

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, DEC. 8, 1876.

The President's Message.

We this day present to our readers a portion of the President's message, which will be found to be a plain and candid statement of the matters treated of. He opens with a brief review of his administration, claims that on all occasions he has acted with a conscientious desire to do whatever was right, constitutional and for the best interest of the people. He admits that mistakes have occasionally been made in appointments in the civil service, as it is impossible, where so many trusts are to be allotted, to avoid making some unfit appointments. He alludes in no complimentary terms to the northern sympathizers with the late rebellion as forming "an enemy in the rear almost as dangerous as the more honorable enemy in the front," and does not seem wholly satisfied with the reconstruction policy adopted, but appears to think there was too great haste to throw the control of the government into the hands of those who had so recently and persistently tried to destroy it, and that he may have erred in approving some of the reconstruction measures, which, however liberal, he evidently thinks have failed to convert the great body of the recent enemies of the government into friends. He congratulates the country on the great reduction of taxation and the national debt; takes a cheerful view of our future business prospects; is confident that the balance of trade in favor of the United States will increase and not diminish, and that the pledge of Congress to resume specie payments in 1879 will be easily accomplished, even in the absence of much desired legislation on the subject. He very earnestly calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. He favors a compulsory support of free schools and some future educational qualifications for voters. Our foreign relations are satisfactory, being at peace with all nations, and our civil and military service are in as prosperous and effective condition as possible with the means at command of the respective departments. The Centennial Exhibition is regarded as a great success which will prove to be of enduring advantage to the country.

The message is a calm and apparently fair statement of the matters treated of, is a credible document, and concludes its words which should quiet the apprehensions of all who have feared the "man on horseback."

Silver has been gradually creeping up in value, says the Chicago Tribune, ever since our Congress passed the bill ordering the substitution of silver change for fractional shipplasters. The coinage of this subsidiary silver since last summer has consumed pretty much the whole production of our mines, leaving little or no silver bars to be thrown on the glutted London market for sale. The result is that the London stock of surplus silver has been largely worked off and shipped away to various countries in purchase of products. And just as the glut of silver bars has been relieved in London the price has advanced. The last quotation is 54 1/2 pence per ounce. Last June the price was only 48 pence. This advance of more than six pence is equal to twelve cents on the ounce, or about ten cents on the silver dollar. The value of the old silver dollar, if it were now coined, would be 91 1/2 cents, which is just about the value of the greenback at this time. As long as our mint continues to run the product of our silver mines into American coin, the value of silver will continue to appreciate until it returns to par with gold.

Congress assembled last Monday, and nothing of any great moment has occurred. Randall was elected Speaker to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Kerr. The House has appointed committees to investigate affairs in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina. The Senate proposes to send committees to inquire into the elections in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Governor Grover, notwithstanding the people of Oregon saying that their three electoral votes were for Hayes, last Wednesday issued a certificate to Cronin, the defeated Democratic candidate. The two Republican electors refused to act with him, and the usurper appointed two substitutes, J. N. T. Miller and J. Parker, to fill the vacancy. The Republicans filled their vacancy and voted solid for Hayes, and their votes will be counted. Senator Kelly and Gov. Grover were the perpetrators of this fraud and the people will not forget it very soon.

Col. Ingersoll said in one of his speeches that the country was full of fellows who were invincible in peace and invisible in war. They are now howling for blood if Tilden be not declared elected. They have made bets or waded offices.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my eighth and last annual Message to Congress, it seems proper that I should refer to and in some degree recapitulate the events and official acts of the past eight years.

REVIEW OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

It was my fortune or misfortune to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any previous political training. From the age of seventeen, I had never even witnessed the excitement attending a political campaign but twice antecedent to my own candidacy, and at but one of them was I eligible as a voter, and under such circumstances it is but reasonable to suppose that errors of judgment must have occurred. Even had they not, differences of opinion between the executive, bound by an oath to the strict performance of his duties, and writers and debaters must have arisen. It is not necessary evidence of a blunder on the part of an executive, because there are these differences of views. Mistakes have been made, as all can see, and as I admit; but it seems to me an offense in selections made of assistants appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administration, who are in nearly every case selected without a personal acquaintance with the appointee, but upon recommendations of the Representatives chosen directly by the people. It is impossible where so many trusts are to be allotted that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that no administration from the time of Washington to the present has been free from these mistakes. But I leave comparisons to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do whatever was right, constitutional, within the law, and for the best interest of the whole people. Failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent. My civil career commenced, too, at a most critical and difficult time. Less than four years before the country had emerged from a conflict with no other nation had ever survived. Nearly one-half of the States had revolted against the government, and of those remaining faithful to the Union a large percentage of the population sympathized with the rebellion and made an enemy in the rear almost as dangerous as the more honorable enemy in the front. The latter committed errors of judgment, but they maintained their openly and courageously; the former, in the protection of the government they could see destroyed and reaped the pecuniary advantage to be gained out of the then existing state of affairs, many of them by obtaining contracts and by swindling the government in the delivery of their goods. Immediately on the cessation of hostilities the then noble President who had carried the country so far through its perils fell a martyr to his patriotism at the hands of an assassin. The intervening time was an anguished one, filled up with wranglings between Congress and the new executive as to the best mode of reconstruction, or, to speak plainly, as to whether the control of the government should be in the hands of those who had so recently and persistently tried to destroy it, or whether the victors should continue to have an equal voice with them in this control. Reconstruction, as finally agreed upon, meant that only this existing slave, who had been enfranchised, giving an increase, as was supposed, to the Union-loving and Union-supporting votes; as if, in the full sense of the world, they would not disappoint this expectation. Hence, at the beginning of my first administration, the work of reconstruction, much embarrassed by the long delay, virtually commenced. If I erred, it was wholly in approving those acts, which I most heartily, urging the Legislature to the States had not yet done so, to ratify the fifteenth amendment to the constitution. The country was laboring under an enormous debt, contracted in the suppression of the rebellion, and taxation was so oppressive as to discourage production. The danger also threatened us, a foreign war. The last difficulty had to be adjusted and was adjusted without a war, and in a manner highly honorable to all parties concerned.

Taxes have been reduced within the last seven years nearly \$300,000,000, and the national debt has been reduced in the same time over \$455,000,000. By refunding the six per cent bonded debt for bonds bearing 5 and 4 1/2 per cent interest respectively, the annual interest has been reduced from over \$120,000,000 in 1869 to a little over \$100,000,000 in 1876. The balance of trade has been changed from over \$140,000,000, against the United States in 1867, to more than \$120,000,000 in our favor in 1876, confidently believed the balance of trade in favor of the United States will increase and not diminish, and the pledge of Congress to resume specie payments in 1879 will be easily accomplished, even in the absence of much desired legislation on the subject.

A policy has been adopted toward the Indians inhabiting a large portion of the territory of the United States which has been humane, and has substantially ended Indian hostilities in the whole land, except a portion of Nebraska and Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, the Black Hills region and the approaches thereto. Tribes that have grown out of the aversion of the white man, who has violated our treaty stipulations in his search for gold. The question might be asked why the government has not enforced obedience to the terms of the treaty, prohibiting the occupation of the Black Hills region by whites. The answer is simple; the first emigrants to the Hills were removed by troops, but rumors and fresh discoveries of gold took into that region increased numbers. Gold has been found in paying quantity, and an effort to remove the miners would only result in the desertion of the bulk of the troops that might be sent there to remove them. All difficulties in this matter have been removed, subject to the approval of Congress by a treaty ceding the Black Hills and approaches to settlement by citizens.

The subject of Indian policy and treaty is so fully set forth by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioners of Indian Affairs, and my views so fully expressed therein, that I refer to these reports and recommendations as my own.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue on friendly footing. Questions have arisen from time to time in the foreign relations of the government, but the United States have been happily free during the past year from the complications of foreign powers. The diplomatic correspondence submitted herewith, contains information as to certain of the matters which have occurred. The friendly relations of this government with the powers of the earth have been plainly shown by the general participation of foreign powers in the exhibition which has just closed, and by the exertions made by distant powers to show their interest in and friendly feeling toward the United States in commemoration of the centennial of the United States. The diplomatic correspondence submitted herewith, contains information as to certain of the matters which have occurred. The friendly relations of this government with the powers of the earth have been plainly shown by the general participation of foreign powers in the exhibition which has just closed, and by the exertions made by distant powers to show their interest in and friendly feeling toward the United States in commemoration of the centennial of the United States.

Congress at its last session saw fit to reduce the amount usually appropriated for foreign intercourse by withholding the appropriation for representatives of the United States in certain foreign countries and for certain consular offices, and by reducing the amounts usually appropriated for certain other diplomatic posts, and in like manner steps were immediately taken to substitute charges de affairs for ministers resident in Portugal, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland and Paraguay. While thoroughly impressed with the importance of sound economy in the foreign office of the United States government, I cannot escape the conclusion that in some instances the withholding of appropriations will prove an expensive economy, and that the small retrenchment secured by the government is not an adequate consideration for the loss of influence and importance which will attend our foreign representatives under the reduction. I am of the opinion that the change in the subject will cause a change in some instances in the conclusion reached on these subjects at the latest session of Congress.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The court of commissioners of the Alabama claims, whose functions were continued by an act of the President of the United States on the 1st day of January, 1877, has carried on its labors with diligence and general satisfaction. By a report from the clerk of the court, transmitted herewith, bearing date Nov. 14, 1876, it appears that the time has now expired by the court will have disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. The report also contains a statement of the general results of the labors of the court to the date thereof. It is cause for satisfaction that the claims presented for the satisfaction of the classes of claims submitted to the court, which are of long standing and justly entitled to early consideration, should have proved successful and acceptable.

OUR NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

It is with satisfaction that I am enabled to state that the joint commission for determining the boundary between the United States and the British Possessions from the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, commenced in 1872, has been completed. The final agreement of the commissioners with the maps have been duly signed and the work of the commission is completed. The fixing of the boundary upon the Pacific coast by the protocol of March 10, 1872, pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany, under article 34 of the Treaty of Washington, with the termination of the work of this commission, adjusts and fixes the boundary between the United States and the British Possessions, except as to the portion of territory ceded by Russia to the United States under the treaty of 1867. The work entrusted to the commissioners and the officers of the army attached to the commission has been well and satisfactorily performed. The original of the final agreement of the commissioners was forwarded upon the 29th of May, 1876, with the original list of astronomical stations observed, the original office list of monuments making the international boundary lines, and the maps, received and general reports relating to the commission, have been deposited in the Department of State. The official report of the commissioners on the part of the United States, with the report of the chief astronomer of the United States, will be submitted to Congress within a short time.

EXTRADITION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

I reserve for separate communication to Congress a statement of the condition of the questions which lately arose with Great Britain respecting the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842.

TERMINATION OF THE TREATY OF 1862 WITH THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The Ottoman government gave notice, under date of January 15, 1874, of its desire to terminate the treaty of 1862 concerning commerce and navigation, pursuant to the provisions of the 22d article thereof. Under this notice the treaty terminated upon the 5th day of June, 1874. That government has invited negotiations towards the conclusion of a new treaty. By the act of Congress of March 21, 1874, the President was authorized, when he should receive satisfactory information that the Ottoman government or that of Egypt

had organized new tribunals likely to secure to citizens of the United States the same impartial justice enjoyed under the exercise of judicial functions by the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, to suspend the operation of the act of June 27, 1860, and to accept for citizens of the United States jurisdiction of the new tribunals. Satisfactory information having been received of the organization of such tribunals in Egypt, I caused a proclamation to be issued on the 27th of March last, suspending the operation of the act of June 27, 1860, in Egypt. According to the provisions of the act, a copy of the proclamation accompanied this message. The United States has united with other powers in the organization of these courts. It is hoped the jurisdictional questions which have arisen may be duly adjusted, and that this may be hindered by no obstacles.

THE HAWAIIAN RECIPROcity TREATY.

The necessary legislation to carry into effect the convention of commerce and navigation concluded with the Hawaiian Islands in 1875 having been had, a proclamation to carry it into effect, as provided by the act approved August 15, 1876, was duly issued upon September 30. A copy thereof is transmitted with this message.

MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

The conditions which have been prevalent in Mexico for some time past, and which unhappily seem to be not yet wholly quiet, have led to a complaint of citizens of the United States of injuries by persons in authority. It is hoped, however, that these will ultimately be adjusted to the satisfaction of both governments. The frontier of the United States in that quarter has shown examples of acts of violence by citizens of one Republic upon those of the other. It is to be hoped that these will be increased and their adjustment made more difficult by considerable changes in the course of the lower part of the Rio Grande river, which river is a part of the boundary between the two countries. These changes have places on either side of the river portions of land which by existing conventions belong to the jurisdiction of the government on the opposite side of the river. The subject of adjustment of this cause of difficulty is under consideration between the two Republics.

THE COLOMBIAN INDEMNITY.

The government of the United States of Colombia has paid the award in the case of the steamer Montejo, seized by the authorities of that government some years since, and the amount has been transferred to the claimants.

MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSIONER.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce the joint commission for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Mexico, under convention of 1869, the duration of which has been several times extended, has brought its labors to a close. From the report of the United States commissioner which accompanies the papers transmitted herewith, it will be seen that within the time limited by the commission, one thousand and seventeen claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, were referred to the commissioners. Of these claims eight hundred and thirty-one were dismissed or disallowed, and in one hundred and fifty-seven cases awards were made in favor of the claimants, against the Mexican Republic, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,125,922.29. Within the same period nine hundred and ninety-eight claims on the part of citizens of the Mexican Republic against the United States, were referred to the commissioners. Of these claims eight hundred and thirty-one were dismissed or disallowed, and in one hundred and fifty-seven cases awards were made in favor of the claimants, against the United States, amounting in the aggregate to \$150,438.41. By the terms of the convention the amount of these awards is to be deducted from the amount awarded in favor of our citizens. I invite your attention to the legislation which will be necessary to provide for the payment.

IN CONNECTION I AM PLEASED TO BE ABLE TO EXPRESS THE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DUE TO SIR EDWARD THORNTON, THE AMPIRE OF THE COMMISSION, WHO HAS GIVEN TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE LATTER PART OF THE TREATY OF 1867, HIS MUCH TIME UNWEARIED PATIENCE, AND THAT FIRMS AND INTELLIGENCE WHICH ARE WELL KNOWN TO BELONG TO THE ACCOMPLISHED REPRESENTATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND WHICH ARE LIKEWISE RECOGNIZED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE IN THIS COUNTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

Monthly payments of a very small part of the amount due by the government of Venezuela to citizens of the United States on account of claims of the latter against that government, continued to be made with promptness by the latter government has proposed to change the system which it has hitherto pursued in this respect, by issuing bonds for part of the amount of the several claims. The proposition, however, could not, in this case, be properly accepted, at least without the consent of the holders of certificates of indebtedness of Venezuela. These are so much depressed that it would be difficult if not impossible to ascertain the disposition on the subject.

PACIFIC COAST.

ASTORIA, Dec. 3.—The steam tug Gen. Grant, returning from Shoalwater Bay yesterday, while crossing the Columbia river bar at about one P. M. was struck by a breaker, knocking her on her beam ends, bursting her doors and the engine room filling her cabin and engine room with water and putting out her fires. The water in rushing through her cabin swept a little two-year-old daughter of Mrs. J. W. Jordan, passenger of the vessel, out through the cabin window and overboard, and it was never seen afterwards. A child of Sidney Smith was caught while being washed out through another window. Ed. Callahan, a deck hand, was washed overboard, and after getting several yards away found a rope tangled around his foot, and catching it with his hands, drew himself on board again. The hawser and every line but one, as well as the compass, starboard anchor, cook stove and all provisions were swept out and carried away. As soon as possible, Capt. Whitcomb set the job, when put her lead seaward. In

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EASTERN.

OMAHA, Dec. 2.—It was discovered yesterday the Nebraska constitution provides that the legislature shall canvass the elector at vote. The governor not being aware of this, had not convened the legislature, and was about to canvass the vote himself. When informed of the law, he hastily issued a proclamation convening the assembly. The Democrats, it seems, had been cognizant of this for some time and kept it secret in hope, by technicalities, to throw out the State.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A Washington special states that in an interview today President Grant said he did not apprehend any difficulty over the settlement of the presidential question. He thinks Hayes undoubtedly entitled to the electoral vote of South Carolina, Florida and perhaps Louisiana, but about the latter State he thinks there may be some doubt on account of so many complications surrounding the work of the returning board, but the eminent gentlemen of both parties who have been witnesses of the operation of the board he thinks ought to be satisfied upon a verdict that will satisfy both parties throughout the country.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 2.—The situation is unchanged Democratic and Republican legislatures have occupied the House of Representatives since Nov. 30th.

The trial of the Ellerton rioters will begin before Judge Bond Monday. Counsel for the prisoners are begging to have it postponed, alleging the present political excitement as an excuse. The real reason is they don't want Bond to try them. When the testimony is spread before the world it will show cruelties not inferior in atrocities to those perpetrated by the kluksux in 1870 and 1871. More than fifty murders will be clearly proved, and many whippings and other testimony.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The World's Washington correspondent thinks the President's message will be deferred several days. Grant is expected to arrive in New York before finishing the message.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The revival interest and attendance at the Moody and Sankey meetings are rather on the increase than otherwise, and all the city, suburban and other churches in the Northwest seem to be filling in the movement. In view of these facts, at the pastors meeting held here to-day it was decided to invite White and Bliss to continue revival meetings here from January 1st.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A special from Vienna says the commanders of the four Russian mobilized corps have arrived at Kieff.

The Opinion, of Rome, says the Marquis of Salisbury's declarations exclude the idea of England's going to war with Russia, but it regards war between Russia and Turkey as inevitable. The Times in its financial article remarks that a similar impression was almost universal on the London stock exchange yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Pesth says it is reported there that the Turks are preparing for the struggle with terrible earnestness. Formidable fortifications are up at Walden, Bistulicki, Silistria and Schumla, and artillery is being sent to those places. Russians are hurrying their preparations to take the field. Troops which were quartered around Kitcheneff were to have been concentrated on the Pruth by December 1st.

OREGON'S VOTE.

SALISBURY, Dec. 4.—The official canvass made this afternoon by the Governor and Secretary of State, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons, resulted as follows:

Electors—O'Neil, 15,206; Watts, 15,207; Cartwright, 15,214; Kippell, 14,136; Cronin, 14,157; Lathwell, 14,149; Clark, 509; Sutherland, 519; Curl, 577; scattering, 4.

Congress—Williams, 15,217; Lane, 14,223; scattering, 8.

At the close of the canvass the Governor said in the matter of the election of a member of Congress, the certificate would be prepared on the canvass to Richard Williams. In the matter of the electors, a protest had been filed in the office of the Executive against the issuance of a certificate to Mr. Watts as an elector, copies of which could be procured of the Secretary by those interested who could file their papers before half-past 9 Tuesday morning. The protest raised grave questions as to jurisdiction and the law, and as the certificate would not be ready until Wednesday, meantime the question could be investigated and argued. The board then adjourned till 10:30 A. M. Tuesday.

The protest referred to set forth that Watts is ineligible, having been postmaster at Lafayette on the day of election, and instructs the clerk to certify that his duty is to issue certificates to the three qualified candidates having the highest number of votes. It was filed December 21, and is signed by R. B. Thompson, J. C. Anselmo, George C. Curry, C. B. Bellinger, J. S. White, J. F. Miller, J. H. Reed, W. F. Trimble, James K. Kelly, W. H. Edinger, W. W. Thayer, B. Jennings, B. B. Acker, A. D. Shelby and T. Patterson, and it is accompanied by an affidavit of four citizens of Yamhill county as to the personal identity of Watts and as to the fact of his being postmaster up to Nov. 14th. Counter statements will be filed and the matter argued before the Governor to-morrow.

THE VOTE OF OREGON.

The following appears in the N. Y. Sun of Nov. 14, and gives an idea of what the people in the East know about this State:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Will you put the Democratic returns in Oregon? We are losing sight of that far-away country in our eagerness to see the results in the Southern States of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana. I am almost positive that Oregon has gone Democratic. There is nothing the party with Chandler at the helm would scruple to do, provided it retained them in office. So look out for Oregon.

A San Jose paper expresses some anxiety as to who will be President during the time intervening between "General Grant's term and President Tilden's." The San Francisco Chronicle, without any charge for the information, suggests Governor Hayes as the man just now most likely to fill up the space.

The Moscow Gazette says funds are being subscribed for the purchase in America of letters of marque for vessels to be employed against English merchant shipping in the event of war between England and Russia. Similar subscriptions have been opened in Russian towns.

Governor Routt of Colorado, in his annual message, shows that the State has no debt, and that the annual production of its mines is \$8,000,000. Very good routine work.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

Engene has four tailor shops.

Typoid fever is prevalent at Sheridan.

Death is reaping a large harvest at Astoria.

Engene City streets are being gravelled.

Soldiers at Fort Harney were paid off last week.

Lane county is favored with two cases of varioloid.

Police of Portland knabbed seventeen drunks last Sunday.

Dallas Indians don't want the whites around their camps.

Patent to the Coos Bay Military Road has been received.

There are 217 inmates in the Insane Asylum at East Portland.

An acre of land in Wasco county produced 12 tons of turnips.

Dallas is to be afflicted with an amateur dramatic troupe.

Ten marriage licenses were issued in Polk county in November.

Dr. York is lecturing at Astoria, and attracts large audiences.

Hillsboro is to be favored with a course of lectures by home talent.

Lucky Queen mining stock has an upward tendency, selling for \$2 per share.

Pioneers of Southern Oregon organized last week, with John E. Ross as president.

A. S. Haggood, formerly a canneryman on the Columbia, died in Boston recently.

Horse thieves are getting too numerous up the valley, and a vigilance committee is on the carpet.

Thos. Foster, a native of Canada, died at Clatsop plains on the 23d ult., of internal hemorrhage.

Notwithstanding the gambling law, draw poker is a favorite amusement with the denizens of Roseburg.

On the 20th ult., Ali Gee, a Chinaman, fell from the wharf at Gardiner City into the river and drowned.

Twenty-two thousand bushels of wheat were sold at Eugene on Friday last week, at 92 1/2 cents per bushel.

There are about fifty cases of mumps at The Dalles. The amount of "cheek" displayed is even larger than usual.

A land slide took place at Astoria last week, which sliced tons of dirt through the streets, completely choking them.

Flood & O'Brien, bonanza capitalists of San Francisco, have an expert examining silver springs in Eastern Oregon.

The diphtheria is making great grief for the loss of little ones in several parts of the Willamette and Umpqua valleys.

Three persons have recently died of typhoid fever in the family of Wm. Brown, of Cedar Mill precinct, Washington county.

W. P. Kealy and W. W. Martin, of Salem, have invented an adjustable feed gauge, adapted for use of any kind of job printing presses.

Joe Webber, chief engineer at Albany, has been closing the city council and commanding officers of the fire companies with an oyster supper.

Mr. Wm. Harrington, an old time resident of Clatsop county is missing and it is feared has been drowned when crossing the bay to his place.

Times are quite dull at Gardiner and considerable sickness among children. Six deaths have lately occurred from the prevailing disease, diphtheria.

The saved lot of cattle from the wreck of the Daisy Answorth reached Astoria on the 24th ult., seventy-five head short of the count that left The Dalles.

The city tax roll of Portland shows the following: Gross value of property \$18,701,730; exemptions \$1,054,500; indebtedness, \$2,058,680; total taxable property, \$15,595,000.

R. D. Hume & Co. has bought the steamer Alexander Duncean in San Francisco, and will employ her on the Umpqua and Rogue rivers at a new cannery they contemplate erecting there.

A man whom J. S. Holman entrusted with the sum of \$80 to carry to his son in Eastern Oregon, has been gone a long time, and Mr. H. can neither hear of his man or his money.

Gilbert Crismon, of Danville, Contra Costa county, Cal., writes to the editor of the Enterprise, inquiring as to the whereabouts of Isaac W. N. Nichols, and wants said Nichols to come to him and he will do him good.

A correspondent speaking of the Thanksgiving ball at Engene City says: "Some of those participating (of both sexes), however, marred the enjoyment of others by indulging in the intoxicating cup. Those naughty, naughty girls."

A young lady named Harris, living at Sheriff Herrer's, at Albany, left home a few days ago without warning, taking with her nothing but the clothes she had on. Search was instituted and when found it was discovered that she was demented.

The Benton Democrat of the 1st tells the following: "We learn that on Monday evening Mr. Ed. Hite, a young man who has been at work for Mr. Harbison, in Harbison county, some three miles from Corvallis, met his death under the following horrible circumstances. It appears, as we are informed, that Mr. Hite had been spending several days in Albany, drinking to excess, and on last Monday he came to the bachelor cabin of John Berthold, where he was taken violently ill. Mr. Berthold went to Albany for a doctor, and on his return found Hite lying partially on the floor, with the flesh burned from his hips, a hole burned to the cavity of his abdomen, and his face terribly burned, and one of his ears burned off. Though alive when discovered, he survived but a few minutes. The deceased was from New Jersey, where he has relatives and friends, probably had been in Oregon about four years."