

Feb 27 1885

GOOD NEWS.—The superintendent of the Indian school at Forest Grove has received instructions from the department at Washington to take possession of the ground north of this city, near the fair ground, which has been donated to the Government for the purpose of constructing a building for an Indian school thereon. It is understood that a number of the male students will shortly be set to work clearing the ground preparatory to the work of construction. Thus it is seen that there is no doubt whatever that Salem will have the Indian school, and business men and property owners will be correspondingly happy. The work of construction of the building will probably be commenced with the opening of spring.

SEMPLE FOR GOVERNOR.—Mr. Eugene Semple, ex-State printer of Oregon, at one time editor of the Daily Oregon Herald, of Portland, and now proprietor of the Lucia mills on the north side of the Columbia, is being urged by his friends in Vancouver and influential relatives in Missouri, for the appointment of governor of Washington Territory, says the Portland Sunday Welcome. In this connection, the Vancouver board of Trade, composed of business men of all political parties, recently passed a resolution strongly recommending him to President Cleveland as a gentleman well qualified for the position mentioned. All the old timers of Salem know Eugene Semple.

IMMIGRATION NOTES.—The last San Francisco steamer brought fifty-four cabin passengers and sixty steerage passengers. Of these latter twelve go to Victoria and Puget Sound.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

Correspondence solicited.

The road leading to the asylum just outside the city limits is reported as being almost impassable.

Farmers in the hills will soon commence ploughing for oats if the present good weather continues.

The President's car passed up the road yesterday with Superintendent Brandt and Manager Koehler on board.

The amount of wheat received at Portland from the Willamette valley has fallen off from 150 cars a week to about fifty.

The State and county taxes are over due and Sheriff Minto desires all delinquents to be not backward in coming forward and liquidating the same.

Walter Pugh, an old Salem boy who has been engaged in business in Portland for some time, will soon locate in this city and establish an architect's office.

The new Esmond hotel of Portland, which is rising out of the ashes of the building burned some time since, will be ready for occupancy about the 1st of May.

Robert A. Miller, who reported the Senate proceedings for the Oregonian, is still in the city. He will visit Portland before his return home to Jackson county.

Will Skiff, formerly of this city, but now of California, passed down the road yesterday and sailed last evening on the outgoing steamer from Portland to San Francisco.

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AY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1885.

WEEKLY EDITION

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Ceremonies of Dedication.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—About 800 people gathered in the temporary seats at the base of the Washington monument to-day, to listen to the formal ceremonies attending its dedication and delivery to the nation by the monument association. The day was very cold and raw, and the spectators sat with their hats on and coat collars turned up.

The proceedings were opened with music by the Marine band, the military standing at a halt, and the audience taking all opportunities to stamp, in order to resist circulation to their feet.

Masonic ceremonies by the Masonic grand lodge of the district of Columbia were conducted under direction of Grand Master Myron Wheeler, in which certain historic relics with which General Washington was intimately connected, were brought into use. The gavel used was one prepared and used by General Washington as grand master previous to laying the corner stone of the national capitol, the 18th of September, 1793.

Senator Sherman and W. W. Corcoran delivered suitable addresses, and then Colonel Thomas L. Casey, of the engineers, in appropriate words delivered the monument to the president of the United States.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S ADDRESS.

President Arthur, in accepting the monument, said: "Fellow Countrymen: Behold the dawn of the century whose eventful years will soon have faded into the past, whose death had but lately robbed this republic of its most beloved and illustrious citizen, the Congress of the United States pledged the faith of the nation that in this city, bearing his honored name, and then as now, the seat of general government, a monument should be erected to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. The stately column that stretches heavenward from the plain whereon we stand bears witness to all who behold it that the covenant which our fathers made, their children have fulfilled. In the completion of this great work of patriotic endeavor there is abundant cause for national rejoicing for while this structure

speaker's desk. The supreme court, the judiciary of the district and the diplomatic corps followed the presidential party.

At 2:30 the senate, preceded by its officers, was escorted to the space reserved for it. Its presiding officer, Edmunds, proceeded to the speaker's desk, where the gavel was courteously handed him by Speaker Carlisle.

In calling the assembly to order Edmunds made a few appropriate remarks. Prayer was then offered by Rev. S. A. Willis of Pohick church, near Mt. Vernon, Va.

This Marine band played "Hail Columbia," and then Edmunds, expressing his regret that Mr. Winthrop was necessarily absent, introduced Representative John J. Long of Massachusetts, who proceeded to read Winthrop's oration.

Long spoke from the clerk's desk in an expressive manner, and in a voice which, though not loud, was so clear as to reach every corner of the chamber. The eloquent passages of the speech were delivered with a fervor which elicited frequent bursts of applause, and as Long read the peroration the multitude broke into a storm of applause. On the right of the speaker were seated the chaplains of the senate and the house, and Rev. Mr. Willis, while on his left sat Hon. John W. Daniel of Virginia and Senator Sherman, chairman of the congressional joint commission.

As Long ceased the band struck up "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." As the strains of the air ended Edmunds introduced Hon. John W. Daniel, who was greeted with long continued clapping of hands. Daniel proceeded to deliver his oration. Though having his manuscript on the desk before him, Mr. Daniel referred to it but once or twice during the course of his oration. He spoke in an easy manner, his voice being finely modulated to suit the meaning of his sentences, and his speech was accentuated and emphasized by graceful gestures. Many times he was interrupted by rounds of applause elicited by his clear cut and well balanced periods, and by his eloquent style of lettering them.

As he closed, Senators Edmunds and Sherman, Speaker Carlisle and Representative Long warmly congratulated him, while once more the audience testified their appreciation of the orator's elo-

KLAMATH AGENCY NOTES.

The weather has been delightful most of the winter, so far. We had a snow fall of eighteen inches in December, which was soon nearly all melted by warm rains. The sleighing and skating seasons were short but well improved. The Indians have many fine sleighs, and are fond of using them.

INDIAN BRASS BAND.

Our school boys having exhibited remarkable musical talent, they have been permitted to organize a band of eight, and the Indian Department has kindly furnished them with instruments. For the time spent in drill they have made very commendable improvements, under the instructions of the Agency Clerk, Mr. Willie Nickerson, assisted by his brother Rocco. Their first performance in public was on our last Thanksgiving day: Without the assistance of their teachers, the boys won for themselves the applause of the audience, whose voices mingled enthusiastically and harmoniously with the trumpet notes in the closing tune of "Old Hundred." The girls are also being trained on the organ and are learning rapidly. Miss Aelia Royal, teacher.

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS ETC.

Our new and commodious industrial boarding houses, both here at the Agency and at Yainax, are being still further enlarged and improved so that the former covers now an area of 10x118 ft. including their porches, and six additional rooms on the lower floor; also a newly finished attic, or third story, with six gable, and two dormer windows. This gives us a large laundry drying room, and increases the capacity of our dormitories, so that we can now accommodate one hundred pupils instead of seventy-five, as heretofore. That at Yainax has been proportionately increased and is rapidly filling up with pupils.

Immense wood sheds connected with these boarding houses were filled to their utmost capacity with the best of stove wood, for winter use. The school boys were required to provide all the wood, as well as pay for all department purposes, early in the summer.

SEWING ROOM.

The report to this Indian department from the seamstress, for the month of

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ture bonds, issued last year to build the line to Huntington, connecting with the Oregon Short Line.

SWAIM SHELVED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Swaim court-martial has brought in the following sentence: "To be suspended from rank and duty for twelve years, and to forfeit one-half of his monthly pay every month for the same period."

This sentence the President approved, with comments.

General Swaim may be placed on the retired list December 22nd, 1896. It will be noticed that the sentence of the court, as approved by the President, suspends him from office up to and beyond the date of his possible retirement.

THE NATIONAL RESERVATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The bill that passed the house to-day, on motion of George, in relation to the Unatilla Indian reservation, is the senate bill, but as some amendments were adopted it requires further action by the senate. The bill, after allotting lands in severalty to Indians, provides for survey and appraisement of the surplus, and for their sale in tracts of 160 acres of untimbered lands, and forty acres of timbered lands, at public auction at the land office to the highest bidder, if an actual settler, and at a price not less than the appraised value, payments to be part in hand and balance on time. The fund realized is to be used to aid Indians in improving their severalty lands, and for educating and future welfare of the Indians. It appropriates \$30,000 to carry the provisions of the bill into effect, \$10,000 of which can be used in establishing an industrial farm and school.

By an amendment made by George himself the water right that the department formerly gave the town of Pendleton, across a portion of the reservation, is confirmed. The amendment will not endanger the passage of the bill, the senate provisions in regard to water rights having already passed the senate in a separate bill.

The bill is subject to approval of the majority of the male adults, and head men and chiefs, before going into effect.

IOWA LIQUOR LAW CONTESTED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—A test case of importance, involving the legality of the Iowa liquor law, has begun here in the United States court by a firm of brewers at Marshalltown, Iowa, against the Northwestern Railroad Company. Claim is made that the clause in the Iowa law which prohibits railroads from transporting liquor, except to certain persons holding permits, is in violation of the federal constitution, which vests in congress the power to regulate commerce in the several States.

PACIFIC COAST.

METEOR FALLS IN THE SEA.

VICTORIA, Feb. 23.—A meteor

given rise to a number of interesting questions of parliamentary law.

The constitution provides that "neither House shall, without the concurrence of the other, adjourn for more than three days," etc.

It further provides that "the vote on the passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays."

Now what are the facts? The original joint resolution, providing for final adjournment on Friday evening, Feb. 20, 1885, at 12 o'clock, originated in the Senate, and was there adopted by a vote of the yeas and nays as required. It was then sent to the House, where it was concurred in by a viva voce vote, and not by a vote of the yeas and nays as required by the constitution. This original resolution was never, therefore, legally adopted, and was of no legal effect, and the rescinding resolution, adopted by both houses after the adjournment of the joint convention on Friday night, was superfluous and entirely unnecessary, for there was nothing to rescind. The House never legally concurred in the resolution to adjourn on Friday night, or took any other action upon the question of final adjournment, except in voting for the rescinding resolution. There was at no time such a concurrence on the question of adjournment between the two houses as is required by the constitution. In fact the House has not to this day, in a legal way, voted to adjourn. The vote upon the original resolution, as already suggested, was never taken in the House by the yeas and nays, and the viva voce vote taken upon that resolution was the last vote taken by the House upon the question of final adjournment, except when it voted upon the rescinding resolution Friday night. On Saturday, after the joint convention dissolved, or rather attempted, without a quorum, to dissolve, Speaker Keady announced the adjournment of the House, without any vote on the question. Where did Speaker Keady get his authority to announce a final adjournment without a motion, or a vote? Did the joint convention, having, as it undoubtedly did, the power to adjourn from day to day without a quorum, have the power, without such quorum, to finally dissolve? If the Legislature really did adjourn, did it adjourn on Friday or on Saturday, and do the laws that contain no emergency clause take effect 90 days from last

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