

LINK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—Owing to press of business, and the impossibility of securing additional office help, we have been unable to pay that attention to the Link County Fair that its merits demanded. We were unable to make but two visits to the grounds, and those were "flying trips," and made under such circumstances as allowed but little time to see all that was worthy of notice at our hands, or that might have been "taken in" on a closer investigation. Hoping that this will be a sufficient excuse for the brief notice that follows, we proceed to remark that—

The weather, up to the time of going to press (Friday), has been all that could be wished, warm and pleasant, and with less dust on the roads leading to and from the grounds, than on previous occasions.

There is a marked difference in many respects between the present Fair and that of last season. The display in the Pavilion is superior, in some respects, and in others not so good as that of 1869. The ladies' department suffers nothing by comparison with former years, but undoubtedly excels in quality if not in quantity.

In the furniture line, the bed room set, manufactured by Mr. Chas. Menley, was the handsomest we ever saw anywhere, and was so pronounced by all.

In the line of labor saving machinery we noted a falling off in the number displayed.

A sulky plow, manufactured by Messrs. Beard & Culver, and the "Gay Plow," attracted considerable attention.

Mr. Fylyson had on the grounds a combined Seed sower and Cultivator, which promises to be very popular among our farmers.

In the way of live stock, the number on exhibition was not remarkable for its extent, but for quality and blood the exhibition was certainly a success. Jesse Parrish had some fine French Merino sheep on exhibition. There were also some fine graded sheep from Denton county. Those Chester Whites, (with a litter of pigs,) owned by Mr. Matt Payne, and a fine looking bull and cow, completes the live stock show up to the time of writing.

As there was considerable objection made to the last Fair, on account of the superior premiums offered to owners of fast horses, the Managers determined, if possible, to do away with these objections, by reducing the premiums offered to fast stock. Whether this reduction in the amount of premiums, decreasing as it certainly has done, the number of animals competing for prizes, has added to the interest or receipts of the Fair, we leave to the decision of those who have been in attendance, and to the report of the Managers when the Fair shall have ended.

Whatever may have been the decision as to the success of the Fair of 1870, there can be no difference of opinion in regard to the manner in which the business of the Fair has been conducted. A better, more affable, polite and accommodating set of officers, all through, are not to be found. They have labored hard to make the occasion one of interest to all. In arranging the premiums, they endeavored to do justice to all classes; to promote the best interests of the community, they gave the largest premiums to the most worthy objects. For their efforts to benefit the community they should receive the hearty thanks of all.

The lessons taught by the present Fair will be treasured up for the benefit of the next annual gathering. Many and important suggestions will receive attention then, all tending to perfect and lend additional attraction to future Fairs of the Link County Agricultural Association.

RACES.

First Day.—Mile race for three year olds, won by Isaac Mansfield's gray mare—time, 2:27.

Second Day.—One mile, trotting race, for three year olds, won by Halleck Griffin's sorrel mare—time, 4:24.

One mile, running, for four year olds, won by E. Rexford's "Juckskin Bill"—time, 2.

Third Day.—Two straight miles, trotting, for four year olds, won by J. H. Kincaid's "Big Jim"—time, 8:18.

Two straight miles, trotting, for four year olds and upwards, won by H. Wallace's "Comet"—time, 6:39.

Two straight miles, running, for four year olds, won by E. G. Sperry's "R. E. Lee"—time, 4:22.

In the trial of draft horses, the premium was awarded to H. Teederman, of Corvallis.

FIRE AT SALEM.—Late Thursday afternoon a fire caught in the sash and door factory of Messrs. Bothby & Stapleton, on Front street, Salem, which spread very rapidly and set fire also to the foundry and dwelling of Mr. Drake, adjoining. All of the property enumerated was destroyed, causing a loss of some \$20,000.

Legal tenders, 873@884c; gold, 114.

OUR SENATOR.—The election of Jas. K. Kelley does not seem to afford the lights of Democracy that been satisfaction that a genuine victory always affords the victors. In fact one would be led to conclude, from their announcement of his selection for the United States Senatorship, that it was rather a bitter pill—that they would have preferred almost anyone else. We will acknowledge that he is rather a sorry stick for United States Senator, especially when it is remembered that he is to occupy the seat of the man who has proved himself the leading mind in the U. S. Senate; but then the Democracy have the pleasing reflection that before they did elect him, they compelled him to go back on his record, and promise to aid and support the very measure he opposed and denounced with all his power during the late canvass. They compelled him to do that which no other prominent man in the State, under the circumstances, would have done under any pressure. If Democrats can find a particle of comfort in the election of such a man, they are undoubtedly the most cheerful set of men in the world—and so easily satisfied.

As the Italian Government has taken decided steps in sending troops to Rome, we may soon expect to hear that the Eternal City has become the capital of the Italian Kingdom, and the temporal rule of the Pope has ended. It is said that Victor Emmanuel will set apart a portion of the city of Rome for the especial use of the Pope and his Cardinals, and provide an adequate yearly endowment for his aid their support, and will not interfere with his liberty of action in ecclesiastical matters. It is not known whether his Holiness will accept these terms; it is even rumored that he proposes to leave Rome, with the intention of making England his future residence.

GO IT YE CRIPPLES.—The Democratic Senate of the Oregon Legislature has voted Senator Herman, of Douglas, out of his seat, and Mr. Mosher in. Mr. Herman has served one term in the Senate, having been elected in 1868. They might just as well have given Herman's seat to Jo. Trail; and legally he would have been just much a Senator as Mosher. Sail in, Democracy, if you think there's no here-ater.

CONOMENS.—The lesser lights of the Legislative body now in session at Salem, have commenced a kind of re-christening of the "big swells," giving their names to indicate the style and character of the men so named. For instance: Mr. Dorris is styled the "coyote of Lane"; Mr. Speaker, the "tiger of Polk"; while the gentleman from Douglas is styled the "giraffe." Our own Representative, Hon. Geo. B. Heflin, is styled the "Lion of Linn."

THE NEW MEMBER, MOSHER.—Mr. Stout asserts that Mosher, the gentleman selected to fill the seat of the Senator elect from Douglas, (Mr. Herman), promised faithfully, before it was decided that he was to take the seat of Mr. Herman, that he would vote in the caucus for him (Mr. Stout), for the Senatorship, first, last and all the time. Mr. Fay asserts that he had promised to vote for him (Fay) for the Senatorship, while the same promise was freely made to Mr. Kelly. After his admission to the afore-said seat in the Senate, Mr. Mosher "went back" on all three of the gentlemen, he was so anxious to see elevated to Senatorial position by his vote, went into caucus and voted for Lane. The man is undoubtedly a bedrock Democrat—he shows it in the manner in which he respects his word.

DON'T MENTION IT.—Speaking of the "queue bill," the Statesman intimates that our elegant Congressman, Joseph Smith, will be one of the sufferers should it become a law. It is said our heavy Congressman follows the example of the "queue" wearers in shaving the head, thus giving an amplitude of forehead that nature forgot to bestow. Oh, Joseph!

NEW BOAT.—The Roseburg Ensign says the new boat for the navigation of the Umpqua river will probably be completed the present week.

GRAND LODGE.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. of G. T., meets at Oregon City, on the 18th day of October, 1870.

SENATOR ELECTED.—Jas. K. Kelley was elected U. S. Senator by the Oregon Legislature on the 20th inst. The vote stood 42 for Kelley, 26 for Geo. H. Williams.

FULL DRESS.—It is now stated that the new style of "full dress" in Paris is nothing but feathers in the hair. It is not likely that this new style will soon, if ever, be transferred to America—but there is no telling what fashion won't do. Count us in on the first show, however.

IOWA.—The Cedar Falls Gazette says that the yield of wheat in that vicinity will range from two to seventeen bushels; of oats there will not be half a crop; and although corn may be benefitted some by the late rains, the yield will not be more than half a crop.

The ninth census shows Multnomah county to have a population of 11,513, as follows: Males, 6,189; females, 4,619; colored males, 588; colored females, 117. Number of voters, 3,265.

LEGISLATIVE.—A goodly portion of the time of our Legislature, since our last report, has been taken up in voting upon and discussing the question as to whether members should vote themselves two or three dollars worth of postage stamps. After much labor and time, which has probably cost the State \$1,000, by joint resolution, the members have voted themselves three dollars worth of postage stamps each. After disposing of this question, the "Amis Queue Bill" called for a great deal of time and speech in its discussion. At length even this master effort of the genius of an Amis palled on the members, and it was laid on the table. At last account the larger portion of this august body had gone out to reload. When they get back they may do something.

Schuyler Colfax.

The following is the text of a letter, which appeared in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Colon, September 7th, from Schuyler Colfax, announcing his prospective retirement from public life: I thank you for your good wishes in my behalf, and I thank you also for the notice you have given me in your issue of the 7th. I have had eighteen years of continuous service at Washington, mostly on a stormy sea, long enough for any one; and my ambition is all gratified and satisfied. General Grant will doubtless be re-elected, and I think should be. My articles and speeches since my taking office in and my regard for him; but the people will want some Eastern or Southern Vice President, and should have one. I shall leave public life voluntarily, and without a regret, and go into active business. My friends here all know of this determination, and I assure you it is no pretense, but a reality, as you will see. This is the last campaign I shall participate in, and I feel as happy at the prospective release from the excitements of political life, as the student who is about to graduate and go forth from the "wails in which he has been for years, free from professors and critics. When you think all over, you will concede that it is a wise determination.

ECHOES FROM THE CAPITAL.—Following from the Portland Herald are put in for our Democratic friends:

Judge Reed has plenty of money. That's right. The Bible says that the bruised Reed shall never be "broken."

A game law is to be introduced for the protection of mink and muskrat back duck, and Joe Trail.

The Portland foundry will not be affected by the provisions of Amis' bill to prohibit caste.

The knowing ones say that it is Lafayette Lane's turn to be nominated for Congress next election. We thought so. "It is a long Lane that has no turn."

The Roll call of the House is compiled erroneously, as the name of Mr. Hunter is placed before that of Mr. Hale. The hunter should always follow the hare.

It is proposed to refer all amendments of the law regulating pilots and pilotage to Mr. Helm.

It was an act of tardy justice to elect Mr. O. Regan to the House, considering the State was named after him thirty years ago.

A singular freak of nature lately occurred in Swanton, Vermont. About the 15th of June a cow belonging to Mr. Wm. Burnell gave birth to a calf, which in the course of a few days was killed, and the milk of the cow saved. It was noticed that the milk was very thin and appeared to have no more richness than ordinary skimmed milk. And yet the cow appeared well and the cause was quite a mystery. Just about a month afterward, however, the cow had another calf, and since that her milk has been perfectly good.

It is said that the trailrailleuse is much the same machine as that which inspired a Texas Ranger, at Atlanta, to offer to stand off a hundred yards and let the inventor turn the thing loose on him for six weeks, at two dollars and a half a day.

Grading has commenced this side of the Santiam. Holladay is determined to have the cars running to Albany by next December.

A crowd gathered at the Piqua, Ohio, railroad station to see Grant. As the train was moving off, an old gentleman asked—"who did they say that fellow is?" That is, General Grant, our President, is it? What is the old fellow, it is he? Well, stranger, you see I'm not about town much and don't pay much attention to the newspapers, and know but little about these things. What might his politics be?"

We are authorized to state that the Willamette Valley Railroad Company, after having thorough surveys made of all the different routes proceeding out of Portland, have determined to adopt the route which will lead from the Oregon and California Railroad, at a point near Milwaukie, and cross the Willamette river at or near Oswego, and thence on the west side of the river through the Tualatin Plains to Hillsboro and Forest Grove.

Finken, the partner of Major Goddard, the man who swindled the Portland merchants, is still confined in the county jail. The creditors of the late firm pay his board in jail, and seem disposed to keep him there until the last horn blows.—Walla Walla Statesman.

Keziah Hinton, colored domestic in the family of Dr. McDowell, Bloodfield (N. J.), confessed to setting fire to his barn, poisoning the well and the theft of the family silver. The woman had lived in the family twenty five years.

A Montreal lady who tried to pour melted lead into her sleeping husband's ear, found he was only playing possum, and lost her nose. She wanted a change of husbands, and is likely to get it.

Susan B. Anthony challenges the world to a talking match on the women's rights question, mile heats, best three in five, to corsets.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(SPECIAL TO THE REGISTER.)

Dates to September 23.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—A fight took place yesterday ten miles from Paris between the advance guard of the Prussian army and a reconnoitering party of the French. The latter were driven back, and the Prussians established themselves on the heights which the French had been holding. There had been very bloody fighting, and the French, though beaten, inflicted heavy loss on the Prussians. The contest raged upwards of two hours.

Trains of northern railroad from Rome only run as far south as Beateal, at present. Prussians are expected at the latter place on Saturday.

Prussians of the Sedan army have arrived at Metz, consisting of 600 men, who previously arrived from Metz.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Rome not yet occupied, though the Italians have advanced to within a short distance of the city.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Red Republicans continue to placard walls in the city with handbills announcing a new government. Trouble is apprehended. Citizens declare they prefer Bismarck.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Post says that a balloon, with 5,000 letters from Metz, was captured at Neuchatel. In one of them Marshal Bazaine says his army is well supplied with everything; French victorians in every fight up to August 31st.

Bismarck insists on the evacuation of Metz and Strasbourg, or else Paris is to be handed over to the Prussians.

The Germans laugh at Bazaine's hopes of escaping from Metz.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The following is official: While Napoleon was at Namur he organized the discipline and courage of the Prussian soldiers, and said that nothing could keep them out of Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Fayre has gone to Prussian headquarters, under safe conduct from Bismarck.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Prussians reports have arrived near the walls of Paris City quiet.

Prussia explains she will be fully prepared to treat for peace when France presents a government's able enough to enforce the treaty.

Three thousand Prussian uniforms were found in three houses this morning.

Or grand review some regiments of provincial Guards Mobile refused to cry vive a Republic.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Dispatches of today destroy all prospects of Bazaine's escape. Only a handful of men have escaped thus far.

The siege of Toul is being vigorously pressed—the place cannot hold out long.

A sortie from Metz was ordered yesterday. A battalion of French Tirailleurs at Meury Forest.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Reported that four hundred Urbans occupied Versailles yesterday. Postal service suspended; messengers to be organized.

Tours, Sept. 19.—Tibors arrived from London.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Northern army is marching on St. Dennis.

Foreigners in great danger of being treated as spies. Many Americans have been roughly handled because of their impudence.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Continuous fighting today around Paris.

Marshal Vallent narrowly escaped hanging by a mob, while visiting the fortifications.

Red Republicans are struggling hard for the ascendancy.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—2:30 P. M.—There has been skirmishing near Ivry and Chalillon on the outskirts of Paris. The Prussians occupy Chantons Meudon. The Crown Prince is in the vicinity of Fontenau.

Prussians crossed the Seine at Chasseaux. Advice has been received from Strasbourg up to yesterday—Monday.

General Canrobert is nearly quiet. Gen. Ulrich had been badly wounded. His office headquarters had been removed to Protects of police. Vote being taken by the people of the city on the subject of surrendering, it was decided by a large majority to continue the defense to the last.

Postal service with Paris is now performed entirely by messengers.

Egns is in a good state of defense, as there are many troops there.

Terrible sufferings reported at the seat of war from starvation. Women are violated, the dead outraged, and prisoners furnished. Italians are about to force open the Roman gates. Only a feeble resistance is anticipated.

They were attacked by 15,000 Prussians. The Prussians were moved down by the artillery of the French, but after considerable loss, recrossed the river in good order.

Gen. Chassert is placarding the walls of Paris with an inflammatory address against the resolutions passed by the government. The Prussians are reported to be recrossing the river to the city of Lyons and people will defend the country to the last man.

The submarine cable between Prussia and Sweden has been cut by the French.

Tours, Sept. 20.—All telegraphic communication with Paris ceased yesterday.

They started on special train to-day for Vienna, whence he proceeds to St. Petersburg.

FLORENCE, Sept. 20.—8 a. m.—The siege of Rome commenced by five divisions, under Gen. Cardeas, who will invest the city. Resistance is a mere matter of form, and the surrender of the city is expected to-morrow.

FLORENCE, Sept. 21.—Rome is occupied by the Italian troops. There was no bloodshed, the Pope forbidding any resistance. The Romans received the Italians with the greatest enthusiasm.

The city of Florence is covered with flags in honor of the news of the occupation of Rome by the Italians. The people are nearly crazy with delight.

Marvelous activity prevails on the part of the French at and around Paris. Earthquakes are being thrown up at the northern approaches to the city, and the Prussian fortifications are being strengthened every day.

Tours, Sept. 21.—It is reported that the Prussians on the line of the Orleans railroad, after a sharp engagement, were repulsed and driven back upon Malherbes.

Iron clad gunboats, for the defense of Paris, have commenced operations.

Floating batteries have been created to defend the entrances of the rivers of France.

The World's special dispatches indicate that Bismarck has manifested a disposition to recede from his extreme terms, and will treat with the Provisional Government as soon as the power has been confirmed by the Constitutional Assembly.

Prussian fleet now lying for sea at Cherbourg.

It is reported that the Prussians were badly defeated yesterday in an attempt to storm one of the fort of Metz.

Tours, Sept. 21.—Government has ordered all troops in the country to converge on Paris.

Remoind that the French have entered Orleans.

Following dispatch has been received by the Ministry: Epinal, Sept. 20.—Tours has again been attacked. The Prussians were repulsed and their guns dismantled.

It is reported that the Prussians in visiting Paris have been defeated on the plains of Meudon, and suffered heavy losses.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—German forces now occupy Nemours.

It is said Gen. Werder threatens to utterly destroy Strasbourg if it does not surrender.

Paris is entirely shut by all railroad communication being cut off except via Berlin.

Official dispatches from Prussian headquarters state that a rebel with seven guns, before Paris, has been captured.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The complete investment of Paris was accomplished yesterday. The French troops have been driven back, and the capture of outworks with several cannon executed with little loss.

Tours, Sept. 21.—Gen. Werder has refused to allow any more safe conducts for inhabitants of Strasbourg. General Bismarck orders the city is to take place immediately.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The number of men under arms in Paris is stated to be 128,000, including 180,000 volunteers from the provinces.

"Reds" at Lyons beginning moderate; the appeal to their leaders from Rochefort had great effect.

It is announced in light that the heavy batteries of Strasbourg have been silenced.

The bombardment threatens to destroy the whole city. No signs of surrender.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—King William reports to the Queen that the investment of Paris is now complete. The French advance on the north of Paris had been repulsed with a loss of seven guns and twenty five hundred prisoners. Prussian details obscurely reported as having occurred at Albas and Meaux.

Negotiations at Meaux is proceeding hopefully. The general proposals have already been arranged by Bismarck and Favre, and the details are now under discussion. Thus far the only question is in regard to the ratification on the French side.

The American ambulance corps is of incalculable service at the seat of war. The exchange of communication between London and Paris is reopened.

Dispatches from Berlin say that a constitution is preparing for the security of German unity, and arrangements for proclaiming Frederick Emperor of Germany.

Tours, Sept. 22.—The Prussians have cut the Orleans railroad, and are now occupying several points along the line of traffic. They menace Orleans.

Prussians stationed at Meaux have been called up to supply the besieged with cannon.

Tours, Sept. 22.—Nothing definite received from Paris to-day.

There is great activity among the troops here to-day, and many are leaving with all possible haste.

Railroad service still irregular.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—It is generally believed that the Prussians are negotiating with the French solely for the sake of delay, so as to secure possession of Paris.

During the investment of the city, the following engagements occurred: On the 17th, a Prussian brigade routed several battalions of French north of Brevenus Forest. The next day a sharp skirmish occurred at Vitry. On Monday the French were driven from the entrenchments at Petroy, leaving seven guns.

Near Versailles, 2,000 mobile guards captured a number of Prussians.

LIMDELSHEIM, Sept. 22.—The siege of Strasbourg is being pushed vigorously. Lunette No. 53 captured to-day, and five

guns, with little loss. Rumors are afloat of the capture of Strasbourg, but lack confirmation.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Telegrams in some of the London journals assert that the Prussians have been repulsed in the last assault upon Toul; have abandoned the siege, and are marching to join the army around Paris.

Tours, Sept. 22.—Fighting near Paris continues, with varying results. No important engagement as yet. The Provisional Government will represent the exiles of the Reds.

CALAIS, Sept. 22.—The main portion of the French fleet is here. Three of the ironclads are at Dunkirk.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The official statement of the military situation declares the investment of Paris completed to the fullest extent.

The bombardment of Toul has been continued incessantly since the 10th of September with heavy siege guns.

It is understood that Napoleon is preparing a manifesto to the French people.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 22.—Garibaldi is prevented from leaving Caprea, and is regarded as a prisoner.

The Very Latest.

Russia Proposes to take a Hand in the General Troubles.

LAST EVENING'S DISPATCHES.

(SPECIAL TO THE REGISTER.)

New York, Sept. 23.—Paris special telegraph that Gen. Trochu intends to call into Paris all troops now on side not employed in fighting.

The heavy guns of Fort Vry did great harm to Prussians massed in the woods. French loss not yet published, but reported as much less than the Prussians.

This has commenced a series of string-gle, which inaugurates the siege of Paris and which must now be terminated by victory and the withdrawal of the Prussians, or by defeat that will convert every house into a fortress.

Provinces and communes are fast coming to the rescue of the besieged capital. There has already been subscribed \$27,000,000 towards the national defense.

The aspect of the streets change wonderfully from day to day. Ambulances, with wounded soldiers, are continually passing.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Berlin says that Gen. Favre was elected on the 20th of the meeting of the Assembly to ratify the treaty. Favre ceased an uncertainty for the rest of the war; the surrender of part of the fleet; and the dismantling of Metz, Strasbourg, and possibly other fortresses.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Apparently preparing to move on Orleans, which has been evacuated by the French.

In numbered circles hope of peace is nearly abandoned. Prussia will insist on terms which no French Government will at present dare accede to.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Confess just from the vicinity of Paris, report that a very severe battle occurred yesterday at a point immediately south of the city. The French troops in heavy column met the Prussians posted in trees, and the former were repulsed with great loss.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—6 p. m.—Berlin telegrams have the following startling intelligence: Russian motion to seize the Black Sea, and probably the Bosphorus. War between the Czar and Sultan imminent.

Strong Financial Position of the United States.

Under this heading the New York Herald prints this:

While the Governments of the great European nations can hardly make both ends meet, even in time of peace, this country has an overflowing treasury, and is paying the national debt off at the rate of over a hundred millions of dollars a year. The stupendous sum raised and expended during the four years of our civil war, has been paid in full, and the world, and not without a foreign loan or aid from foreign capitalists. There never was a war that cost so much within the same time; for not only were the losses raised enormous, but the pay and equipment of the men and the cost of everything used were much greater than in any other country. The cost of the Prussian and French armies in pay, clothing, provisions, arms and everything else for war purposes is less than a third, perhaps, of what the same number of men and amount of materials was here. They look at the enormous bounty paid—from five hundred to a thousand dollars a man—an amount that would equip and keep a French or German soldier for several years. Besides, the general extravagance and luxury of the two nations were frightful, and would have bankrupted any other nation. No country in the world could raise such sums as we did. Yet five years after the war not only has all the vast floating debt been discharged, but we have paid off several hundred millions of the organized debt. At the present rate of liquidation we could extinguish the whole which is a little more than two thousand millions, within fifteen years. It is not surprising, therefore, that our credit remains good during the terrible conflict of arms that is consuming Europe. At this of course, United States securities fetch the highest price in the history of the market, and the natural sympathy which the finances of one great civilized country have with those of other countries. But afterwards when people and nations began to reason more clearly the resources of the United States and the superior value and security of our bonds, they cling to them as the best investment they could have. Hence there have been few of our bonds sent home from Europe. Nor is it likely there would be any serious depreciation if even the war should spread over Europe. Our superior and well paying securities would be held and sought for by the people no matter what a strain there might be upon the governments and capitalists for money. There is no reason, indeed, why our bonds should not gradually rise to their true value under any events that may occur in Europe. If we have been able to accomplish so much in raising money for a gigantic war and in rapidly paying off the debt in the past what can we do in the near future when our population will be doubled and the wealth of the country quadrupled?

Eugenie.

It is well known that the Empress Eugenie has taken a most active part in the drama which is now so rapidly developing in Europe; and that she has been most energetic in advocating the present war against Prussia's arrogance, and inasmuch as she may possibly succeed to the terrible strain upon her physical and mental powers, great as they undoubtedly are, a sketch of her life may be acceptable at this juncture.

The Empress Eugenie was born of Countess Thieba de Montijo, and is a direct descendant of an Irishman by the name of Kirkpatrick, a merchant of wines at Malaga. Kirkpatrick had four daughters, of whom the youngest was distinguished already at an early age, not only by her great personal beauty but by her extraordinary talents and accomplishments. Accident made her acquainted with a former Spanish officer of artillery, the Count de Montijo. He was poor, but being the oldest aristocracy of Spain, and Miss Kirkpatrick removed to Madrid, and entered the highest social circles as Countess de Montijo. Eugenie, the present Empress of the French, was one of her daughters. The Countess Thieba de Montijo, Eugenie's mother, by degrees became one of the leaders of fashion at Madrid, and at her entertainments were to be met the leading men of the times—diplomats, authors, artists, politicians—all were constantly to be seen at her brilliant soirées, for the Countess was not only a beautiful, but also a most talented, witty and accomplished lady. She had great influence at Court, and her two daughters, beautiful and accomplished like herself, were early in life appointed ladies of honor to Isabella II. Queen of Spain. The elder daughter was married to the Duke of Alba, a nobleman of high degree, and one of the oldest and proudest names of the Spanish aristocracy. It is said he hesitated long upon whom he should confer his hand,