The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1877.

Future American Politics.

The cry kept up by Democrats ever since their drubbing in the civil conflict "the war is over," is at last listened to with some degree of credulity. The political aspect of the country now appears more favorable than at any time since the war. For the first time since Fort Sumpter was fired upon there are signs of a fraternal feeling between the North and the South which cannot be smothered by the machinations of reckless politicians. This feeling shows itself in the advances made by the Administration toward a real political fellowship with the South, and the manner in which that advance has been met. The nomination of ex-Senator Key to a place in President Hayes' Cabinet is a crossing of sectional and political lines which cannot be mistaken. Mr. Hayes would not have invited Mr. Key to his family council if he did not intend to pursue a course toward the South which a man of Mr. Key's antecedents could approve. We do not mean by this that Mr. Key will dictate Mr. Hayes' Southern policy, but between the two a policy will be shaped that a Northern Republican and a Southern Democrat can work together in carrying out. The Southern Democrats who look with disfavor upon Mr. Key's acceptance of a place in President Hayes' Cabinet, are looking rather to the partisan than to the national result of the act. The South claims equality with the North in the councils of the nation; and the nomination of Mr. Key is a step in this direction, which will doubtless be followed by others if this is received in a proper spirit. The South claims to be loyal to the Union if the Union will be just to her; and the nomination of Mr. Key is a guarantee that no injustice is intended. The South claims to want sectional lines obliterated, and the President in seeking Mr. Key has disregarded them.

It is not probable, therefore, that the South will maintain an attitude of resentment because its salvation does not come through the channels it was expected to take. It does not follow that the Democratic party will go to pieces in the South; but if the policy of President Hayes is carried out, parties will assume in that section the relation the old Whig and Democratic parties maintained toward each other. There will be parties and political contests; but both will be socially respectable and politically patriotic. The whites will attach themselves to either party, as formerly in the South and as at present in the North, and neither association will be regarded as a personal reproach. When the whites deride, the blacks will, and the color line will disappear. In a word, the Administration has attempted the herculean task of naturalizing a party born and matured on sectional issues.

It is not for a moment to be supposed that this work will go on unopposed. There are men now in public life, who have risen to eminence as sectional dictators. They have fought, in a political sense, so long at the South, that they are impregnated with the idea that the South is a public enemy. When these men see a Republican Administration moving over in that direction, not with a purpose to fight, they assume that it is with a purpose to surrender. They cannot quite comprehend the grand idea of our American Republic, in which literally there shall be no North nor South. These men were useful in their day, and are honored for their services, but if they wish to retain their present influence, they must move with the times. The representatives of the South have shown, this past winter, that the distrust with which many of their political opponents have regarded them, was not deserved. They have now one President instead of two, and a certainty of peace in place of a prospect of war, is due to a very great extent to the loyal attitude of these Southern representatives. What more fitting time could be chosen, then, for a policy of conciliation than the present? Mr. Hayes, though not the choice of the South, became President through its forbearance, and may thus become, in an especial sense, the President of the whole country. As for parties, they will take care of themselves. Names are nothing. If the Democrats accomplish through Mr. Hayes that thorough pacification and rehabilitation of the South, which was the base of their last platform, why need they turn away from a good offer because it comes from an unexpected hand?

Our own Senators, Kelly and Mitchell, have been ornaments to our State. The Charges against Senator Kelly were empty, and Mitchell magnanimously expressed himself as so believing.—O. C. ENTERPRISE.

If the charges referred to were known to be *empty*, why was it *magnanimous* in Mitchell to so express himself?—*Mercury*.

Because, as politicians run now-a-days, false charges against opponents are maintained by the slanderers, and their injustice never admitted. Would Grover have acted in this way had equally groundless charges been made against Senator Mitchell.?

A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, of the 27th inst., says the temperance movement is spreading rapidly in that vicinity. Over a thousand have signed the pledge at Newark alone, saloons are being closed, and the former proprietors engaging in the temperance work.

Keep Up Your Town.

We cannot understand the lethargy of our people concerning their own best interests. With an immense water power running unclessly by, they seem as indifferent as if it were of no more importance than a passing cloud. In the East such a natural advantage would be eagerly sought after, and busy mills would line the river bank from the Imperial Mills to the "Dry House." We warn our capitalists in time that their unconcern is suicidal, and even now citizens of this place are preparing to leave for more enterprising towns. The bridge so much needed, and the Court House of such necessity, are not even considered worthy of thought by our taxpayers, and the result is that our town, once holding to its heart the brightest prospects in Oregon, is on the down grade, and it is for our Rip Van Winkle capitalists to "put on the brakes." It is better to leave the town than oppose every scheme of improvement. Men who are all the time waiting for a chance to get out of business or out of town will never build up either. One of two things should be done; Push things; find a way or make a way to put some "go" into business, run the town for all there is in it, get up steam and keep it up, or else leave the whole thing untouched. Half-way measures will not do. Do you want trade? Bid for it. Do you want business to come to this town? Encourage those who do come. Do you want to have a prosperous town, where people can come disposed to make it their home? Then bury from sight all local differences, and do not run up the price of your real estate the moment a buyer is seen in the horizon; work no more for a few individuals, but all work together for a common prosperity and for a mutual benefit. Wake up, wipe your eyes, roll up your sleeves and go to work. Don't go to work with fear and trembling, but take it for granted that work will tell. Leave results to themselves, borrow no trouble, but all united make the biggest kind of a try.

Poor Paris News.

In view of the present ticklish condition of European politics, and the fact that every nation on the continent is in daily expectation of being called on to bear a lively part at the "wake" of the "Sick Man," it may be readily believed that the news from so important a capital as Paris would be of very great political interest. The truth is, however, that politics seem to play an unimportant part in the affairs of the gay capital, and the correspondents of the various Eastern papers hardly allude to the share of France in the great snarl, hourly growing more difficult to unravel. Instead of news of political movements we have accounts of the petty wrangles between the Right and Left, the Right Center and Left Center, with insignificant particulars of local squabbles among politicians of whom nobody outside of France, much less in Oregon, ever heard. Paris news is eminently characteristic. Rapes, duels, intrigues, seductions, arsons, the rogueries of actors and the scandal of *primme donne* are the standard matter in which the correspondent deals. He knows little more; he looks no higher. Yet he keeps pace with the people of the liveliest city of Christendom. Monsieur and madame in their gayety, look no further than the present moment, and though all Europe is trembling with anxiety, they dance as cheerfully as if the waxed floor did not cover a magazine ready to explode with the dropping of the faintest spark. Their life is a prolonged "Ball at Brussels" notwithstanding the threatening Waterloo.

The Chinese Report.

The report of the joint committee on the Chinese question may be called "a double header." While admitting that Chinese immigration has contributed largely to the development of this Coast it dwells with much force on the arguments of cheap labor, disease, immorality and political indifference, and sensibly winds up with advocating the abrogation of our treaty with China and the making of another which shall reduce the quantity and improve the quality of the immigrants. Senator Morton and Representative,—Meade, we think—dissent from the report, and the former has promised to give his views on the subject at an early day. Meanwhile, we have to patiently wait until the next session of Congress for some definite action. We trust that when this matter comes before the National Legislature for final decision it will be discussed and settled on the basis of reason and in favor of the owners of the land. It involves an exceedingly important question, and should that question be answered in the spirit of the report it will be at least one step in the direction of liberating the white laboring men of this State from the thralldom of an oppressive immigration.

The *Oregonian* fails to see how Jones managed to spend $30,000 in getting re-elected to Congress from the first district of New Hampshire, and justly claims that the *legitimate* and *proper* expenses should not be over a few hundred dollars at the most. Correct, Mr. *Oregonian*, but probably in that State as well as in Oregon, there were Hills, Cronins, etc., who had a piece out of Jones' bar'l.

A living cedar tree twenty-seven feet in diameter has been discovered near Snohomish.

Cuban Matters.

We had almost forgotten the existence of the Cigar Island and its rebellion, when we were reminded of affairs there by a dispatch that General Martinez Campos, commander of the Spanish troops in Cuba, with much bluster reports to the Crown at Madrid that he has completely surrounded the poor rebels and it is but for him to nod his head to see them all hewn to pieces. There are two sides to every question, and this one of the Antilles is no exception. This wonderful Captain-General on his arrival at Havana promised to put down the rebellion by February. Within a year regular troops have arrived at Cuba by thousands to aid in the suppression, but like a brook that babbles on its course till it reaches the sea, where it is absorbed and looses its identity, so these recruiting armies melt away and disappear. Still the rebellion goes on, gaining confidence and victory as it proceeds. Another February will come and pass before the Captain-General can redeem his promise, if he continues to make it contingent upon his boast while first entering upon the duties of his office.

Of course Spain can not bear to face the idea of losing her best, and almost last colony, and has consequently held on through year after year of almost continual defeat and disaster, sending army after army to be swept away by the yellow fever and be buried in the trenches around Havana, and expending with a lavish hand millions borrowed from European capitalists, extorted from the already depleted coffers of the Havana merchants, or wrung from the toil-hardened hands of Cuban laborers.

Every effort has been in vain, sound your trumpet as you may, General Martinez Campos! Little by little the island has been wrested from the Spanish grasp, until now the ground they stand upon and the graves they fill are the only parts of Cuba that the Spaniards can justly claim as their own.

An Impartial President.

The southern Democrats who are eternally howling for justice and equal rights have no cause to complain of President Hayes. In his management of Southern affairs he is most scrupulously impartial, and we defy Democrat or Republican to find a flaw in his policy. For the settlement of the Louisiana dispute he appointed a committee to look into the affairs minutely and give a moral common-sense decision. His method of stopping the absurdity of a dual government in South Carolina is by inviting the rival Governors to a conference with him at Washington, that he may himself, after hearing both sides in detail, arrive at an honest decision. Can any Democratic wiseacres or Radical "smarties" improve on these plans for an impartial hearing of the rival claims of the Louisiana and South Carolina Governors? If they can, we have no doubt that Mr. Hayes will adopt them, for, to all honest men, he has made it apparent that his highest ambition is to deal out justice to all, and will mete it out always on the most feasible plans.

The Portland Democratic paper which calls its adulation to the *Oregonian* "journalistic courtesy," would do well to practice some of the genuine article on some of its less pretentious neighbors. "Courteous" papers do not charge others with admitting the folly of wading through labyrinths of words on "Republican Principles," when such was not admitted; nor do they, on being worsted in pleasant repartee, discern to the childishness of calling their victors ungentlemanly. Such is the conduct of "toady" papers, of papers which have to empty the Italic font into their columns to make their points have any strength; courteous papers never show their teeth, nor fall to a fishmonger's level by calling names.

The New York *Times*, in a review of the Oregon infamy touches up our friend Hill:

Patrick explains that it will take $5,000 to buy up the Republican Elector, and that $3,000 must be paid as a retaining fee to the editor of "the only Republican paper as a lawyer." Here let us say that no bribe could move a Republican elector. The "only Republican paper" was the *Oregonian*, the mercenary editor of which appeared in the mock proceedings before the Governor, and in his paper, as a defender of Cronin's right to a certificate. There must be no "contingent fee" in this case, says Patrick; terms cash.

And the "mercenary editor" fails to see how Jones could expend $30,000. How far would that amount go with a few grabbers like the editor of the "only paper"—terms cash?

Of Senator Sherman as Secretary of the Treasury the Springfield *Republican* says:

"The enthusiasm over the selection will not be very likely to disturb anybody's sleep, yet it is a very fair choice. Mr. Sherman has a great deal of knowledge and experience in public affairs. Few men have been in Congress so long without more damage to their personal character. He has wobbled a good deal on the currency question, but has come at last to sound views and consistent votes; and now that it is the fashion to be for reform and economy, we count on his proving an efficient instrumentality in bringing his party and its administration up to the new standards."

RAPID INCREASE.—From 1850 to 1876 the value of church property in the United States has increased from $7,328,500 to $354,482,580. Of the 72,458 churches, 69,332 are Protestant. The membership of these churches is about 7,000,000.

Moody and Sankey.

The Moody and Sankey meetings in Boston have resulted already in many conversions, according to the correspondent of the *Independent*. This correspondent writes:

"The sermon in Zaccheus continues to bring forth fruit. One of my deacons had a young man in his employ whom he entirely trusted. The day after that sermon he was astounded to have that young man come to his desk with five dollars, which he said he had stolen. Two days later he called on the good man again to say that he had found his Savior, and was on his way home to Maine to make a confession and restitution there. Among several cases of the kind reported none is more touching than that of an old lady of seventy. She wrote a letter to Mr. Moody, inclosing seventy-five cents, which she had stolen when a child. The woman from whom she took it and all the family had died. She hoped God had long ago forgiven her; but she wanted to make restitution. The money was for the Lord."

The rivival is also having its effect on the liquor trade. "Drunkards and rumsellers have been converted. A friend of mine went into an eating house the day before yesterday. The proprietor wanted to talk with him. 'You notice a change here,' he said. 'No liquor about. There's been a change. We don't sell any more liquor. I've been to the Tabernacle. I've changed front. I haven't a long time to live. Rumselling is a poor business for a man who is going to die by and by. This is the business I'm in now.' As he spoke he drew from his pocketbook a list of names. It was his prayer list. He had at least a hundred names. It took an hour for him to go over the list and speak of each case. 'I don't care for anything else,' he said, folding it and returning it to his pocket. 'How is it with you?' My friend is a Christian; but that question searched him. Directly and indirectly, it is going from the Tabernacle to thousands of hearts." The Rev. John Weiss and other clergymen have expressed themselves recently as strongly opposed to Mr. Moody and his services. Mr. Weiss, in his sermon at the Parker Memorial Church last Sunday, said that he considered the present age one of sensation and fraud, and classed the present revival at the Tabernacle in the latter category. Moody and Sankey, he said, were welcomed by the sentimental and ignorant, who were ever ready for sensations, and not by the people of culture, whom they never would catch.

The Liquor Question.

At a regular meeting of Butte Grange No. 148, P. of H., held March 21, 1877, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The evils that flow from the use of alcoholic drinks are daily increasing, as is plainly to be seen in the increase of crime, especially among the youth of our fair young State; and

WHEREAS, It has become an imperative necessity that some means be devised whereby this growing evil can be checked and in time wholly destroyed. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By Butte Grange No. 148, of the Patrons of Husbandry, that we are in favor of a license law requiring each person who buys, sells or disposes of in any manner whatever, any wines, spirituous or malt liquors, to first procure a license from the county clerk of the county in which he or she resides, said license to be not less than five dollars per annum.

Resolved, That it be made the duty of the county clerk to publish semi-annually in the official paper of the county a list of the names of all persons who have taken out such license.

Resolved, That all moneys arising from the sale of such license, as well as all moneys collected as fines for the violation of such license law, be paid into the common school fund of said county.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Grange, and a copy signed by the Master and Secretary be sent to the different newspapers of the State with the request that they publish the same. J. RICHARDSON, Master.

M. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

At a lecture a few days ago in Chicago a letter was read from John G. Whittier who, speaking of the advance of modern science, said:

"Admitting the theory of evolution to be true, I do not see that it need disturb the feelings or faith of the religious world. No deductions of science can change the facts of sin and holiness. We know that something calls upon us to be pure, true, merciful and just—that something holds us to the great idea of duty. This to me is God speaking directly to me, as He does to all; and because He asks me to be good I know that he is good. Here is a rock with which geology has nothing to do."

Texas has not been regarded as the place where temperance work could begin very actively or auspiciously, but the following paragraph from the New Orleans *Times* conveys a different impression:

"In Rockwell county, Texas, when the local option was voted on, only seventeen men went up and voted for whisky, while the temperance men polled a heavy vote and cleaned out the whisky shops."

Gen. Jubal Early, the ex-Confederate, when passing through Toledo, O., the other day, speaking of the Presidential count, said: "Our Southern people don't care much about it; all we want is peace. We didn't care two figs whether Hayes or Tilden went in, but we were determined to carry our own State tickets."

The muteness of the *Oregonian* reminds us of the following from Sidney Smith to Harriet Martineau: "Macaulay is improving! I have observed in him of late flashes of silence!"

Says the *Bedrock Democrat*: Baker City is rapidly improving. Our citizens are taking a lively interest in the future prosperity of our city; they are beautifying their city residences by putting out fruit and shade trees and shrubbery around and about their premises, the city "dads" are having good gravel and plank walks built across our principal streets and thoroughfares. Take the city altogether it presents a lively appearance.

Telegraphic News.

Eastern.

COLUMBUS, O., March 22.—The special legislative committee, appointed to investigate the late Ashtabula disaster, submitted their report to-day, accompanied by a vast amount of testimony, which was ordered printed. The committee, after going into details showing the imperfections in the bridge, report the following conclusions: First, there were from 80 to 100 lives lost; second, the bridge went down under an ordinary load by reason of defects in its original construction; third, the defects could have been discovered at any time after its erection by careful and annalytical inspection, such as the importance of the structure demanded, and thus the sacrifice of life and property prevented. The truth is, the bridge was liable to go down at any time during the last 10 or 11 years under a load that might at any time be brought upon it in the ordinary course of the company's business, and it is most remarkable that it did not sooner occur. It would be needless saying the engineer would be derelict in his duty who did not provide, in the construction of a bridge, against wind, snow, ice and the vibration of a rolling load. They are as much to be anticipated and provided against as the law of gravity. This report is accompanied by a bill specifying how bridges of different spans should be constructed.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the board of army engineers ordered to examine the Washington monument foundation made a careful examination yesterday and ordered further work to cease. All agreed that the monument could not be completed according to the original design, because the foundation will not admit of more weight. The foundation, originally eight feet below the surface, has settled 8¾ inches. The settling begun when the monument was in process of building. In settling, the shaft turned north, and the builders still built according to a plumb line, and the whole pile is crooked. This confirms the report of Supervising Architect Mullet.

CONCORD, March 23.—Tabulated returns from all but twenty towns and wards show nearly all the constitutional amendments adopted, including one abolishing religious test as a qualification for office. One, which proposes to strike out the word "Protestant" from the bill of rights, is probably defeated by a few hundred votes.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Postmasters appointed: S. H. Abbott, Alvord, Grant county, Oregon; Peter B. Settle, Belknap Springs, Lane county, Oregon; Chas. Dewey, Ellensburg, Curry county, Oregon; James L. Kelty, Lafayette, Yamhill county, Oregon; Leroy Starr, Monroe, Benton county, Oregon; Geo. E. Cole, Portland, Oregon.

March 27—Gov. Chamberlain, accompanied by Senator Patterson and Mr. Corbin, Senator-elect of South Carolina, made a short call on the President today.

Fifteen thousand applications for office have been received by the Postmaster General during his brief incumbency and filed away for possible future reference.

STAFFORD, Conn, March 27.—The dam of the Staffordville reservoir gave way this morning, causing in this village fearful damage. The railroad freight house and all the cars were washed away, leaving only the passenger depot. The Stafford National Bank, Congregational church and about fifteen other buildings have been washed away. The flood came upon the village suddenly, and its effects have been very disastrous; three miles of railroad track are washed away, also two Howe truss bridge between Stafford and Towland. The flood has caused trouble all along the line of the telegraph, which was promptly brought into requisition, and neighboring towns warned of the mighty rush of waters that was causing great destruction of property and threatening the loss of life.

HARTFORD, March 27.—The flood disaster at Staffordville is not so destructive as at first reported. A later estimate puts the actual present loss at less than $350,000. A leak was discovered on Monday. Men were busy all day filling in about the waste pipe, but their efforts were useless. At 5:30 o'clock this morning the work was abandoned. The water then gained so rapidly that in a few minutes the dam opened. Ed. Penney, of the Glenville Manufacturing Co., mounted a horse at the head of the flood to warn the inhabitants in the valley. The water, which grew greater by the absorption of successive ponds, as each lower dam was carried off, moved at the rate of five miles an hour, and though from the time of Penney's warning up to the arrival of the water, people were busy moving their property, but little was rescued. Amidond's machine shop, several tenements and the house of Parley Howe and the dams of the Phœnix Co., and Howe & Valley Co., were destroyed.

The accident is a terrible blow upon the valley. About 1,000 hands are thrown out of work. Industries are sadly crippled. The loss as far as Stafford Springs is estimated at from half a million to a million dollars. Much of this is in small sums. The damage below Stafford Springs is not easy to get. It consists of injury to bridges and roads, but no other mills are thought to be destroyed. The superintendent of the New London and Northern road states that the track is all gone from the Stafford passenger depot half a mile South, and with the track went the freight cars, freight house and two Howe truss bridges. Two miles south of Tolland the track is washed away. Wellington bridge is probably undermined. South of that another piece of track is washed and another bridge is endangered. The water is now up to the floor and is reported still rising. No damage is reported on other railroads in the State.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the forty-fourth call for the redemption of the 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for $10,000,000. Nine and a half million are coupon and half a million of registered bonds, principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 27th day of June next, and interest will cease on that day. The following is a description of the bonds, coupon bonds $500 Nos. 42,301 to 46,000 both inclusive, 1,000 No. 121,001 to 132,000 both inclusive; registered bonds of $500 No. 7,494 to 7,600 both inclusive.

Foreign.

BERLIN, March 26—Private intelligence comes from Vienna that Ignatieff is now trying to revive the alliance of the three Emperors, and induce them to solve the question of the protocol without the assent of England, and that this is the reason for his unexpected resolve to return via Berlin.

Andrassy proposes that Russia and Turkey demobilize simultaneously.

The Turkish Redits are all under arms and the militia have Snider rifles.

The Montenegro Envoys say that negotiations have closed and they will leave Constantinople.

The Archbishop of Naples and Perugia, and the Vicar of Rome are confidently talked of as candidates for the Papacy.

The British war steamer Avon destroyed seven villages and killed three natives on the Congo river, Africa, for plundering the American schooner, Thomas Nickerson.

The Pope is very sick. His advisers are endeavoring to get France and Austria to revive the Roman question, so that Italy will cede to the church the Leonine City, where all religious orders from Rome may find an asylum. It is denied that preparations are being made for a conclave.

Pacific Coast.

CEDAR CITY, Utah, March 23.—Lee made a short speech, in which he expressed his confidence in the Mormon religion as revealed to Joseph Smith. He denounced Brigham Young in severe terms, and said he had never intentionally done wrong, and was prepared to die. His language was evasive and contradictory to what he had previously said and written. He died as he had lived, a religious frantic. The marshal with the soldiers and Lee, District Attorney Howard and Rev. Mr. Stokes arrived at Mountain Meadows about 8 o'clock Thursday evening. After eating and stationing guards, all retired round the camp fire, except Lee and Rev. Stokes, who slept together in a wagon. Lee slept all night and took a light meal. He gave directions as to the disposition of his property to Attorney Howard, dividing it equally between three of his wives and their children. He requested the marshal to deliver his body to his wife Rachel, and also requested that he might be shot at short range, and that they would aim at his heart. He knelt down on his coffin, and was requested to sit there while a photographer present took his picture. Lee called the artist to him and requested that each of his wives should be forwarded a copy. After his remarks Rev. Stokes offered prayer. Lee kneeling on his coffin, a bandage was placed on his eyes. He sat on his coffin, took off his coat and hat, handed them to an officer, held up his hands and said he was ready. The marshal gave the word and three shots went through his heart. He fell back upon his coffin and died without a struggle. Quite a number of spectators were present. The best of order prevailed. The body was immediately placed in a coffin and sent to his wife Rachel. During the past few days Lee has had some hopes of executive interference in response to a petition recently presented by his children.

W. F. Russel, editor of the Weekly Santa Barbary *Index*, was found dead in his bed on the 26th.

A large reward will be offered for the arrest of the murderers of T. W. Moore at San Buenaventura.

Rev. Wm. Taylor opened a large revival meeting on the 26th at the pavilion at San Francisco.

Most of the Chico Chinese murderers were members of the Laborers' Union. Conway and Wright have made a full confession, throwing all the blame on Robert and John Slaughter. They confess to incendiaries in Chinatown.

Territorial News.

The Olympia *Echo* and Tacoma *Herald* have consolidated.

The old coal bunkers at Seattle have been sold and will be torn down.

The bilk Sawtelle and his troupe are playing in Washington Territory.

Good pay dirt has been struck on Rock Creek on the Overland Road, Idaho.

Stowaways from San Francisco for Seattle are almost as common as regular passengers.

By the upsetting of a canoe at Seattle last week, a squaw was sent to the other side of Jordan.

The lime kiln on Orcas Island, which has been shut down all winter, has resumed operations.

Mr. Lassmore, of Idaho City, and an Indian have discovered a rich ledge of quarts on Willow creek, six miles from Horseshoe Bend.

Woodham's milldam on Cedar creek, Clark county, W. T., washed out in the late high water.

Henry P. Thompson, of Whidby Island, has had $16,000 left him by a relative who died recently in Ohio.

The bark Osmyn recently loaded 800 tons of coal in twenty-three hours at Seattle, said to be the fastest loading ever done on this Coast.

James Irveson of Oakley Station, Idaho, has been arrested for trying to shoot Mrs. R. Hudson, on account of trouble growing out of stock.

Capt. Wm. Turnbull is lying dangerously ill at Vancouver, with but little hope of permanent recovery.

Track laying has begun on the Puyallup and Tacoma railway, and it is expected that the road will be finished by the 4th of July.

A man named Russian George is establishing a halibut fishery at Crescent, near Port Angeles. He proposes to smoke all the halibut he catches except what he can ship to San Francisco by steamer.

There are 52 males and 13 females at the Steilacoom insane asylum; 37 Americans, 10 Irish and 9 Germans. The expenses of the institution were $3,884 last year, in Territorial scrip.

While a lot of printing material belonging to the Tacoma *Herald* was being hauled from the wharf to the office the other day, three cases containing about 35,000 types were dumped into the sand and mud, making a huge lot of mud "pi."

The Seattle *Dispatch* has been shown some specimens of copper taken from Guemes Island, now in the possession of Dr. G. V. Calhoun. The ore is just rick enough to quarry with ease, for when it goes above 60 per cent. expensive machinery is needed to cut it out. The size and extent of the ledges are not known, but if they are over three feet wide the discoverer has found his fortune.

The Plummer Fruit Dryer, at East Portland, is drying about one thousand pounds of potatoes per day for the European market. They are pronounced to be a superior article.

Astoria has ordered a steam fire engine from the East, and it is reported that a citizen who has too much bullion will present her with another.

The Greenback party is alive and kicking in Harrisburg, and they threaten to organize a club, and print a paper too, if the *Nucleus* does not act as their mouthpiece.

A little fellow named Bishops, last week, at Ashland, fell from a fence and ran a splinter completely through the apple of his eye, and, it is feared, has also fractured his skull.

The following persons have been appointed Notaries Public, by Governor Chadwick, since the 15th: Henry Mayer and George Getchell, Yamhill county; A. J. Sturtevant and Stephen V. Knox, Umatilla county; H. D. Graden and S. A. Seymour, Multnomah county; C.W. Fitch, Lane county.

Austin Howell, of Alsea valley, Benton county, attempted to cross the swollen Alsea river in a two horse wagon, on the 17th inst., with his wife and two children. The vehicle upset about half way across, and his little baby was drowned, the body not being recovered until the next day. The wife floated down the stream and fortunately caught on some drift wood before life was extinct.