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and friends are invited to attend. By
order of E. Com.
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I. O. O. F. holds its regular meetings at its hall, on
Montgomery street, at 8 o'clock.
Members in good standing are invited to
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[June 12, 1873-11]

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All of which will be
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Dissolution Notice.

COPARTNERSHIP HERETO-
fore existing between John Foster and Pe-
terson, under the firm name of Foster & Peterson, at
Boise county, I. T., has been dissolved
by mutual consent. Mr. Foster having purchased the
premises on the premises as heretofore, receive
the same, and pay all the liabilities
of the firm, I. T. January
1875-76.]

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JOHN MORRISSEY AT SARATOGA.—Morrissey has no other weakness than getting drunk about twice a year, and then he is amiable as Pontiac or Goliath. All the rest of the year he is a cool, measuring, gain-seeking business man, with the soul of a merchant. He owns nearly two acres of ground here, on which are a large hotel, a pool house for betting on horses, four cottages, a mineral spring, a rock spring, and a trout pond. He has nearly one thousand trout, and he took us out to see them fed. Many of them weigh two pounds. His hotel is a substantial brick edifice, built on piles and planks twenty-four feet under the surface. He took a swamp, piled it, filled it, and made a paradise of it. I asked him how much he had spent here. He said: "I have laid out \$340,000. The first piece of ground I bought, fifty feet front, I paid \$200 a foot for. I never bought anything in Saratoga at second price. If you reflect on any proposition over night they'll raise on you next morning. I keep a hotel in connection with my club house to be allowed to gamble. I aim with that hotel to pay my servants and to support the table. There are seventy people in my employment here. The cook is paid \$400 for the season, and I generally present him with \$200 when he goes away. The good servants I re-engage for the next year."

The hotel part of Morrissey's establishment bears no relation whatever to his gaming, and the games are neither visible nor the players audible from the dining room. His *salie de jouer* is a sort of transept to his hotel, one immense room, lighted from the sky, carpeted richly, with a narrow rim of gaming tables around the sides. No citizen of Saratoga is allowed to play, no intoxicated person, no verdant young men. Gambling has its own class. There are some men who game as naturally and as coolly as they do business. Morrissey himself never plays, except with great experts, and men of equal purse and nerve, like Ben Wood or Price McGrath.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Japanese salutes by taking the slipper off his feet. In Hindoostan one salutes a man by taking him by the beard. The King of Ternate stands during audiences, and his audiences sit down to salute him. The inhabitants of the Philippine Islands take your hand to do you honor, and then rub their faces with it. The Laplanders push their noses vigorously against those of the persons whom they accost. In New Guinea, when they wish you good evening, they place green leaves on your head. The Ethiopian takes the robe of him whom he approaches and covers himself over with it as far as he can. The black kings of the African coast press the middle finger three times as a sign of salutation. The Chinese have whole salutes, from merely bending the knee, to complete prostration. They used formerly to repeat the salutations for forty days to the ambassadors, that they might be acquainted with them before they were admitted to court.

ADA COUNTY.—The following items are condensed from the *Statesman*:

Three families of immigrants arrived at Boise Monday night. A portion of them go to Walla Walla and the remainder to the Willamette valley.

Louthan's fine brick building is rapidly approaching completion.

The telegraph poles are all set between Boise and Silver, and the wire is expected to arrive every day.

The School Census Marshal of Boise District has completed his labors. There are 135 boys and 118 girls in that district, making a total of 153 children who draw their per capita of school money.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Dilly are happy in the possession of a new daughter. It happened on the 24th inst.

Platt Burr has arrangements about completed to extend the telegraph line from Walla Walla to Boise, and will have telegraphic connection between the latter place and Portland this fall. Portland subscribed \$10,000; Walla Walla will furnish and set the poles from that place to Weston, twenty miles; the Weston people will do the same to the foot of the Blue mountains, twenty miles further; the La Grande and Union people will set the poles most of the way to Baker City, and Baker City will subscribe \$2,500.

ON THE WING.

The Great Shoshone Falls of Snake River.

ROCK CREEK STATION, July 23, 1875.

Your correspondent found nothing of interest between Idaho and Boise. Everything shows signs of drouth. Streams are dry, or very low, ground parched and dusty, vegetation drooping and losing its verdure and fragrance.

Hon. S. Ellsworth, of La Grande, and a party of three were booked for the Tuesday's stage, consequently we did not leave Boise until Wednesday. Although hot and dusty we had the wind in our faces all day. We arrived at this station yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. Here we laid off and visited the Shoshone Falls. These falls are two in number about three miles apart. The upper or Twin Falls is about forty feet high. The main stream is cut into two nearly equal streams by an Island, hence its name. The lower or main fall consists of one principal and two lesser falls. The distance between the lower level and the upper one is about 250 feet. The main fall is 214 feet. Approaching the river from the station, which is about ten miles off, we pass up to the summit of the divide between Rock creek and the river. Then there is the general depression of the river bed. Below this is a deep, torturous, basaltic canyon or gorge. From the river, proper, above and below the falls, this canyon is about 500 feet from bank to bank, but widens as you approach the cataract from either direction so as to form a sort of basin through the diameter of which are the falls. The walls of the canyon are almost perpendicular, and below the falls must be 2000 feet in height. I need not say that this is a grand sight, worth any man's while to see. The awful, the sublime and the beautiful combine to render the Shoshone Falls a rare subject for the crayon or the brush. The photographs of it which I have seen fail to render it even tolerably, and a careful sketch by an experienced hand would be a valuable addition to Territorial or National Cabinet of Art, and is really something to be desired. I have time only to add that Mr. H. Mason, a young man known to many in the Basin, drives between Malade and Rock creek. It was our party's good fortune to get with him. On arriving at Rock creek we found Mr. Lemon, of Boise City, Division Agent, and family, stopping temporarily, during the

absence of Mrs. Trotter, who keeps the station. Mr. and Mrs. Lemon are, apparently, very popular with employees and travelers. We remained here until Friday morning, and found them very kind and obliging.

A LONDON correspondent of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* writes, in speaking of the Crystal Palace: The fountain system is constructed on a stupendous scale; it consists of two series, upper and lower. The upper has six basins, which form one of the chief ornaments of the lower terrace, together with a great central fountain in the "Broad Walk," and two smaller ones on each side of it, making in all nine fountains. The first six of these throw their highest jets to an elevation of ninety feet, while a number of lower jets around them curve and bend in a variety of graceful forms. The basin of the great central fountain is 196 feet in diameter, and its highest jet reaches an altitude of 150 feet. At each side of the broad walk there is a water-temple, each about sixty feet high. They are octagonal in form, and constructed of ornamental iron-work, highly gilded and colored. The roofs are dome shaped, and each is surmounted by a bronze figure. The water is forced up a hollow column in the center to the roof, over which it falls into basins below, and from these it rushes down a series of twelve cascades and is carried over two stone arcades a distance of 600 feet into the great fountain basins in the lower series. The sides of the cascades are ornamented with bronze fountains, tazzas supported by Cupids, and the fall of water from a cataract 120 feet in breadth. The two great fountains in the lower series are the largest in the world. Their basins are 784 feet long, with a central diameter of 468 feet, each column being composed of 52 inch jets. When all the fountains are in full play 11,788 jets are discharged, throwing 120,000 gallons of water per minute. A full exhibition consumes 6,000,000 gallons, and when lit up by a bright summer sun and kindled into ineffable beauty by a myriad of rainbow hues it forms a fairy spectacle impossible to describe.

GENERAL JO. LANE.—The *Plaindealer* in its account of the celebration at Roseburg, pays the following tribute to General Joseph Lane:

"And now for the Orator of the Day, Roseburg was favored above all her sister towns, by the privilege of listening to the one celebrity of Oregon, General Jo. Lane, the staunchest old Patriot that ever breathed the free air of the United States. He gave us items of his personal recollections of veterans of the revolution that he had seen and talked with; scenes at the White House. We endorse the old General's views of a man's duty to his country and his country's rulers. His address to the ladies was unsurpassed and met with due appreciation, and we hope that for many years he may continue to broil his steak with unabated vigor."

The Sacramento Record-Union is publishing in full the trials for the Mountain Meadow Massacre. Lee's trial is now progressing, and the evidence adduced thus far for the prosecution is truly sickening. At Beaver, where the trials are held, the excitement among the Mormons is intense.