very naturally been interpreted by Turkey as a moral support, to be supplemented, if need be by a material one; and the confessed ignorance of the Government in regard to the horrors in Bulgaria wears almost the aspect of indifference. Now that it is enlightened it will be compelled to adopt a new policy, with as little delay as possible. The *London Spectator* urges an immediate diplomatic intervention of the European powers, headed by England, and adds:

"If Lord Derby refuses to do this and refuses, further, to indicate that he will consider the only terms which can secure peace even for three years—namely, the emancipation of the Northern provinces from the Pashas—the temporary destruction of Serbia will be certain, and with it European war."

But this would be giving up the diplomatic triumph over Russia, Germany and Austria! Hence Lord Derby's hesitation, we presume.

His War Record.

Of course a person of Governor Tilden's large experience expects that the course pursued by him during the war will be now publicly discussed. His position during the war was that of his party. He is really responsible for it so far as he assisted in molding it. We sum it up briefly when we say that he thought the South partly in the right and not without injuries; that he believed the course of the North to have been aggravating; that he did not approve of making emancipation a condition of peace; that he did not accept as wise the war measures of the Lincoln administration; and that he considered concession right and necessary.

Gen. L. W. Thayer of Wyoming Co., N. Y. prominent local democrat, can't abide Tilden, and goes for Hayes. As he puts it, Belknap sold his store licenses for money to please his wife, and Tilden sold his appointments for political service to himself, and is just as bad.

The Reform Leader.

Under any circumstances it would be hard to account for the difficulty Mr. Tilden experiences in explaining the income tax return, which he did not make, and it is especially hard, in view of the facility with which Mr. Tilden's friends tackle the question. There is Mr. Tilden's private secretary, for instance, who has explained that Mr. Tilden did not pay taxes on his income because he loaned his income to his brother; and there is Mr. Tilden's military secretary, who has explained that Uncle Sammy did not pay taxes on his income because he had no income to pay taxes on, while Sinnott says that he left the assessing of his income entirely in the hands of the revenue officer, making no returns personally.

This method of explanation has, of course, the immense advantage that when it misses it is of no consequence and when it hits it counts for a vindication. But when Mr. Hewitt was so anxious to clear Mr. Tilden of all suspicion, why did he not write to the person charged, and not to the clerk Sinnott? Of course if Mr. Sinnott knew more about Mr. Tilden's income than Mr. Tilden himself, his explanation has a great deal more authority than if it came from Mr. Tilden himself, and so we are delighted to hear from Mr. Sinnott the true state of the case. The explanation looks to us like a piece of agile pettyfogging. He says, "In respect to the allegation that two years of income tax Mr. Tilden made no return, the answer is simple. The State gave the taxpayer the option to take that course, and good and honorable reasons existed why a scrupulous man should accept that option. Mr. Tilden received no favor from Government officers, and sought none. He believed at the time that, instead of less, he often paid more than would have been the result of full but troublesome accounting." (Oh, Sinnott, Sinnott, do you ask us to believe this?) and finally he, S. J., "preferred in that way to be exempted from the difficulties incident to attempting a specific statement of affairs in which he was interested, and of corporations and business in which he was an investor, and also to be exempted from the responsibility of adjudicating upon fact and law, applicable to ascertain and fluctuating elements during the rapid and violent changes of fictitious values," etc., etc., etc.

That will do, Mr. Sinnott; you may step down; such stories may do in New York, but like ambition, to suit Oregon, they "should be made of sterner stuff." You have declared that you know more of Mr. Tilden's affairs than Mr. Tilden himself, and you have declared that Mr. Tilden's best defense is precisely the argument of the gambler, the smuggler, and even the burglar. "I ask no favor of the law, and I take none. If the law can find out that I have contraband goods or a little game, I take the responsibility. I stand the punishment." Under this reforming view, a man who claims to be the purest of the pure, to be raised almost above the lead of humanity by his purity of character, may use his character to swindle the government, and then plead that if the government cannot collect its taxes it is the fault of the government. We have heard more gushing explanations than Mr. Sinnott's, but we hardly think that in the way of convicting his client he has left any room for his successors to improve on, and we trust that the friends of reform will appreciate the reasons why Mr. Tilden did not pay his income tax.

Constitutional Convention.

There are more bills now introduced into the Legislature than our Solons will be able to attend to in a month of Sundays. We have no fault to find with them on this score, but it shows the wretched condition of our laws when so many additions and improvements are deemed necessary. We think a constitutional convention is the only way out of the labyrinth, and hope our legislators will bear this in mind.

The Democratic journals are very much impressed with the "lofty indifference" of Tilden in refusing to take any notice of the allegations in regard to his tax deficiencies. This is a case in which indifference, either lofty or otherwise is not the thing needed. The people of this county are not to be conciliated by loftiness of any kind; a little humility with some explanation attached would be vastly more to their tastes. Besides to endeavor to reconcile the expense of loftiness and interest in the canvass by keeping silence himself, while his private Secretary slipped round among the reporters and explained, is a spectacle not without its moral benefits.

Irrebellion and Democracy are not the same thing, how comes it that all the Democratic States were originally slave-owning States? Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia—they are all there, not one is missing; not one is recalcitrant to the traditions of the Democratic faith.

The Democrats claim West Virginia.

Aggressive Democrats.

The Congressional and Presidential campaign may be said to have fully begun. Two weeks ago Dick Williams and Lafayette Lane commenced their joint canvass in Southern Oregon; on the 3d Senator Mitchell spoke in Portland; on Sept. 29th Governor Grover addressed the Democracy, and "lesser lights" have been speaking in different parts of Oregon for weeks past. The question naturally arises, how do we, as Republicans, come before the people? Is it with a bold front and aggressive determination, or with sinuous hands and defensive armor? For some time past the Democrats have been laboring strenuously to make the present campaign a grand series of figurative bayonet charges, on the redoubts of the Republicans, but since the grand flank movement and counter charge of the "boys in blue," which clearly make Tilden's honesty a subject of grave doubt, the Democrats have become demoralized and are hurriedly building breastworks for their own defence. The cry of "delenda est Carthago" has given place to an ominous silence, and the "whiskered pandours and fierce hussars" of the Democracy are a thing of the past. The ones, if ever on Republican shoulders has shifted, and it devolves upon the Democrats to assume "the burden of proof" and show cause why they should not be defeated. The tactics of the Democrats have failed them, and are now being used by Republicans with marked success. The Republicans having fairly met all charges and having made some of a most destructive character against the Democrats, we may safely say that they come before the people with heads erect and a consciousness of right and victory. In the past month, the tide of popular sentiment, once turned in Tilden's favor and sham reform, has changed its course and is now ready to carry in its current the Republican nominees to their assigned destination at Washington.

Capital Punishment.

We see that a bill has been introduced at Salem to do away with the death penalty. While we do not wish to take decided ground in favor of this bill, there are yet nevertheless many things that may be said in its favor. In the first place the old Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," long since was considered a piece of barbarism, and by hanging a man who had killed another no satisfaction is surely given to the man murdered. If punishment be the aim of the authorities why not sentence the murderers to imprisonment for life and prolong their agony, and not be so merciful as to put them out of pain as a hunter a wounded bird, by strangulation. Again, we know what great rejoicing there is in Heaven over the return of one lost sheep, and we feel that the grief is commensurate when the life of an innocent man is taken. This is the great point. The hanging of but one innocent man—and who will say it has not been done?—is enough to ruin the whole practice of hanging. One of God's creatures robbed of a life that only belonged to his Maker, by a human method of revenge, and being human liable to err, is an outrage on mankind, and we feel that Oregon will follow the lead of those States which have abolished capital punishment as a relic of barbarism.

Eastern Elections.

The returns from Ohio and Indiana are rather meagre, and an accurate statement cannot be made. The returns show that the Republicans have carried Ohio by about seven to ten thousand majority. Indiana has gone Democratic by about three thousand majority.

If we mistake not it was the *Portland Standard* which announced that Republicans are organizing the negroes into bands called "Councils of Freedom," and that quantities of arms and ammunition had been ordered from the North. This looks very much as if we were to have some more of that "negro terrorism" in which an average of thirteen colored men are killed while the unresisting, lamb-like civility providentially escape without a wound.

The McMinnville Reporter informs us that the Democracy of Yamhill county are very much dissatisfied with Gov. Grover's election. And why not? Was he the choice of the people? No! merely the favorite of King Canine, before whom the Democrats are forced to bow as to the juggernaut that crushes out life and honor.

Senate Bill No. 9, which we printed a few weeks ago, has passed the Senate.

Sam Ferguson and Sam Percival won the half-mile foot races at the Olympian fair on the 6th, and Chambers' Dandy won the half-mile race on the same day.

The Walla Walla county agricultural society paid out \$1,452 in premiums, \$1,015 of which went as premiums on horses. The fair was a success and the society have about \$100.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20th, 1876. It is difficult to say which department of this vast exposition possesses the most absorbing interest for the average Centennial visitor—so varied and diverse are the tastes and temperaments to be pleased; but, certainly it is, the mammoth Carlin engine in Machinery Hall, exercises upon the majority of tourists a truly potent and magnetic influence. Unconsciously their foot-steps lead thither, and great is the bewilderment at the perfection of human mechanical skill evidenced in this one object.

Swiftly and noiselessly the massive leviathan moves—the enormous fly-wheel whirles round and round; the giant "elbows" at the side bend and straighten with mathematical precision, and every part, from the least to the greatest, moves in strict accordance with the requirements of its being.

Hundreds of curious persons watch its every movement; the most garrulous are enforced to silence by the sublimity of conception, and the vaingest egotist leaves its presence profoundly conscious of its immensity and his own insignificance.

Near the main entrance to the hall, and in a strikingly prominent position, is Prussia's famous Krupp steel gun. Weighing 68 tons, resting on a carriage equally as heavy, and possessing a motive distance power, for rifled projectiles, computed at ten miles—it exists as the most effective of known instruments for the prosecution of modern warfare.

Across the aisle, and in direct range with this terrible piece of ordnance, floats the blood-red banner of France. Though accidental, the position points a moral of unusual force and significance. Time, however, is a great leader; and the wily Bismarck and bluff old German Emperor may, ere long, appreciate the full force of Bismarck's compliment:

"The best laid schemes of mice and men Gang not 'gainst the mechanical department of our own country, we find the East and West striving in a generous rivalry in a multitude of ways, but none more noticeable than over an article peculiarly indigenous to this continent.

The history of mechanics tells us that scies and pumps are ours only as we have improved them; sewing machines were known in England long prior to our Howe invention; the origin of steamboats is enveloped in doubt; and even our form of government, we are informed, had root in other climes long ere the advent of the year 1776. Thus many of our fancied achievements and great possessions fade away before resolute assertions of other claimants; but the "soda-fountain"—great American invention that it is—remains undisputedly our own.

How the refreshing liquid foams and bubbles in the tumbler; how sweet and cold it is; and how deeply one can imbibe without danger, other than that of explosion. Not so wicked as whisky; not so unpleasant as mineral drinks; and yet foaming poetically above the prosy commonplace of water. Over it the American eagle may soar on extended wing, and safely scream its paens of boastful joy.

The Centennial Exhibition has raised these fountains in monumental splendor; and they dazzle with the meretricious brilliancy of polished nickel and colored marble, till the whole aisle they occupy shines with effulgent rays of a metallic fairyland—all foam, and fizz, and glitter.

The Sewing Machine erection is exceptionally fine and rich in articles displayed. England, France and Germany send a few patents, but the grandest and only complete aggregation of these useful mechanical aids, is found in the U. S. department. Two instances have, in themselves, a peculiar interest as indicative of progress. The one shows a machine operated by electricity, and the other wherein a current of water is utilized as a motor. Both of these ideas combine much of practical value, and it will be strange if they are not appreciated in forthcoming improvements. The interiors of the thirty sewing machine parlors are but reproductions of the great agencies throughout the country—composed of elegant cabinet work, abounding in luxurious upholstery, and presided over by remarkably good-looking young women—many of whom are adepts in machine ornamentation; making, without visible pattern, and yet stitching, with rapidity, the most intricate designs.

Printers, and, for that matter, all persons who are interested in the "art preservative of all arts," will find much to captivate the eye in the department of Printing Presses. The number exposed for examination is exceedingly large, and such a variety was, doubtless, never collected under one roof. Many are running, but the majority are motionless, serving in that way to best illustrate the principles of their construction or advertise their inventors and builders. Thus far, I have not been able to critically examine more than a small number, and shall not attempt to describe even the very few to which that attention has been given. Indeed, I may admit that being unfamiliar with the technical language

of mechanical science, thoroughness of description is impossible. Of the three presses on exhibition, worthy of notice, the Hoe and Bullock are American conceptions, while the Walter is the product of laborious study on the part of the proprietor of the *London Times*—whose name it bears, and who by the needs of his great journal, was driven into the domain of practical mechanics. With the progressive printer, the great desideratum has ever been the union in one press of the maximum speed with the minimum of expenditure. Throughout the several competitive trials made by the presses named, the records have been remarkably good and something heretofore unexcelled in the history of printing. The Walter, within the allotted hour, turned out 10,455 complete and well-printed (8-page) copies of the *N. Y. Times*—being detained during the same six and one-half minutes to supply a new roll of paper. In the same time, the Bullock printed and delivered 14,840 complete copies of the *N. Y. Herald*—8 pages, likewise. Eight minutes were required to make the paper shift, and about ten minutes consumed in substituting a new roller for a melted one; but as the latter seemed a legitimate contingency, it is doubtful if a reduction from running time should be made. The Bullock press, being of double size, used two full sets of forms, whereas the Walter employed but one—so that the actual running capacity of the former, as compared with that of the latter, is as 7,425 to 10,455. One hundred and seventy-five perfect newspapers in a minute, or three with every tick of your watch! The temptation is here strong to flate upon the actual contrast between the most conscious machines and the frail little hand press near by, which Franklin employed when a journeyman printer; but this sort of thing has been overdone, so for the present, I resist the inclination.

The question of merit places the Walter ahead, notwithstanding the slight odds in favor of the Hoe, in point of speed. Price being equal—which, owing to existing duties on imported machinery, is the case—the controlling considerations with the purchaser are those of capacity, compactness, simplicity and durability; and these requisites are seemingly combined in a more eminent degree in the English press than in its American rivals—although the unqualified praise of one machine must not be construed to the entire disparagement of the merits possessed by others.

From the foregoing, the reader is not expected to infer that Machinery Hall is devoted entirely to printing presses, sewing machines, and soda-water fountains; for, on the contrary, every variety of human mechanism here receives practical working illustration. Rubber goods of every kind are manufactured in your presence, wall paper of varied tints, and fresh from the press, are hanging before you; watches are in all stages of creation; chromos are being printed; glass ware of all styles made; blankets woven, socks knit, and a thousand and one articles of all patentes are manufactured in your presence, as furnished as if direct from the manufacturer.

The railroad exhibit is another point of interest; and the palatial cars and powerful engines present a striking contrast to the old Conestoga wagons and lumbering stage-coaches, once so familiar to the travelling public throughout the Eastern States. Forty years have worked a revolution in traveling facilities. When we reflect how space has been annihilated by an immense saving of time, how the accessions of comfort have usurped the former discomforts, it is but natural that we should be struck by the very sense of safe and rapid locomotion. Time, however, will demand increased celerity of movement—such inventions as the Keely motor may yet prove a success; pneumatic tubes may be brought into requisition for short distances; and we may be shot from immense cannons at a much greater speed than has yet been attained. Flying machines may, perhaps, be introduced; and ballooning brought to the perfection requisite for travel. Nothing seems too extravagant, when viewing the accomplishments of the present, to us the thin veil of futurity may hide many grand achievements. The crude efforts of the present may be construed into the first faint whisperings of an era of wonderful possibilities—or as the index fingers, which point to the mechanical destiny yet to be accomplished. R. M. D.

Fair Items.

MONDAY

The Fair opened with good attendance.

Tom Merry won the free for all race; purse \$200.

Gate and other receipts amounted to \$5,000 greater than any other year for the first day.

TUESDAY

The exhibit of stock is better than last year.

The attendance about the same as yesterday.

In the race for Oregon and Washington 3-year olds, Sank Owens won in two straight heats. Time 1:52 1/2 and 1:52 1/2. Purse \$500.

The trotting race for same was won by Lute Lindsey's Ida. Time 2:56 1/2. Purse same as above.

The Seattle Coal Company, during the month of September, shipped three thousand nine hundred and ninety five tons of coal, the smallest shipment of any month for more than a year past.

Mr. Yostler contemplates building a new theatre at Seattle.

King county, W. T. got \$10,000 from whisky licenses last year.

Miss Ella Madden is now matron of the Territorial Insane Asylum.

Walla Walla is to have a new fire engine.

Vancouver has a small-pox case.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Eastern.

Boston, Oct. 7.—Ben. Butler's opponents claim the possibility of Judge Hoar's election against both Butler and Tar box. In any event Butler's defeat is certain unless he can draw heavily from the Democratic vote. The claim of regularity will not work favorably for Butler among the Massachusetts Republicans.

The *Times* of New York publishes a statement charging Geo. B. McClellan with being subsidized by George A. Gowels & Co. The firm denies the charges but admits having paid the General money for services rendered in Europe.

New York, Oct. 9.—The \$1,000,000 suit against Wm. M. Tweed and the \$1,000,000 suit against Peter Swoney were called to-day and adjourned until November 13th, no judge being ready to try the case.

The *Tribune's* Indianapolis special says: Yesterday the Democrats procured the arrest of 21 of the city policemen on a charge of assault and battery. Their offense was apprehending under the vagrancy laws a number of the worst characters left in the wake of the Democratic demonstrations of last Thursday—bruisers and repeaters from Philadelphia and Baltimore, boarding at hotels and dead beats from no one knows where, and party managers who are at the bottom of it. The police have kept on with their work of making Indianapolis an uncomfortable place for the Democratic veterans who have come to take a hand in the election, and most of them have been sent to the penitentiary to Fort Wayne, Logansport and other places. The Democratic leaders appear to be losing their heads, and the need for coolness and good judgment becomes greater. They have prepared affidavits charging Colonel Frieley, chairman of the Republican committee, with conspiring to commit felony, in arranging for the importation of voters. They have no evidence, and the only thing calculated to arouse their suspicions is the presence here of three or four men from New York and Baltimore, who are in reality dead beats sent to look after Democratic rousts and Baltimore box-smashers. It is not believed at Republican headquarters to-night that the matter will be proceeded with or warrants taken out. If arrests are made on these manufactured affidavits, Col. Frieley intends to swear out warrants promptly for half a dozen prominent Democrats, along with Hendricks himself.

RICHMOND, Oct. 9.—Gov. Kemper has refused to name Virginia's day at the Centennial by proclamation. His chief reasons are the poverty of the people, and that it is not customary in Virginia to do official proclamations for such purposes.

BANDOR, Me., Oct. 9.—The official statement of the Secretary of State shows that the majority for Gov. Conner (Rep.) Tallot (Dem.) is 16,637.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—News from Fort Sherman state that on the 8th inst. a party of about 100 Indians and seven ex-teams were attacked by a band of 20 or 30 Indians 25 miles from the above post, badly wounding John Otens, wagon master, and killing one horse. Two of the party were out hunting, and about 8 o'clock heard a war song which hastened to the spot, which was immediately prepared for defense. Four of the men started to find the Indians, which they did, and made a lively retreat hotly pursued by Indians to within 50 yards of the train, when eight men sent a volley into the reds, who retreated to the shelter of the hills, and the pursuit terminated on the train, which was at a disadvantage, and compelled it to move 200 yards. The fight continued nearly four hours. The number of reds killed is unknown; two were seen to drop. Mr. Powell, the contractor, and the Indian band, showed great courage and were strongly armed with Winchesters and army rifles. The telegraph line between Fetterman and Cheyenne was cut about that time, and it is thought by some of the same band. Otens is doing well, but he will undoubtedly lose his right leg.

The *Tribune's* Indianapolis special says: Fears of a serious outbreak at the polls produced unexpected and remarkable results to-day. Numbers of the repeaters and roughs imported by the Democrats from the East, who left town Saturday, returned again last evening and others who it was supposed had also been frightened away come out of their retreats. This information excited the Republicans to such frenzy that it seemed impossible to avoid a collision, and the police force should they show themselves at the voting places. This afternoon the Democrats were sensible enough to hold out the olive branch. The overture properly came from them, as they had brought in the Eastern bruisers and caused the arrest of the police force for interfering with them. Governor Hendricks came forward in the role of peacemaker. He proposed an armistice and peace, which the Republicans promptly accepted, and at 4 o'clock eleven leading Republicans met the same number of Democrats in the Governor's office. After a session of one hour a treaty was agreed on, and to night it is being printed in a circular for distribution in the morning. The notice declares that any interference by parties to leave. The challengers of both parties that they have equal chance, and the courts will be kept open to punish offenders whoever they may be. Two hundred citizens from both parties are to be enrolled as special constables to preserve order.

Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—There exists a suspicion that fraudulent attempts are being made to be placed on the Great Register for the purpose of voting at the election impending. It is even asserted that within a short time two or three thousand names have been illegally entered on the register, and Nathaniel Holland, U. S. supervisor of

elections, is engaged in an investigation of the matter. The names are perpetrated by parties who assert that they have been naturalized but have lost their papers. Two men have been arrested charged with fraud in this nature.

Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon will visit this coast in a few weeks.

George Q. Cannon was nominated as Delegate to Congress from Utah. SALT LAKE, Oct. 10.—At Beaver, Utah, to-day Judge Boreman passed sentence upon John D. Lee for participating in the Mountain Meadows massacre 19 years ago. In doing so he called attention to the atrocity of the crime; the inability, heretofore, of the authorities to procure evidence; that the conspiracy to murder was widespread; that Lee was finally offered up as a sacrifice to popular indignation, but that others equally guilty might escape punishment. The prisoner having the right under the laws of the Territory to choose death by hanging, shooting or beheading, and having chosen to be shot, was sentenced to be shot to death Jan. 26, 1877.

Foreign.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 7.—An imperial edict has been published expressing regret for Margary's murder and affirming the right of foreigners to travel through the country and enjoy the protection of the authorities. An envoy with a letter of apology for the Yunnan outrage is to go to England at once.

STANDARD FROM RAGUSA reports that Moulkhar Pascha surprised the Montenegrins on Saturday and carried their entrenched positions, but the Turkish troops were subsequently driven back. The Montenegrins have returned Lubinje and other Turkish villages, and the telegraph wires between Trebinje and Mostar. At a public meeting held in St. James Hall last night to consider the Eastern question, a letter from Gladstone was read. Gladstone severely attacks the administration for what he calls the policy of a policy condemned by the nation and supported by the Parliament. He expresses the conviction that making Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria independent of the Ottoman Empire, would end the controversy; but he declares he has exhausted all hope that the government will see the true merit of the case.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch dated Constantinople October 10th says at the sitting of the extraordinary council to-day it was decided that Turkey should grant an armistice for six months, viz.: until the end of March, 1877. This decision and its condition will be communicated to the European powers tomorrow. The Port is now prepared to carry out the promised reforms. It remains to be seen what Serbia will say to the unexpectedly long armistice, but Minister Kisties said only to-day, according to a telegram from Belgrade, that the Serbian government had for some time decided on an armistice for a month or longer, and would doubtless accept.

Wheat 70 cents in Salem.

State University will open next Monday.

Dr. Carpenter is building a new house at Salem.

Several new canneries are to be up in the vicinity of Astoria—all on an elaborate scale.

Senator Kelly addressed the Tilden and Hendricks club at Portland last Saturday night.

Mitchell addressed the largest audience ever assembled at a political meeting in Astoria last Saturday evening.

At the Roseburg city election on the 2d inst. A. Jones was elected Recorder; John P. Sheridan, Treasurer; Peter Lerus, Marshal; John Rust, W. L. Friellander, James Wright and George Haynes, Trustees.

Mr. J. Wisecaver, living near McMinnville, sowed a bushel and three pecks of the French wheat, from which he harvested fifty-six bushels.

R. N. Baker, of Roseburg, was arrested and put under bonds of \$100 on the 8th, to await the action of the grand jury, for striking J. C. Ulan over the head with an iron poker.

E. D. Faundray, clerk for Jackson county has taken the following statistics: Number and horses and mules, 3,645; cattle, 10,172; sheep and goats, 27,414; swine, 11,658; acres of land, 175,912; improved land, 1,200 acres; unimproved land, 53,913 acres.

On the evening of the 13th of September, 1876, at the residence of Mr. John H. Cameron in the city of St. Louis, Mo., by the Rev. Ed. F. Berkeley, D. D., Mr. William M. Hand, of the Dalles, Oregon, editor of the *Montanist*, to Miss Violetta B. Arnold, of St. Louis. Hand, put it there, old man.

The residence of Geo. B. Miller, of Gervais, was burglarized last Friday and \$100 in coin and a note payable to G. B. Miller for \$250 taken.

Hon. Enoch Hoult of Lion county, has from less than two pounds of potato seed, known as the King of Edies variety, raised 130 pounds of fine large potatoes. Who can grow at such a prolific county?

The Congressional Committee to investigate the Chinese question has started for San Francisco from Chicago.

It seems that nearly all piano manufacturers were awarded medals by the Centennial Committee, through fear of giving offense.

VICTIMS YOUTH.—The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that the great social problem for its city is not so much concerning the male as the female hoodlums, thousands of whom in short dresses, brazenly walk the gas-lit streets and run wild at subterranean parties, which every Sunday there are many.

Mrs. Shephard, the temperance lecturer, has swooped down on the frightened Albanians.

Snohomish is dotted all over with new buildings.