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THE ENTERPRISE.

A LOCAL NEWSPAPER

Farmer, Business Man, & Family Circle. ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

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OREGON LODGE NO. 3. 1. I. O. F., Meets every Thursday evening at 7% o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order

REBECCA DEGREE LODG NO. day evenings each menth. at 7 2 o'clock, in the Odd tion of nonest citizens of fcreign Fellows' Hell. Members of the Degree birth. For want of this he is made

MULTNOMAH LODGE NO. I, A. F. & A. M., Holds its regular comnumbrations on the First and Third Saturdays in each month, at 7 o'clock from the 20th of Sep. aber to the 20th of March; and 71 s'clock from the 20th of March to the 20th of September. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

W. M.

FALLS ENCAMPMENT NO. 1. L.O. O. F., Meets at Old Fellows' Hall on the First and Third Tues-day of each month. Patriarchs in good standing are invited to attend

BUSINESS CARDS. J. W. NORRIS, PH ISICIAN AND SURGEON, aFoldier and Residence on 4th Street, at foot of C. T Stairway.

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DENTIST, OREGON CITY, OREGON. Highest Cash Price Paid for County

JOHNSON & McCOWN

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELOKS AT-LAW.

Oregon Gity, regon. er Will practice in all the Courts of the state. Special attention given to cases in the U. S. Land Office at Oregon City. 5apr1872-tf.

L. T. BARIN ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OREGON CITY, : : OREGON Will practice in all the Courts of the

Nov. 1, 1875, tf W. H. HIGHFIELD. Established since '49 One door north of Pope's Hall.

Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon. Anassortment of Watches, Jewel-ry, and Seth Thomas' Weight Clocks the disposition of such cases upon 2 Sall of which are warranted to be as epresented. ar Rapairing done on short notice, and thankful for past patronage.

Cash paid for County Orders. JOHN M. BACON,

BOOKS, STATIONARY, Pieture Frames, Moulding and Miscellaneous Good FRAMES MADE TO ORDER. Oregon City, Oregon.

Ra At the Post Office, Main street, east side. nov1,75 .tf.

CHAS. KNIGHT, CANBY, OREGON. PHYSICIAN AND BRUGGIST

IMPERIAL MILLS

LaRocque, Savier & Co.

Oragon City. Keep constantly on hand for sale Flour, Middlings, Fran and Chicken Feed, Parties

surchasing reed must furnish the sack.

J. H. SHEPARD. Boot and Shoe Store

One door north of Ackerman Bros Boots and shoes made and repaired as cheap as the cheapest.

Nov. 1, 1875 at

MILLER, CHURCH & CO.. PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR WHEAT, at all times, at the Oregon City Mills.

And have on hand FEED and FLOUR to sell, at market rates. Parties desiring Feed, must furnish sacks. nov12tf

TO FRUIT-GROWERS. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE or PLUMS, PEAR and APPLES.
Mr. Thos. Charman is authorized to pu

chase for the Company.

L. D. C. LATOURETTE,

President Oragon City, July 28, 1875 at

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

United States that certain fixed and

In like manner, I repeat my recom-

mendation that some means be pro-

vided for the hearing and determin-

of aliens upon the government of the

law the ourt of claims may in cer-

tain cases be resorted to by our al-

now adopted is entirely unsatisfac-

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

a copy of which is hereto annexed.

the subject.

tory.

election.

[Concluded.] THE NATURALIZATION LAWS. . In former messages I have called attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation with regard to fraudulent naturalization, and to the subject of expatriation, and election of nationality. The number of persons of foreign birth seeking a home in the United States, and the ease and fidelity with which the honest emigrant may, after the lapse of a reasonable time, become possessed of all the privileges of citizenship of the United States and frequent occasion hostilities. On this authority the command. which induce such adopted citizens cavalry regiments have been strengthtogeturn to the country of their birth, ened, and a portion of them are now render the subject of naturalization in the field pursuing the remnants of and the safe guards which experience the Indians with whom they have has proved necessary for the protecbeen engaged during the summer. tion of the honest naturalized citi-The estimates of the war dept. are zens of paramount importance. The made upon the basis of the number very simplicity in the requirements of men anthorized by law, and their of law on this question afford uniequipments as shown by years of exformity in the proceedings and recperience, and also with the purpose, ords of the various courts, and in on the part of the bureau officers, to the forms of the certificate of naturaprovide for all contingences that may lization issued, afford a constant arise during the time for which the source of difficulty. I suggest no estimates are made, exclusive of the additional requirements to the acengineer's estimates, presented in acquisition of citizenship beyond cordance with acts of Congress callthose now existing; but I invite the ing for surveys and estimates for earnest attention of Congress to the improvements at various localities. necessity and wisdom of some pro-The estimates now presented are vision regarding the uniformity in about six millions in excess of the the records and certificates, and providing against the frauds that frequently take place, and for the vacating of the record of naturalization creased cavalry force, should their obtained in fraud. These provisions are needed in aid and for the protececonomical work upon important tion of honest citizens of fcreign public buildings, to provide for armament of fortifications and manufacto suffer not unfrequently. The ture of small arms, and to replenish United States has insisted upon the the working stock in the supply deright of expatriation, and has obpartment. The appropriations for tained, after a long struggle, an adthese last named have for the pa t mission of the principle contended ten years been so distributed that for by acquiescence therein on the the accumulations in store will be part of many foreign powers, and by entirely exhausted during the presthe conclusions of treaties on that ent year, and it will be necessary to subject. It is, however, but justice at once begin to replenish them. to the government to which such I invite your special attention to naturalized citizens bave formerly the following recommendations of owned allegiance, as well as to the the Secretary of War:

definite rules should be adopted govact of July 4, 1864, for supplies taken erning such cases, providing how exby the army during the war, be reispatriation may be accomplished. sued from the office of the Quarter-While emigrants in large numbersmaster and Commissary Generals, become citizens of the United States. and transferred to the claims comit also is true that persons, both namissioners. These claims are of pretive born and naturalized, once citicisely similar nature to those now zens of the United States, either by before the southern claims commisformal acts or as the effct of a series sion, and the war department buof facts and circumstances, abandon reans have not the clerical force for their citizenship and cease to be entheir examination nor the proper titled to the protection of the United machinery for investigating the loy-States, but continue, on convenient alty of the claimants. occasions, to assert a claim to pro-Second-That Congress sanction

he scheme of an annuity fund for In the absence of provision on te benefit of the families of deceased these questions, I again invite your flicers, and that it also provide for attent on to the necessity of legislathe permanent organization of the tion concerning the marriages of regular service, both of which were American citizens contracted abroad recommended in my last annual and concerning the status of American women who marry foreigners,

Third-That the manufacturing and of children born of American operations of the ordinance, be conparents in foreign countries. The centrated at an armory, and that the delicate and complicated questions remaining be sold and the proceeds ontinually occurring with reference applied to this object by the ordito naturalization, expatriation and nance department. the seatus of such persons as I have

First-That the claims under the

above referred to, should induce you RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMETS. to earnestly direct your attention to The appropriation for river and arbor improvements for the present vear was \$5,000,000. With my approval, the Secretary of War directation of the just and existing claims should be begun and none prosecut-United States within a reasonable ed which were not of national imlimitation of such as may hereafter portance. Subsequently this amount arise. Under existing provisions of was increased to \$2,237,600, and works are now progressing on this basis. The improvements of the iens, but the absence of any general South Pass of the Mississippi river provisions governing all such cases under James B. Eads and his associand the want of tribunals skilled in ates is progressing favorably. At the present time there is a channel recognized, fixed and settled princiof 20 3-10 feet in depth between the ples, either provide no remedy in jetties of the mouth of the pass and many deserving cases or compels a 18% reet at the head of the pass. consideration of such claims by Con-Neither channel, however, has the gress or the next executive departwidth required before payments can ments of the government. It is bebe made by the United States. A lieved that other governments are in commission of engineer officers is advance of the United States upon this question, and that the practice their reports will be pre-ended as now examining these works, and

soon as received. Congress, by an act approved the The report as the Secretary of the 3d of March, 1875, authorized the in- Navy shows that branch of service habitants of the Territory of Colorado | to be in a condition as effective as it to form a State government with the | is possible to keep it with the means name of the State of Colorado, and appropriated to the deparament. It therein provided for the admission is, of course, impossible to rival the of said State, when formed, into the costly and progressive establish-Prescriptions carefully filled at shor Union upon an equal footing with ments of great European powers, the original States. A constitution with the old material of our navy having been adopted and received by to which no increase has been authe people of that State, and the act- thorized since the war, except the the facts as provided by said act, to- the place of others which had gone ly. gether with a copy of such constitu- to decay; yet the most has been done tion and ordinances, as provided for that was possible with the means at in said act, and the provisions of command, and by substantially re-REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

duly complied with. I issued a proc- durable material, and completing, just received, too late to read them fleet, the navy has been gradually so on, and are herewith submitted brought up, that though, if it does not maintain its relative position with The report of the Secretary of War | the progressive navies of the world, mass of statistics and opinions bear-

yet been time for that mature delib- full capacity, and all will be power- Smithsonian Institute, in a commu- would now be advantageously used The Lincoln Monument eration which the importance of the ful for the purpose of defense, and nication herewith submitted, that in transporting the valuable woods subject demands. Therefore I ask also for offensive action, should ne- the Government exhibit be removed and other products of the soil of the the time of making a report be ex- cessity for that arise within a reason- to the capital and a suitable building Island to a market, and in carrying tended to the 29th day of January, able distance from our shores, and erected or purchased for its accom- supplies and emigrants to it. The 1877. In accordance with the reso- the fact that our navy is not more modation as a permanent exhibit. I Island is but sparcely settled, while lution of August 15, 1876, the army modern and powerful than it is has earnestly recommend it, and believ- it has an area sufficient for the profitregulations prepared under act of been made a case of complaint ing that Congress would second this able employment of several millions March 1, 1875, have not been proagainst the Secretary of the Navy by view, I directed that all government of people. The soil would soon have criminals has removed the mulgated, but are held until after persons who at the same time crit- exhibits at the Centennial Exhibi- fallen into the hands of U.S. capithe report of the above named com- icise and complain of his endeavors tion shauld remain where they are, talists. The products are so valuable mission shall have been received and to bring the navy that we have, to except such as might be injured by to commerce that emigration there acted upon. By the act of August its best and most efficient condition. remaining in a building not intend- would have been encouraged, the 15, 1876, the cavalry force of the But the good sense of the country ed as a protection from inclement emancipated race of the South would the pardon of one of their pals, who army was increased by 1,500 men, will understand that it is really to weather, or such as may be wanted have found there a congenial home is in the Illinois state prison for a with a proviso that they should be his practical action that we have at by the department furnishing them, where their civil rights would not term of 10 years. The scheme was discharged on the expiration of the this time any effective naval force at until the question of a permanent ex-

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. The report of the postmaster general shows the excess of expenditures, excluding expenditure on account of the previous year, over receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1879, to be \$4,151,988 66. Estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are \$36,-823,432 43. Estimated revenue for the same period, \$30,642,165, leaving an estimated excess of expenditure to be appropriated as a a deficiency of 5,078,267 43. The postmaster general, like his predecessor, is convinced that a change in the basis of adjusting the salaries of postmasters of the fourth class is necessary for the good of the service as well as for appropriations for the years 1874, urgently recommends that the comthe interest of the Government, and ed in order to provide for the inabove mentioned be based on the business of their respective offices, as ascertained by the sworn returns of the stamps cancelled.

> States have expressed great apprehension of their personal safety on account of their connection with the postal service, a d have especially requested that these reports of apprehending danger should not be made public, lest it should result in the loss of their lives; but no positive testimony of interference has been submitted, except in the case of a small messenger at Spartanburg, in South Carolina, who reported that he had been violently driven away while in charge of the mails on account of his political affiliations. The assistant superintendent of the railway mail sevice investigated this case, and reported that the messen-

A few postmasters in the Southern

ger had disappeared from his post, leaving his works to be performed by a substitute. The Postmaster General thinks this case is sufficiently suggestive to justify him in recommending that a severe punishment should be provided for the offenses of assaulting any person in charge of the mails, or of retarding or otherwise obstructing them by threats of

personal injury. A very gratifying result is presented in the fact of the deficiency of this department, during the last fiscal year, was reduced to \$4,081,790 18, as against 36,169,938 88 of the preceding year. The difference can be traced to the large increase of its ordinary receipts, which greatly exceed the estimates therefor, and a slight decrease in its expenditures. The ordinary receipts of the Postoffice Department for the seven past fiscal years, have increased at an average rate of over 8 per cent.per annum, while the increase of expenditures for the same period has been about 5 per cent, per annum, and the decrease of ed that of this amount \$2,000,000 deficiency in the revenues has been should be expended, and no works at the rate of nearly 2 per cent. per

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The report of Agriculture accompanying this message, will be found one of great interest, marking, as it does, the great progress in the last century in variety of products of the soil, increased knowledge and skill and manufacturing the same to prepare them for the use of man, in the improvement of machinery to and alknowledge of scientific subjects necessary to a through system of economy in agricultural productions, namely, chemistry, botany, entomology, etc. A study of this report by those interested in agriculture and deriving their sustenance from it, will render it of value in pointing out those articles which must sell, therefore, for less than the cost of production, and those which command a profit over cost of production because there is not an overproduction. I call special attention to the need of the department for a new gallary for the reception of the nial exhibition, including exhibits donated by many foreign nations ing Governor having certified to me eight small cruisers built to smally Commissioner of Agricultus general-

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

· THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

hibition is acted upon. Although would be much sought after, and the States secret service, who had workgress to enable the participation of found the means to go. Thus, in for the purpose of discovering the several executive departments cases of great oppression and cruelty 1876 were not sufficient to carry on them in many places within the past After this man, Hughes by name, the undertaking to the full extent at eleven years, whole communities had been arrested and released on several departments, to provide an it desirable that they should go. dle of October, to join Hughes and a exhibition on the part of the govern- Their labor is desirable and indiswith the funds placed at their com- are; but the possession of the terrimand, without a precedent to guide tory would have left the negro masthem in the preparation of such a ter of the situation, by enabling him offer Detective Tyrrell and Elmer display. The success of their labors to demand his rights at home on pain Washburn suspected to be merely a was amply attested by the sustained of securing them elsewhere. I do attendance which the contents of the not present these views now as a recgovernment building attracted dur- ommendation of the renewal of the ing the period of the exhibition from subject of annexatian, but I refer to he was "all right," unfolded their both foreign and native people. I it to vindicate my previous action in plan for stealing the body of Linam strongly impressed with the regard to it. value of the collection made by the government for the purposes of the Exhibition, illustrating as it does the general resources of the country, ble that public affairs will ever again | Joliet. This Boyd was one of the and statistics and practical evidence of our growth as a nation in the uses | than as a citizen of the republic, al- | terfeit money in the country, whose of the mercantile arts and the application of applied science in the administration of the affairs of the the whole land. government. Many nations have voluntarily contributed their exhibits to the United States to ircrease the interest in any permanent exhibition Congress may provide. For this act of generosity they should receive the of the people, and I respectfully suggest that a resolution of Congress to that effect be adopted.

CHOOSING THE PRESIDENT. The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. Under the present system, there seems to be no provided remedy for contesting the election in any one State. The remedy is partly, no doubt, in the enlightenment of elec-

The compulsory support of the free school and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language, after a fixed probation, would meet my hasty approval. I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters, but I would to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners coming to the country to become citizens, who are educated in their own languages, would acqurie the requisite knowledge of ours during the necessary residence to gain naturalization. If they did not take enough interest in our language to acquire sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study the institutions and laws of the country intelligently. I would not confer upon them the right to make our laws nor to select those who do.

SAN DOMINGO. I append to this message, for con-

venient reference, a synopsis of ad-

ministrative events, and of all recom-

mendations to Congress made by me during the last seven years. Time may show some of these recommenin the labor of producing, saving dations not to have been wisely conceived, but I believe the larger part will be no discredit to the administration. One of these recommendaaid the agriculturalist in his labors, tions met with the united opposition of one political party in the Senate. and with a strong opposition from the other, namely: The treaty for the annexation of Santa Domingo to the United States, to which I shall especially refer, maintaining as I do that if my views had been concurred in, the country would be in a more prosperous condition to-day, both politically and financially. Santa Domingo is fertile, and on its soil may be grown just those tropical products of which the United States use so much and which are produced or prepared for the market now by slave labor almost exclusively, name- Portland. The names of the incor- Hughes and Mullins, for greater exhibits returned from the Centen-ly: Sugar, coffee, dyewood, mahogany, tropical fruits, tobacco, etc. Chapman D. S. Hendee. We are About seventy-five per cent. of the exports of Cuba are consumed in the tions of the new company, but if the accidental discharge of a re-United States, a large pe centage of the exports of Brazil also find the same market. These are paid almost The reports of the district Com- exclusively in coin, legislation, particularly in Caba, being unfavorable ticularly in Caba, being unfavorable to a mutual exchange of products of to a mutual exchange of products of tions, by the "Mitchell" wing of the Chicago. He was there joined by such act of Congress having been building some of our old, ships with missioners and the board of health are ticularly in Cuba, being unfavorable lamation apon the 1st of August, 1876, repairing and refitting our mounter and to make recommendations there- each country. Flour shipped from Republicans in this State. the Mississippi river to Havana can pass by the very entrance to the city on its way to a port in Spain; it then The International Exhibition, held pays a duty, is fixed up into articles shows that the army has been active- it is now in condition more power- in Philadelphia this year, in com- to be re-exported, transferred to a ly employed during the year in sub- ful and effective than it has ever memoration of the one hundredth Spanish vessel and brought back alduing, at the request of the Indian been in time of peace. The complete anniversary of American Indepenment to the point of starting, paying one of the pugilists was knocked Bureau, certain wild bands of the repairs of our five heavy iron clads dence, has proven a great success a second duty, and still leaving a clear through the ruins of Solomon's Sioux Indian nation and in preserv- are only delayed on account of the and will no doubt be of enduring ad- profit over what would be received ing peace at the South during the inadequacy of the appropriations vantage to the country. It has by direct shipment. All that is promade last year for working the shown the great progress in the arts, duced in Cuba could be produced in The commission constituted under bureaus of the department which sciences and mechanical skill made Santa Domingo. Being a part of the act of July 24, 1876, to consider were actually less in amount than in a single century, and demonand report on the whole subject of those made before the war, notwith- strates that we are but little behind tween the Island and mainland would reform and reorganization of the ar- standing the greatly enhanced price the older nations in any one branch, be free. There would be no export my in August last, has called a large of labor and material, and the increase in cost of naval service grow- rival. It has served to not only duties on those coming here. There sole business is to go about repre- certained before proceeding with ing on the subject before it. These ing out of the universal use, and bring people and products of skill would be no import duties upon the hending gossip and scandal mongers. their plans. THE ALDEN FRUIT PRESERVING are now under consideration, and great expense of the steam machinery and labor from all parts of the world supplies, machinery, etc., going from the subject before it. These ing out of the universal use, and supplies, machinery, etc., going from the subject before it. These ing out of the universal use, and supplies, machinery, etc., going from the subject before it. that spirit is progressing. I am adnecessary for these repairs. It together, in bringing together peothe States; the effect that would have the frailties of their fellow men with vised by the president of the president of the comshould be provided for at once so ple from all sections of our own been produced upon Cuban comshould be provided for at once so ple from all sections of our own been produced upon Cuban comshould be provided for at once so ple from all sections of our own been produced upon Cuban comshould be provided for at once so ple from all sections of our own been produced upon Cuban commission that it will be impracticable they may be completed without country, which must prove a great merce, with these advent ages to a ing smile and a critical shrug that your life; don't you love baby just a to comply with the aleger of the country which must prove a great merce, with these advent ages to a ing smile and a critical shrug that your life; don't you love baby just a to comply with the aleger of the country which must prove a great merce, with these advent ages to a ing smile and a critical shrug that your life; don't you love baby just a to comply with the aleger of the country which must prove a great merce, with these advent ages to a line smile and a critical shrug that your life; don't you love baby just a to comply with the aleger of the country which must prove a great merce, with these advent ages to a line smile and a critical shrug that your life; don't you love baby just a comply with the aleger of the country which must prove a great merce, with these advent ages to a line smile and a critical shrug that your life; don't you love baby just a life with the country wit to comply with the clause of the act requiring the report to be proved by the report to be proved by the report to be report to to the report to be report to the report t requiring the report to be preserted pense; when this done all the and the pride of country engendered. The Cuban question would have been After all, open mouthed Thersites is through me to Congress on the country engendered. through me to Congress on the first strength that there is in the navy It has been suggested by scientists settled long ago in favor of free Cuday of this session, as there has not will be developed and useful to its interested in and connected with the ba; hundreds of American vessels Iago.

U. S. GRANT. Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1876. Temperance.

Young Watkins, of Virginia, came north to visit his maternal uncle, Col. John Martindale, a very worthy man, in the vicinity of Boston, who straits. was at the head of the Temperance party there, and never allowed any one in his employ.

parlor to the coach-house.

ed to make the most of him. Aftar breakfast, before the Colonel orary, and said to him:

John on the piazza, beckoned him to fourth man did not accompany the come in, and, leading him to her others to Springfield. bondoir, remarked very good-natur-

never drinks and lets no one else; but I keep a little for my dyspepsia. Would you drink something before you go out?"

So John took a glass of brandy, the same.

and run over the country a while.

he touched his hat and said: drop of liquor this cool morning, not been of such an outrageous The Colonel is so hard on us we have nature. The clews were fixed by

that can't be bate.'

for his politeness; but by this time | man by which the leaden casket was he was so nearly drunk that he had | to be taken to a bridge and sunk, if to postpone his ride till the next | the water was deep enough to hide it. day. John said that the worst place otherwise to be buried on the bank, for liquor that he ever was in was and a bag was provided in which the Colonel Martindale's, and he had to body was to be doubled up and carshorten his visit and hasten home to ried off if the casket proved too keep out of the way of temptation.

The Salem Mercury of the 2d has

the following: Articles of incorporation were filed in the Secretary of State's office on November 29th, incorporating the Bulletin Publishing Company of to the officers in their hiding-place. porators are: D. H. Stearns, W. S. safety, had withdrawn from the not informed further of the inten- that they could have escaped, even presume it to be a revival of the old volver had not given premature Bulletin newspaper in connection warning of the approach of the dewith the Evening Bee, and that it tectives. The two criminals made means uncompromising war on the their way on foot for 60 miles before

Rural Arkansas was being instructed by a panorama of the Holy land, recently, enlivened by sparring matches between the scenes by two eminent bruisers, until, one evening, temple and took refuge behind the Sea of Galilee, just as his adversary's foot went through that sheet of water, after which the moral show went into dry-dock for repairs.

The Full Story of the Affair.

The narrative of the attempt to

steal the body of Lincoln, election night, as divulged by the detectives necessity of silence, shows it to have been the work of a band of Chicago counterfeiters, who plotted in hope the moneys appropriated by Con- poorest among them could have ed into the confidence of the gang counterfeiter who had passed quanin the international exhibition of such as has been practiced upon tities of bad money in the city. first contemplated, it gives me pleas- would have sought refuge in Santa | bail, the detective continued his asure to refer to the very efficient and Domingo. I do not suppose the sociation with them for general recreditable manner in which these whole race would have gone, nor is sults, and was invited, about the midman named Mullins, the keeper ment, have d scharged their duties pensable, almost, where they now of the saloon where they made their head-quarters, in rifling the grave of a wealthy citizen of Kenosha. This "feeler," and their subordinate declined to go into it, and the others, being satisfied from his conduct that coln, which, they hoped, would enable them to obtain \$20,000 to With the present Congress my offi- \$300,000 and also secure the release cial life terminates. It is not proba- of their partner, Ben Boyd, from receive attention from me, further four most expert engravers of counways taking a deep interest in the labors had produced among others honor, integrity and prosperity of the plates of the Massachusetts 5 s. which had been used for the New Bedford, Northampton and Westfield Hampden banks. These men had all been of mutual benefit to each other and to the associates of each, but they had all been captured, convicted and imprisoned, so that those who had made a living from their labors were getting into desperate

The scheme was at ence revealed to Leonard Swett and Robert Lin of the intoxicating fluid to be kept | coln, and the stool-pigeon, whose on the premises, or drank by any name is given as Swegles, was told to keep up the part he was playing, John was a great favorite with the and to go on with the plan, that the uncle and all the family, from the men might finally be captured with convicting proof. Swegles, accord-His visit had been anticipated with | ingly, joined with the conspirators pleasure, and everybody was dispos- in arranging the details, and secured their confidence so thoroughly that I was able to modfy their plans to went into town, as was his daily suit his own, and kept his superiors practice, he asked John into the li- informed of every step. A contractor of Chicago who is not yet arrest-"We are all temperance folks here; ed, and whose name is not given, was but I keep a little brandy here for originally one of the schemers, but my own use-take a drop before you was to remain at Chicago, and the extent to which Swegles was relied John took a thimbleful, and the upon is shown by his success it Colonel went off. No sooner was he introducing one of his own kind to gone, than Mrs. Martindale, seeing be a member of the party, but the

The three went to the state capital the day before the election, moving "You see, John, we are all very the date of the attempt forward strict temperence folks. The Colonel | fortnight, to take advantage of the excitement of that day, as the preence of strangers on the street would be less noticeable, and the guardians of the monument might be occupied with other things than and the Colonel's wife joined him in their regular duties. Washburn, Tyrrell and two others, detectives John strolled out to the carriage were also on hand, and were kept house and thought he would take well informed of the progress of one of the Colonel's saddle-horses matters, and were promptly on hand and concealed in another part of the As soon as the coachman saw him, monument before the would-be body-snatchers arrived. The per-"Beg your pardon, master John, fectionsof the villains' arrangements but maybe you would like to taste a would be admiraable, if they had to kape it all snug; but I have some | which their agent was to be able to prove his authority to negotiate for So John took a drink with the the ransom, the team was supposed coachman, and gave him a quarter to be at hand in charge of the fourth heavy for the men to handle. The way in which the attempt fail-

> ed has already been related. The party were allowed to go on with their work until all was in readiness for the casket to be taken out, when Swegles went out nominally to call his friends, but really to g ve words Swegles and his friends, who destroyed whatever suspicions he may have had, induced him to send for Hughes and put the detectives on their track until they were captured together.

The crime these men attempted is almost new in police records, and imitators will doubtless be found in many places throughout the country. Notwithstanding the dastardly character of the attempt, it seems that the only paishment provided by the state of Illinois is a simple fine and In every local community there is imprisonment for one year in the

She-"Now, Charles, dear, do be

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