

Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1873.

HON. HIRAM SMITH.—Of Hon. Hiram Smith, of Harrisburg, Linn county, who yesterday received the nomination of the Republican State Convention for Congress, we have this to say: Socially he stands high, not only in the neighborhood where he resides, but wherever he is known. As a business man his integrity and honesty has never been questioned. He is an old, true and unflinching Republican, from principle. He is largely endowed with what is generally termed "horse sense," and will not be led into any act or scheme that will reflect upon himself, his constituents or the Republican party. If elected he will work for the interests of Oregon, and make no attempt to fill in his time making speeches for buncombe.

The Victim.

Gen. J. W. Nesmith got away with the nomination at Portland on the 9th, and his friends are jubilant thereat. The friends of Hons. Geo. R. Helm and J. H. Slater are not so exultant over the nomination. It is possible that the majority of the disaffected bedrockers can be whipped into the Nesmith traces in time to vote right, but there are a number of bedrock Democrats in Linn county that can't be cajoled or driven into casting a vote for the man who has done so much toward destroying the Democratic party. There are others who take the plank in the Democratic platform manufactured by the Convention in relation to the back pay steal, to mean something; and as Nez. is one of the guilty parties, they propose to repudiate him. Poor Nez., all his little blackguard stories will avail him nothing—he's outlived his usefulness, and with other deadbeats of the Democratic party will be shelved in October, never more to figure outside of a County Convention.

The Back Pay Bill.

As is proven by the records, the "back pay" steal is a Democratic measure, sixty-three Democratic Senators and Representatives having voted for it, while but thirty-nine voted against it—a Democratic majority of twenty-four in favor of the steal. The Republican vote was seventy-five Senators and Representatives for the bill, and eighty-three against it—being a Republican majority of eight votes against the bill. And yet when Democratic candidates are called upon to explain their position in the matter, instead of claiming, as it in truth is, that the "back pay" steal was a Democratic measure, carried through by Democratic votes, they at once proceed to offering all kinds of absurd excuses, and charge the whole matter upon a "corrupt Republican Administration." It is a Democratic measure, as the vote proves, and if there is blame attaching to any party for the passage of such a measure, the Democratic party must stand the odium.

LOST HIS SHIRT.—A party of tourists in California, desirous of testing the cleansing qualities of the hot springs, attempted to wash a flannel overshirt belonging to one of them in the boiling waters. After carefully soaping the garment, they committed it to one of the least active cauldrons in the basin, when, to their astonishment, the water in the spring suddenly receded, carrying the shirt out of sight. Curiosity led them the next morning to revisit the spring, which proved to be a geyser of considerable force; and as they stood in mute astonishment upon the edge, and gazed down its corrugated sides, listening to the gurgling and spluttering of the water and the ominous intonations beneath, an eruption suddenly took place, which projected the missing shirt, and a column of water and vapor, to the height of twenty feet into the air, and in its descent it was caught upon one of the numerous silicious projections which surround the edge of the crater, and recovered.

Maine elects a Republican Governor by about 12,000 to a vote of 80,000. Republicans have elected their Representatives.

That Resolution.

Mr. Humason, of Dalles, from the Committee on Resolutions in the recent Democratic State Convention, introduced a resolution condemning Senator Mitchell, and requesting his resignation or expulsion from the halls of Congress. Of course, a resolution of this character was to be expected from such a body—for it has been the practice, of late years, for Democratic assemblies to ask and insist on Republican office-holders resigning their positions. It is very common, very cheap, and amounts to nothing. We only call attention to the matter, to notice a little difference of opinion between gentlemen of the Committee as to Humason's assertion that the "resolution was the sense of the Committee." The introduction of the resolution was like casting a bomb shell into the Convention, and a hot debate was inaugurated at once. During the progress of the debate, Mr. J. H. Smith, of Linn, a member of the Committee on Resolutions, asserted that the resolution under consideration was rejected by the Committee, thus flatly contradicting the assertion of Humason that the resolution was offered by him as the sense of the Committee. Thus it will be seen that Humason, with that boundless cheek for which he is noted, with a lie in his mouth, offers the resolution. Another noteworthy fact is, that when the resolution is placed upon its final passage there are but thirty-five votes for its passage, in a vote of one hundred and twenty—in other words, twenty-eight members of the Convention vote against the resolution, and fifty-seven refuse to vote at all. The resolution does not even have a majority vote of the Convention. And yet Nesmith will doubtless parade this resolution in all his speeches as having the endorsement of the Democratic State Convention!

The Wheat Crop in Europe

The New York Daily Bulletin of Aug. 28, has the following crop reports:

BOHEMIA.

Prague, Aug. 8, 1873.—The grain crop in Bohemia will be above an average. Wheat promises a good medium yield, rye a lighter one, but oats, barley and rape, which have been garnered, show a brilliant result. The ability to purchase in Bohemia and all Austria depends altogether upon the grain crops, and hence business prospects are more promising.

HUNGARY.

The accounts from Hungary are to the effect that now threshing has begun, the kingdom will show medium crop of wheat in the Banat, so far as quantity is concerned; the quality is poor. In the Thefs country the result is still less satisfactory. In the Baxa and Central Hungary the crop is limited in yield, but in Slavonia the wheat yield will be fully up to 1872. Rye is a failure. Barley promises well, and Indian corn and oats are most abundant in yield. Total result middling.

ITALY.

The official (Government) accounts from Upper and Central Italy are most satisfactory, so far as the grain crops are concerned. Private reports from Southern Italy are also most flattering.

THE BLACK SEA.

The advices from Taganrog (telegraphic) are to the effect that within 150 kilometres from that port the yield of grain will prove most miserable in point of quality, but the farther the traveler penetrates into the interior the better the general aspect of the fields get to be. The continual rains they are having lead to apprehensions of danger, however, and we ought to caution against being over sanguine so far as the Black Sea crops in general are concerned.

Following horrible deed is telegraphed from Fort Bridger, Sept. 9th: Reports from Pleasant Hill, Nebraska, state that the jail at that place was burned on Sunday morning last. Four inmates were burned to death. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Times in Baker county are reported good. Teamsters are in demand at \$65 and \$80 per month. All the mines are being worked, and are paying good dividends.

Butler, it is now believed, is certainly defeated in the Convention for the nomination for Governor. Washburne, it is conceded, will receive the nomination by a large vote.

From Pioche, Nevada, Sept. 10, we find the following: Harrington, convicted of murdering Lynch, was sentenced to 15 years in the Penitentiary; Howard for 10 years.

ALBANY AND SANTIAM CANAL.

The Albany and Santiam Canal Company would respectfully call the attention of the public, and especially the Capitalist, and those desiring to engage in manufacturing, to their gigantic water power and water privilege. Sixteen thousand cubic feet constantly flowing every minute, equal to 800 horse power, with from 8 to 30 feet fall, sufficient for the most extensive machinery, with ground on which to erect the necessary buildings, etc. The Company deem it but proper that the public should know more fully the locality of this great water power, its facilities and surroundings, in order that those unacquainted may form some estimate of its value.

The city of Albany is the county-seat of Linn county, located on the south-east bank of the Willamette river, about 100 miles south of Portland, by river, and 80 miles by railroad; south of Salem 45 miles by river and 30 miles by railroad, and north of Eugene City 45 miles.

Albany is located in a prairie of the same name, which is the great agricultural center of the Willamette Valley, and it is believed that upward of 500,000 bushels of surplus wheat will be received at that point, the present season. The most of it will find its way to foreign markets, either by boats or railroad to Portland, and from thence upon the ocean. The Willamette river is navigated by beautiful steamers, carrying from 80 to 300 tons, running as far as Albany some ten months in the year. Also, the O. & C. R. R., with its beautiful locomotives, is passing through the city daily. The city of Albany is located upon a high, rolling prairie, with the Calapooia, a beautiful creek, flowing into the Willamette river on the west, the water of which is used in driving two large flouring mills, situated on the bank of the Willamette river. The city is about one mile in length, running east and west, and from one-half to three-fourths of a mile in width, and is laid off with streets of good width.

The Canal, which is the subject and object of this communication, receives its waters from the South Santiam river, which heads in the great Cascade mountains, some 75 miles east of Albany; thence running westerly through a valley of the same name, to Lebanon, a village located near the west bank of said river, 13 miles east of Albany. The Canal receives the waters from the Santiam river at that point, thence running west to its terminus at Albany. The main Santiam flows northward, and empties its mountain waters into the Willamette river 10 miles northeast of Albany. The Canal is brought from Lebanon through a beautiful prairie for a distance of 12 miles, and empties into the Willamette river, forming on its way and in the city some of the finest water powers for manufacturing purposes found on the Pacific coast. There are but few, if any, points in the State which surpasses Albany now, for manufacturing facilities. Cheap water power and easy of access, and convenient transportation, either by water or railroad, and the location beautiful and healthy.

The Canal Company offers liberal inducements to persons desiring to engage in the business of manufacturing, and will furnish water power upon the most reasonable terms. Manufacturing of all kinds is needed in Oregon, and could be made profitable. The Canal Company will agree to furnish, within sixty days, any water power needed, from a button factory to that of a locomotive.

Immigrants and others are earnestly invited and requested to visit Albany and examine for themselves. Real property can yet be procured on very reasonable terms, both in and out of the city. Our people compare favorably with the rest of mankind, morally socially, politically and financially.

Published by order of the Board of Directors, Sept. 8th, 1873.

D. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
L. ELKINS, President.

A STRONG HINT.—The Lebanon (Tennessee) Herald gets off the following:

We gently, and, as it were, unconsciously, pushed a paper-weight toward the end of the table where she sat. Directly it attracted her attention. She looked at it, took it up, looked more earnestly, and then, laying it gently down, she calmly rose, gathered her ample skirts about her and straightway took her leave, not even saying good-bye. We hope she wasn't angry. Certainly nothing was further from our intentions than to give offense. We merely wished to attract her attention to the paper-weight as a work of art. We regard it as a fine work of art, and value it solely for that reason—but the effect it has on some visitors is remarkable and inexplicable. It is a small slab of crystal, through which may be seen a sketch representing a skeleton, surrounded by this legend: "This unfortunate editor was talked to death."

Notwithstanding all they say against it, there is not an editor in the State who would refuse to accept "back pay"—from subscribers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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