

Albany Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
By COLL. VAN CLEVE,
IN REGISTER BUILDINGS,
Corner Ferry and First Streets.

We call attention to an article under the heading of "Our State Geologist," elsewhere in this issue, which first appeared in the *Corvallis Gazette*. The writer certainly advances some good reasons why Oregon should have a Geologist, and that he should be paid a reasonable compensation for his services.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.

The eighth biennial session of the Oregon Legislature convened at Salem on Monday. The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., and effected a temporary organization by the election of Hon. R. B. Cochran, of Lane, President; S. C. Simpson, Clerk; R. R. Guernsey, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Bob Head, Door-Keeper. The Senate then adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M. At the afternoon session Mr. Dolph, of Multnomah, Chairman of Committee on Credentials, reported the following named persons entitled to seats in the Senate:

Baker County—J. W. Wisdom.
Benton—J. B. Lee.
Clackamas—John Myers, James W. Offield.
Clatsop, Columbia and Tillamook—S. H. Smith.
Coos and Curry—G. Webster.
Douglas—J. F. Watson, W. F. Owens.
Grant—W. H. Clark.
Josephine—E. N. Tolen.
Jackson—J. S. Herron.
Lane—W. W. Bristow, R. B. Cochran.
Linn—S. D. Haley, Thomas Munkers, T. P. Goodman.
Marion—M. L. Savage, Joseph Engle, J. A. Richardson.
Multnomah—J. N. Dolph, J. S. M. Van Cleave, Sol. Hirsch.
Polk—R. S. Crystal.
Union—Sam. Hanna.
Umatilla—C. L. Jewell.
Washington—
Wasco—E. Barnes.
Yamhill—Wm. Townsend, J. C. Braly.

Benton and Polk—A. M. Witham. The Secretary of State appeared and administered the oath of office to members.

On motion, Mr. Buford, contestant from Washington county, was allowed a seat until the question of contest is settled.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Upon reassembling Tuesday morning, and taking three ballots for permanent officers, the Senate gave it up and adjourned until 1 P. M.

At the afternoon session the balloting resulted in the election of R. B. Cochran, President; S. C. Simpson, Chief Clerk; C. C. Royce, Assistant Clerk; R. Guernsey, Sergeant-at-Arms, and J. C. Head, Door-Keeper. The oath of office was administered to the newly elected officers, and the Clerk authorized to inform the House that the Senate was organized and ready for business.

At the same hour on Monday, the House was called to order by S. A. Clarke, Chief Clerk at the last session, when J. C. Drain, of Douglas, was unanimously elected temporary Speaker, and Col. White, of Clackamas, Clerk. The House after ordering the appointment of a Committee of five on Credentials, adjourned until 2 P. M. Upon reassembling at that hour, Mr. Fidler, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported the following named gentlemen as entitled to seats:

Baker—J. C. Wilson, G. C. Chandler.
Benton—James Bruce, James Chambers, W. J. Kelly.
Clackamas—Henry McGuigan, J. M. Reed, P. S. Nover, S. P. Lee.
Columbia—J. S. Ryerson.
Coos—J. D. Dully.
Coos and Curry—H. Blake.
Douglas—George Riddle, J. C. Drain, D. W. Stearns, Thomas Ledgerwood.

Grant—Bart. Curl. Contested.
Jackson—J. P. Van Riper, W. J. Plymale, Thos. Wright.
Josephine—W. W. Fidler.
Lane—A. J. Donk, Richard Hays, J. D. Matlock, John McClung.
Linn—Harvey Shelton, A. W. Stanard, G. F. Crawford, Frank Shedd.
Josephine, Jonathan Wasson.
Marion—F. X. Mathien, David Simpson, William Darst, C. A. Reed, W. Cranston, A. N. Gilbert.
Multnomah—Jacob Johnson, R. S. Jewett, Raleigh Stott, William Cor-

nell, J. M. Gearin, R. P. Kelly, J. M. Scott.
Polk—W. C. Brown, S. L. Butler, David Stump.
Clatsop and Tillamook—W. Dean.
Union—D. Wright.
Umatilla—W. M. Steene, J. A. Florence.

Washington—James Partlow, U. Jackson, Thomas Roe.
Wasco—Robert Mays, E. D. Duffur.
Yamhill—William Galloway, E. C. Bradshaw, Lee Latghlin.

The report concluded as follows: "We also received a certificate of the election of Joseph Jeffers, from Clatsop county, but as that county is not entitled to a Representative under the law, we would recommend that the case be referred to a special committee. We would also call your attention to a contested case from the county of Grant, namely, Bart Curl vs. Gilbert Reynolds, as requiring special action from this body." The report was adopted.

The members were then sworn in, and proceeded to the election of Speaker. Messrs. J. C. Drain, of Douglas; C. A. Reed, of Marion, and W. W. Fidler, of Josephine, were placed in nomination. Three ballots were taken without effecting a choice, when the House adjourned. Tuesday's session was occupied in balloting for Speaker, without result, the ninth ballot showing Drain 27, Reed 17, Fidler 15, when the House adjourned to 10 o'clock Wednesday.

At the morning session of the House, Wednesday, Drain was elected Speaker, getting 32 votes; W. T. White was elected Chief Clerk, receiving 35 votes; A. E. Borthwick, Assistant Clerk; M. H. Abbott, Enrolling Clerk; C. Hathaway, Sergeant-at-Arms; A. F. Wagner, for Door-Keeper, received 50 votes of the 53 cast; D. A. Dougherty and Claude Gatch were elected Pages. The Senate and House now being organized, we hope to see them push business right along. The State needs very little legislation at present, and the lawmakers will best subserve the interests of the people by passing such needed laws without loss of time, adjourning and returning to their homes.

Our State Geologist.

An officer little thought of, yet one who is able to greatly benefit our young State, if we but act the part we should. That officer is the Rev. Thos. Condon, who was appointed to that position by the Legislature of 1872. For twenty years, or more, he has been studying Oregon's geological record. Over twelve years ago he first found the Old Lake Bed of the Great Interior, and then dawned upon his mind the great truth that this whole Interior was full of these old records.

The hostile Snake Indians prevented, however, successful explorations of that part of our State, which has since proved itself so rich a field for scientific investigation. The occasional trips that Mr. Condon was enabled to make in company with the military, although at times proving extremely dangerous to him, served only to increase his desire to see more of it. By kindling the interest of all he could awaken, he succeeded in getting a number of persons to looking for fossils for him. To remunerate them he spent all the means he could spare from the support of his family, and in this way he soon had several trained workers in the field. These, in progress of time, he hired as long as his money lasted. On publishing the results of his labors, eastern scientists stepped in and paid higher wages than Mr. Condon could afford, and thus he has been deprived of this vast collection, and just credit due for his past labors, and discoveries, and our State has suffered an irreparable loss of the treasure that eastern money has been gathering for eastern colleges. In this department of scientific facts, Oregon has that to publish which other States have not. Money could be well expended in the interest of science to-day by publishing a volume handsome enough for our center tables full of illustrations of Oregon's past history, especially that time ere the footsteps of man were seen on this "our goodly heritage."

In Mr. Condon's cabinet one can see a part of these rich materials gathered, and when we thus realize their vast importance to the scientific world, we may venture the opinion that the time is not far distant when Oregonians will regret that all this valuable scientific material was not kept for the instruction—home instruction—of our people. But the subject is not with out great interest to the "matter-of-fact" man—the man who looks only to the dollars and cents—who asks himself the question, "Does this geological investigation pay?" This is assuredly the case, for this investigation has an economical as well as a scientific aspect. I shall assume that it is not necessary to show that it is within the province of our State to expend her money in a matter of such scientific importance to the public, or

in a matter of such economical value to the people at large, throughout our State, much less is it necessary to demonstrate it in this case which largely partakes of both. It is a practice as old with us as our Nation, and is as happy in its results to-day as it was when John Quincy Adams, in his Inaugural Address, referred to it as a highly commendable feature in the administration of his illustrious predecessor. In its relation to public economy we have all the facts relating to our mines and minerals—our quarries of limestone, marble, building rocks, chalk deposits, clay beds, etc.—above the whole of which would of course now stand in public estimation our gold, silver, coal and iron.

Upon the subject of Oregon's precious metals, a report has been made within a few years past by the Government Commissioners of Mining Statistics, which is perhaps as true to the facts as can now be published, but it is not what we need. Our State AROUND WITH MINERALS. What we NEED is a personal and thorough examination of each and every place where there are croppings, or the indications of the existence of mineral wealth, by some one who is thoroughly competent to judge, and honest enough to tell the truth. I can name a number of places, within my own knowledge, needing scientific examination, where the several minerals, such as gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, lead, etc., may be found. In these places, the finders being ignorant of the true geological formation of the land and rocks and rules governing the location of minerals, with no one to whom they might go for information, have blindly dug and delved until their vain efforts have exhausted their money and patience and they have given up the search in disgust. Thousands of dollars have thus been spent in misdirected labor. These mines should be investigated. Others are in existence, but the people are slumbering above them, because science has not yet had an opportunity to indicate the presence of the hidden wealth that lies beneath us. Iron, "the most useful, and therefore the most valuable," of all metals—coal, its faithful ally—and limestone, the necessary attendant of the others, we have, doubtless, in the quantity. Any State possessing these elements of wealth, aside even from our numerous other minerals, can become independent. It can become a manufacturing State. It can bring the consumer to its doors. Where is our wheat market to-day? Thousands of miles away, in a manufacturing country. Liverpool quotations govern our price for wheat because of the consumers of the manufacturing nation—England. With our timber, and our water power—with our soil, and our minerals, with our favored location, and climate, we shall see that the ironworks and coal mines are but the advance guards of the busy throngs that will follow. Possessing these advantages, intelligent development will give us an empire's might. Our wheat will then command its true value. Rotation of crops then becomes practicable because all our esculents then may have a market, for they will not have to contend against the time and dangers of transportation, and the richness of our soil will remain at home. Look to-day at Pennsylvania, with her coal and iron. Look at Nevada, with her silver, and California, with her gold. Even look at our young sister, Washington Territory, with her embryo coal mines, and lumber trade. Judicious management with wise forethought is what we need. There is even public economy in the scientific branch of this investigation and that principally in the education of the young.

Geology and mineralogy stand pre-eminent in the sciences in point of value to our young State. Take an example—chemistry, for instance. Practically it is of much greater value to the student of the older States. It demands an advanced civilization—a thickly populated country, where it proves remunerative by utilizing every element. Chemistry, therefore, is advantageous in proportion to the age of the State, but the sciences under consideration are eminently useful in a new country that is rich in hidden wealth. They become then practical studies for the young people of Oregon. Geological and mineralogical cabinets are necessary for our schools; yet at present eastern colleges are with their money draining our State of these "medals of creation," and it will be a lasting shame if our young men will have to go to Yale or Harvard to study Oregon's Geology and Mineralogy—or to find out Oregon's science of Paleontology. Aside from all this, the time may come when we shall reflect with mortification on the large portion of our State resources that has been exhausted on party measures and as rewards for partisan service and promoting sectional and personal schemes, and so little for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, and cultivation of those exalting and refining branches of human attainment which fit us for the varied enjoyments of life.

Mr. Condon's collection is rich and rare. It is the result of a life time, and the day will yet come when it will be highly prized. Now, this whole subject is a matter of vast public importance, and will call for earnest attention from those who control the affairs of our State.

Mr. Condon was voted by the Legislature of 1872, one thousand per year. This was a start, of course, but it has been even inadequate to the support of his family. What he has done and is doing, we shall see from his report, when it is presented this fall to the Governor. His salary is too small. I believe the reasonable citizens—those who spend money wisely, not wastefully—will agree that he should be paid at least from two to three thousand dollars, with necessary expenses.

Mr. Condon believes to be honest, competent and truthful. A man who was the reverse of this, in any particular, occupying the position of State Geologist, would be dangerous to the State and to each citizen who might be possessed of mineral deposits of any kind. Many are the opportunities for dishonest practices and connivances whereby an unprincipled man could coin wealth for himself, and the loser could then thank the State for not only endorsing the man as competent and truthful, but also for giving him such a pittance that he was tempted to play the rascal to even compensate himself for his years of study and toil. Happily for our own State Mr. Condon is not of that class. Years of study and practice have qualified him. He is known and trusted by the people of this State. He is our OREGON Geologist. He is now doing all he can, with his hands tied as they are, and if we desire more work all we have to do is to enable him to perform it. Let us grant him the means and we shall receive the benefit. I say this in full and respectful deference to the prevailing spirit for wise retrenchment in our public expenditures. Geology teaches us that for countless ages the vaults beneath the floor of this our terrestrial habitation were being filled by the Divine Hand with that which man in his necessity might require.

There man can find material for his buildings, and that which will light them, warm them and adorn them—material from which to fabricate his wares, or replenish his soil, or serve him for coins and ornaments. There his laboratory can be supplied and restoratives for health are found. Such being the case, it surely is a part of wisdom to seek to avail ourselves of this unfailing source.

M. C. G.
Albany, Sept. 7, 1874.

On the 14th inst., at a mass meeting in New Orleans on Canal street, a committee was appointed by the citizens, who repaired to the Executive office and asked the Governor to abdicate. William Pitt Kellogg, the Governor of Louisiana, through Gen. Dibble of the Governor's staff, informed the committee that he wasn't on it. The committee then returned to the mass meeting, reported the result of their interview, advising the people to go home, get their arms and ammunition and return to assist the White League (an order similar, it is understood, to the Ku-Klux), who were then under arms, to execute the plans that would be suggested for them. The result of it all remains to be seen.

Later advices inform us of the overthrow of the Kellogg government, and the establishment of that of Penn, who claims to have been the man elected to the Lieutenant-Governorship in 1872.

On the afternoon of August 23d, in the city of Lima, an attempt was made to assassinate the President of Peru, as he was passing from the palace to his house. Several shots were fired, but the President was unhurt. The leader and thirteen of the would-be assassins were arrested.

The Solicitor of the Treasury is reported as again about to go after the Pacific Railroad Company for the payment of interest due the Government on Pacific railroad lands. Let us have no nonsense this time; if there is power in the law to compel the payment of said interest, let it be put in force.

Rumor has it that King Coffee, of Ashantee, is to be deposed.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction and to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 2d day of October, 1874, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the undersigned, the following described property, viz: Five head of good work horses and harness, 2 good wagons, 1 Concord buggy and harness, 1 first-class cow and 2 fine heifers, 20 tons of hay, 200 bushels of choice seed wheat, one lot carpenter's tools, together with all kinds of farming utensils; also, household and kitchen furniture, all new and complete.

TERMS OF SALE.—Twelve months credit with bond and approved security.

Sep. 11-3t G. H. BABER.

S. W. MELAN,
Merchant Tailor,
FIRST STREET, ALBANY.

KEEPS THE CHOICEST IMPORTED Cloths, and the best domestic productions. Reasonable prices, and satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers of the Capital Stock of the HOME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, that there will be a meeting of said subscribers at the Agricultural Building, in the city of Salem, in Marion county, State of Oregon, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing not less than three Directors, or such number above that number as the stockholders present shall determine, and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before said meeting. All the subscribers are earnestly requested to be present.

CHARLES W. BOWLE,
T. L. DAVIDSON,
T. CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN MINTO,
JOHN DOWLING,
Incorporators.

Sept 11th

WEBFOOT MARKET!

CHARLES WILSON HAVING LEASED the Webfoot Market, on First street, adjoining Gradwohl's, respectfully asks a share of the public patronage. The market will be kept constantly supplied with all kinds of fresh meats. Call and see. The highest cash price paid for hides.

CHARLES WILSON.

Albany, August 14-74

SOLDIERS

WAR CLAIM AGENCY.

(No. 34 Montgomery Block.)
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W. H. AIKEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in California and Nevada, will give prompt attention to the collection of Additional Travel Pay, now due discharged and Nevada Volunteers discharged more than three hundred miles from home. Soldiers can depend on fair dealing. Information given free of charge. When writing enclose stamp for reply and state company and regiment, and whether you have a discharge. Congress has extended the time for filing claims for Additional Bounty under Act of July 28, 1868, to January 1875, so all such claims must be made before that time. Original Bounty of \$100 has been allowed all volunteers who enlisted before July 22d, 1861, for three years, if not paid the same when discharged. Land Warrants can be obtained for services rendered before 1835, but not for services in the late war. Pensions for late war and war of 1812 obtained and increased when allowed for less than disability warrants, but no pensions are allowed to Mexican and Florida war soldiers. State of Texas has granted Pensions to surviving veterans of Texas Revolution. New Orleans and Mobile Prize Money is now due and being paid. W. H. Aiken also attends to General Law and Collection Business.

484-5m

POSTPONEMENT.

Fifth and Last Gift Concert

IN AID OF THE Public Library of Kentucky

Day Fixed

AND A FULL DRAWING ASSURED

—ON—

MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1874

LAST CHANCE

FOR AN Easy Fortune.

A postponement of the Fifth Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky has been so generally anticipated, and is so manifestly for the interest of all concerned, that it must meet the approval of all. The day is now absolutely fixed, and there will be no variation from the programme now announced. A sufficient number of tickets had been sold to have enabled us to have had a large drawing on the 31st of July, but a short postponement was considered preferable to a partial drawing. Let it be borne in mind that the

FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

IS THE LAST WHICH WILL EVER BE GIVEN UNDER THIS CHARTER BY THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

That it will positively and unequivocally take place as announced on

Monday, 30th November,

That the music will be the best the country affords, and that

\$20,000 Cash Gifts,

AGGREGATING \$2,500,000 00 :

will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders.

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift.....	\$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift.....	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift.....	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift.....	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift.....	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, \$20,000 ea.....	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, ea.....	140,000
15 Cash Gifts, ea.....	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, ea.....	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, ea.....	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, ea.....	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, ea.....	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, ea.....	100,000
240 Cash Gifts, ea.....	120,000
500 Cash Gifts, ea.....	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts, ea.....	50,000
Grand total 20,000 Cash Gifts 2,500,000	

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets.....	\$ 50.00
Halves.....	25.00
Tenth, or each coupon.....	5.00
11 Whole Tickets for.....	500.00
22 1/2 Tickets for.....	1,000.00

Persons wishing to invest should order promptly, either of the Home Office or our local Agents.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to satisfactory agents. Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application.

THOS. E. BRANLETTE,
Agent and Manager,
Public Library Building Louisville, Ky.
50m2