

Correspondents writing over assumed signatures or anonymously, must make known their proper names to the Editor, or no attention will be given to their communications.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. A. JOHNS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ALBANY, OREGON.

W. G. JONES, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, ALBANY, OREGON.

P. A. CHENOWETH, L. R. SMITH, ALBANY, OREGON.

CHENOWETH & SMITH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ALBANY, OREGON.

JOHN J. WHITNEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW and Notary Public.

JONES & HILL, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, ALBANY, OREGON.

A. W. GAMBLE, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, ALBANY, OREGON.

T. W. HARRIS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ALBANY, OREGON.

W. C. TWEDALE, DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ALBANY, OREGON.

J. W. BALDWIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, ALBANY, OREGON.

GEO. R. HELM, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, ALBANY, OREGON.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER FRONT AND WASHINGTON STS., ALBANY, OREGON.

M. S. LUBOIS, PROPRIETOR, ALBANY, OREGON.

BELLINGER & BURMESTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ALBANY, OREGON.

G. F. STEINLEBER, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, ALBANY, OREGON.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, BALDWIN, OREGON.

MRS. A. J. RIELY, PROPRIETOR, ALBANY BATH HOUSE, ALBANY, OREGON.

DR. E. O. SMITH, DENTIST, ALBANY, OREGON.

GEO. W. GRAY, D. D. S., DENTISTRY, ALBANY, OREGON.

From the S. F. Examiner. THE ERA OF CORRUPTION.

The people of the United States have always been noted for the ceremony with which their election consists have been carried on. The charges and counter-charges, abuse and crimination vituperation in which politicians and newspapers have indulged during the progress of political campaigns have been marked features of that freedom of discussion upon which we have prided ourselves. To such an extent has this style of personal warfare gone, that men of the very purest and most invulnerable character have dreaded nothing so much as candidature for public office; because, although in most cases conscious of rectitude, they could scarcely hope to go through a canvass without some attack upon their character. All were alike subjected to this fiery ordeal of partisan license; but, notwithstanding the severity of the attacks in all cases, until the late orated public men, with the rarest exceptions, remained proof against any charge of personal corruption.

No man dared to accuse our old race of public characters of selling themselves to their party, or their country for lucre. The idea of using official trusts or influence for private gain never seems to have been dreamed of by the ante-revolution legislators and officials. Nearly all our Presidents quitted office poorer than when they entered it. Governors of States, members of the State and Federal Legislatures, and high officers, of all descriptions, never perverted their functions or authority for private enrichment. Our record in this respect shone brighter than that of any other country in the world. But this is now a matter of history. We have fallen in the last dozen years into a different groove.

Whatever the faults of the leaders of the Democratic party during the half century or more of their supremacy in the government, their lives were ever untainted by the low and vulgar vices of their successors. They may have been headstrong, impetuous, domineering, intolerant of opposition, but they were never corrupt for coin. Their private honesty and personal honor were conceded by their opponents, and it is in those ranks of public men who have more recently treated public interests with more solicitude that they gave to their private concerns. They guarded public property with a jealous eye, and bestowed upon the trusts confided to their keeping the very highest degree of care. All these old Democratic chiefs served the public well at private cost, for they were inordinately averse to private riches in those days. Those vocations were lucrative, and who could ill afford to exchange their ordinary occupations for politics, as a mere matter of gain. Consequently, when the course of events remitted them to private life, they found themselves no richer by their public employment. They were an ill-rewarded race of men, those old politicians, and we measure their rewards by the gross standard set up under the new dispensation. They only sought fame, honor, the good of the country, the satisfaction of having performed conscientiously high duties of patriotism. And in justice to their old opponents, we may say, that as a rule, they differed only on matters of principle, and not on matters of policy in government.

Let us turn from this picture of the old masters of American politics and contemplate the change made apparent by the recent developments of Congressional Committees, only too willing to let the truth remain untold. We are a protean people, and our journals, reports, and newspapers, without exception, are full of the imputation of bias in these matters, and although we have ever held it our highest duty to treat all such subjects with the utmost fairness, regardless of their effect on the prospects of our party, our motives are still liable to misconstruction by our adversaries.

But here is the United States Economist, a staid, even-tempered, non-partisan journal, recently penetrated by the continued exposures of the rascality of our public men that it feels constrained to say the Credit Mobilier investigations have shocked the moral sense of the whole country. Men whose names stood so high that their simple word of honor was regarded as sufficient to exonerate them from the grossest charges, are now proved to have been extensively pecuniary, and their names are being dragged into the mud of the public. The list of persons whose names are linked with this affair is positively startling. It includes the ex-Vice-President and Vice-President of the United States, Congressmen and Senators. Who have brazen front some of these men deny the charges against them and swear that they are innocent; but the proof is conclusive. Oakes Ames, the manager of the Credit Mobilier, states that he distributed stock and paid dividends to Senators and Congressmen with the understanding, expressed or implied, that as an equivalent for the use of their influence in favor of the Pacific Railroad Company's schemes. And what is worse, he proves his statements. He weaves a net of circumstantial evidence around these Congressmen, from which it is impossible to extricate themselves. In response to these outcasts and attestations he produces documentary evidence. A sum of \$10,000 is deposited by the Credit Mobilier with the Sergeant-at-Arms, subject to the draft of members, and these checks signed with these names are in existence as proof that they drew the money charged to them.

But the Harlan transaction may be regarded as in many respects the most remarkable of all, and the most disgraceful. He was formerly a member of the Cabinet, and in his capacity as ex-Secretary of the Interior, he possessed an extensive knowledge of the public lands, and had considerable influence with his party and the country. Here was a man who could be usual to the Credit Mobilier Company. So a check of \$10,000 was forthcoming to secure his election to the United States Senate. Harlan tried to explain that the money was used for legitimate election expenses, and without his knowledge or consent, but Mr. Durant, President of the Pacific Railroad Company, swore that Harlan personally solicited the money, and that checks were sent directly to him for the express purpose of securing his election.

The Credit Mobilier scandals are no secret. It has long been notorious that the gravest corruption existed in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. But it was never suspected that our leading public men were implicated in them. But it is now manifest that these frauds would never have been possible, if the men who lead Congress had been faithful to their duty. They were offered and accepted a share of the plunder as an equivalent for favorable legislation toward the Credit Mobilier managers. They knew that they would receive a substantial equivalent for the cost of paying legislators from three to seven hundred per cent. for stock that cost them nothing. And they were not disappointed. They were enabled to extort \$47,000 a mile for road that cost only \$20,000 per mile. Dr. Durant swears that the road could have been built for about half the actual outlay. The builders grew rich and divided the profits with the Congress men.

And yet this wretched Credit Mobilier affair is only a portion of the scandals now current respecting our public men. It is positively charged, and proved to a moral certainty, that four or five hundred of our public men, United States Senators, obtained their places by open and unblushing bribery. It is well known that it is not possible to obtain any legislation in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, hostile to the interests of certain railroad corporations. The collection of a tax of a million dollars due by the New York Central Railroad is evaded, and its payment is said to have been cancelled by the Treasury Department at Washington for political or other considerations. All this may well excite alarm. It seems as if the old-fashioned virtues of honesty and efficiency in our public men and legislators have become obsolete. In the old so-called "barren times" strong men built castles, and raised from them on the helpless population. This is changed. Now the plunderers are called speculators and politicians, and buy themselves into State Legislatures and Congress, and levy imposts and tolls with impunity. Of course all our public men are not of this stripe. Fortunately, we have sufficient number of honest men left to effect a sweeping reform, when the public, plundered and outraged beyond endurance, turn upon their unworthy servants. The general indignation at these exposures shows that honor and honesty are still extant. And it is scarcely too much to say that of all the men who have been in any way implicated in the various public transactions, not one of them has a political future before him. They will all sink in a common infamy, and their fate will long be remembered as a wholesome warning and example.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE FARMERS' CLUB OF DISTRICT NO. 3, LINN COUNTY.

ARTICLE I. SECTION 1. The Society shall be known as the...

SECTION 2. Its object shall be the improvement of its members in the theory and practice of Agriculture, and to counteract, if possible, the moneyed combinations that work so oppressively upon the farming community, and to advance the social interest and general intelligence of its members.

SECTION 3. Its members shall consist of such persons as shall receive a two-third vote for admission and pay into the treasury the sum of fifty cents and the same sum annually thereafter.

SECTION 4. No part of this Constitution, or any of the laws of this Club, shall be altered, suspended or annulled, except by a two-thirds vote at a regular meeting, a proposition to that effect having been offered in writing at a previous meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- 1st. Roll call. 2d. Call roll. 3d. Reading of minutes of last meeting. 4th. Report of Special Committees. 5th. Unfinished business. 6th. New business. 7th. Essay. 8th. Discussion. 9th. Report of Standing Committees. 10th. Adjournment.

STANDING RESOLUTIONS.

1st. All elections for officers or members shall be by secret ballot. 2d. Any member of the Club who shall violate any of its laws, refuse to obey the Chair, or otherwise conduct himself improperly, shall be subject to such penalty, of fine, or expulsion, which the Club by a two-thirds vote shall determine.

3d. Any member who shall be absent at roll call for three successive meetings shall be considered as having ceased being a member, and the President shall so announce from the chair.

4th. The President shall appoint at each regular meeting one member as assessor, whose duty it shall be to prepare an essay on such subjects as he may choose, to be read at the next meeting.

5th. The Club shall meet on the second Saturday of each month at 1 o'clock P. M.

6th. The annual election of officers shall be on the second Saturday of January of each year.

7th. The members shall constitute a lawful quorum for the transaction of all kinds of business of this Society.

PREAMBLE.

We, the undersigned, citizens of McFarland's School House and vicinity, being desirous of improving ourselves in the science and skill of Agriculture and the many branches of farm industry, and believing that the most profitable mode of doing so is by an association, to be known as the Farmers' Club of McFarland's School House.

BY-LAWS.

1st. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club and Executive Committee, sign all orders drawn on the Treasurer by the Secretary, and perform such other duties as appertain to his office by usage and custom.

2d. The Vice President shall perform the duties of the President during his absence or inability.

3d. The Secretary shall record the proceedings of the Club and conduct its correspondence.

4th. The Assistant Secretary shall, beside his duties as Secretary, assist the Secretary and discharge his duties in his absence.

5th. The Treasurer shall faithfully keep all moneys or any other property belonging to the Club which may be placed in his possession, and pay out the same only by order of the Club, which order shall be signed by the Secretary and President. He shall give bonds to the Club in such sum as it may require, the bond being signed by two or more acceptable securities.

6th. At the meeting next succeeding the election of officers the chair shall appoint, and the Club confirm by vote, eight standing committees, consisting of one or more members, who shall take cognizance of the following subjects and report in writing at each meeting, viz: "Soils and their Improvement;" "Grasses—Pastures and Meadows;" "Grains—Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, &c.;" "Root Crops and Gardens;" "Fruits and Fruit Trees;" "Flowers and Shrubs;" "Shade and Ornamental Trees;" "Domestic Animals;"

Geo. F. SIMPSON, Sec'y.

SHIPPING WHEAT.

Mistatements of the Bulletin Corrected. ASTORIA, Feb. 24, 1873. Editor Willamette Farmer:

I have noticed several articles in the Portland Bulletin recently calculated to mislead the public in regard to shipping wheat and other productions, and to set the matter right, I will give here the case of a single vessel, the American ship, "Roswell Sprague," beginning with a quotation from the Bulletin of the 19th inst., to show that she had more than an average dispatch. But to the item: "The 'Roswell Sprague' received the balance of her cargo to-day at Astoria, and is now ready for sea."

This vessel has had remarkably quick dispatch, taking into consideration the fact that she had to be lightered. She arrived at Astoria January 28th, came up the river February 3d, discharged her ballast, received most of her outward cargo, and left Portland on the 12th inst., taking on the balance of her cargo at Astoria.

We now take this vessel, with everything so favorable to a quick trip and small expense, and give the Master's own statement by letter in reply to one addressed him on the subject by Mr. Welch and myself, which is as follows: "ASTORIA, Feb. 20, 1873. Messrs. Taylor and Welch:

GENTS:—In answer to your questions relating to the cost of towage and detention while in the Columbia river, I would say that I arrived at Astoria January 28th, 1873, arrived at Portland Feb. 3d (in ballast).

Left Portland for Astoria Feb. 12th at 9 a. m., arrived at Astoria Feb. 14th at 3 p. m. No. of tons received at Portland, 750; on way to Astoria, 100; at Astoria, 372—making 1,222 tons.

No. of days it would have taken to discharge ballast and load cargo at one place, instead of working at Portland, 7 days. Average expense of ship per day, \$100, charter party for demurrage.

C. H. SAWYER, Master Am. Ship Roswell Sprague.

Now, from the foregoing letter, you will see it took 23 days to go to Portland, load, and return to Astoria, deduct 3 days for Sundays, leaving 20 working days. Now deduct the 7 days he says it would take to "discharge ballast and load cargo at one place, at average way of working at Portland, 7 days, and it will leave 13 days more to go to Portland than to load at Astoria, at an average expense of \$100 per day, making \$1,300 to be added to the pilotage and towage, which are \$491, making the round sum of \$1,791.

Now for the cost per ton. The ship took in 750 tons of wheat at Portland, the cost of which, when she got back to this port was \$2,375 per ton. She had lightered to her here and on the way from Portland 472 tons, by river expense \$100 per day, making \$1,300 per ton on board, showing a difference of 57 cents per ton, or at the rate of \$1,069 on her whole cargo of 1,222 tons by loading at Astoria, even with the present prices on the river with the steamers.

Now, as this was one of the most favorable trips a vessel ever makes to Portland and back to Astoria, and from relative to the cost of river expense, the average time and cost in one-half or two-thirds greater, making from \$2,500 to \$3,000 extra cost on vessels of that class, for she had no sticking on the bars and other delays, causing extra charges, as is usually the case with most of the larger vessels. Now a question will naturally arise, Who pays for all this extra cost of shipping? A Yankee would guess, "the farmer."

With reference to the Bulletin again: A writer in the Daily Feb. 18th, in reply to a letter of Mr. Low, of Linn county, shows so much ignorance of the whole matter that it is only necessary to refer to but a few of his statements to show that fact—He says: "I refer to that portion of Mr. Low's figures which apparently establish the presumption that wheat is re-shipped from here to Astoria, which is false, and calculated to do harm to Portland among those unacquainted with the facts."

And, again, he says: "A thousand-ton ship is towed from Astoria to Portland, cost \$100; after loading, she is towed to Astoria, \$100—twice both ways, \$200."

He does these statements agree with Capt. Sawyer's? I will now state, and challenge a contradiction, that there has not been a vessel drawing over seventeen feet of water (which most all the wheat-carrying ones do) but that has taken in more or less of her cargo at the port of Astoria, as well as having lightered her in-going cargo; and there has never been a vessel of that class taken to Portland and back by towing for that cost, unless in case of opposition, which is seldom. Only three of the seventeen ships that loaded with wheat but what took in part of their cargo here, and they were of light draft.

In the Bulletin of the 19th there is more twaddle about the big fish eating up the small ones, a fox and goat fall, and taking a mint of money to build wharves at Astoria, &c., &c., all intended to divert the farmers of Oregon from accomplishing their contemplated plans. The difference in favor of shipping one year's wheat crop from Astoria will build more wharves and warehouses than can be occupied for years with the produce of Oregon; and, further, we have men at Astoria who will contract to carry all the wheat from warehouses along the Willamette river to Astoria at a cost not to exceed eleven cents per bushel.

It is only necessary to know how traffic in produce is carried on in Oregon (not "trafficking" as the Bulletin) on the Hudson, Mississippi, and other great rivers, to know how it can and will be done on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and until it is so done the producers of Oregon will give a large portion of the crops for freight and be tributary to San Francisco, where much of it will be re-shipped again.

The "Roswell Sprague" and several other ships leave to-day. If they could have been dispatched with cargoes from this port, they would have been some fifteen or twenty days on their outward-bound trips. J. TAYLOR.

EMINENT WOMEN.

Mother Eve—by the "Pat Contributor." In writing the biographies of eminent women, it is eminently fit that we begin with mother Eve herself. Eve belonged to one of our first families, in fact the very first. She was related to the first man, on the Adam side, although she had deep causes to regret that she ever left Adam's side. Philosophers, who have probed deep into the subject connect Eve's early career as a rib with the female fondness of a ribbon. Eve became Mrs. Adam, and they lived very happily together for a time. There was no other woman for her to be jealous of, and her husband was not pestered with dress-makers' bills.

She wasn't troubled by discovering love letters from unknown females in Adam's coat-tail pocket, and Adam never blew her up because buttons were not sewed on. Eve never saw a fashion book or a fashion plate, never wore high-heeled shoes (she made a slipper) or earrings; and if there had been lots of newspapers printed, she wouldn't have known how to make back numbers available. It never occurred to her to go into the lecture field, and as for voting, she didn't know what it meant.

If they were going out to a party she didn't keep Adam waiting for her to dress until he was ready to Adam everything, and was never known to come home with another man's hat or overcoat on.

Oh, but those were delightful days when our first parents, in their innocence and simplicity, wandered about Eden Park, hand in hand, discussing the improvements that might be made. Here an avenue, there a promenade, here an archway, and there a tunnel for an effluent pipe.

There is little record as to how mother Eve employed herself when not wandering in Eden. There was no sewing society for her to be president of, there was no clothes to be made up for the little heathen, as there were very little heathen until the settlement of New York city. She couldn't play the piano, because she had none. Had she possessed one of those looms she would probably have driven her husband out of paradise without the intervention of the serpent. She couldn't paint or draw, as there wasn't a drawer on earth at that time, say nothing about a pair of 'em. She couldn't embroider, although her worsted work was a success—she worried the whole human race. She couldn't receive calls, except when Adam called her, and got no invitations out to tea. She was totally ignorant of the delights of shopping, and never attended a matinee in all her life.

When she went out to promenade she never looked around to see what other women had on, and she never knew how to shake a check. There was some compensation for being the only woman in the world; Eve wasn't bothered with a "hired girl." She didn't know what it was to have a servant in the kitchen. She was spared the annoyance of changing kitchen girls every week, and there was no "fellars" hanging around the kitchen steps.

Everything seemed to go well with Eve until the fruit came to eat, and then—well, every child knows the story. She was tempted into an apple tree to pluck some fruit that wasn't quite ripe, and fell. Adam fell, too—that is, he fell to and helped her to eat it, although, with a meanness somewhat characteristic of his sex, he attempted to throw all the blame on the woman when detected. Too lazy to shake the tree himself, he was ready enough to partake of the fruit when brought to his hand.

After the faux pas Adam and Eve were obliged to take their respective leaves of Eden. They were fig-leaves. Eve had suddenly become possessed with a love for dress, and from that time she gradually increased among the sex until now it amounts to a veritable passion with many of them. Eve founded a very extensive family. Besides the Massachusetts Adams, the entire human race may trace back to Mr. and Mrs. Adam, if traces are long enough. We don't learn that Eve cut up very much after that affair in the garden. If she "raised Cain" it was because Cain was tough and hearty. If he had been a sickly child perhaps she wouldn't have been able to raise him.

It is recorded that Adam reached the good old age of nine hundred and thirty years before he died, but no mention is made of Eve's age when she passed away. The well-known antipathy to telling their ages which characterizes women in all ages and under every climate, may perhaps account for this.

Eve has numerous namesakes at the present day, Christmas Eve (being the favorite. New York's Eve is generally welcomed. Then there is All-Hallow Eve. You can buy her at the plaster of Paris shops, where she is made all hollow. To cut the subject short, there is no human abode, be it cot or castle, palace or prison, but what has its eaves. Recently a proof-sheet of the list of members of the Michigan House of Representatives was given out, and which corrections were to be made if any errors were discovered. Soon after, the compiler of the manual received the following note from one of the single men: "In proof-sheet of manual in House, I see you say I am married. Please correct, or send me the manual, and oblige."

DEATH OF AN INDIAN.

From F. B. Britten Esq., who now lives at Gold Hill, Nevada, we received a few days ago the following extract from the Virginia Evening Chronicle of February 13th, giving an account of the death of Mr. Slosson, formerly a resident of this city, who, for some time he was in the employ of Hon. G. W. Crafts, one of our prominent merchants. Mr. Slosson had a wide circle of personal friends in Idaho, who receive with sorrow the sad news of his untimely death.

DEAD.—Mr. Slosson, who was so badly injured a short time since in the Savage mine, and who the *Enterprise* says "is in a fair way to recover, though he still has before him many a long day of confinement and pain," died this morning at the boarding house of Mrs. Plum on South E street. The accident which caused the death of Mr. Slosson was the caving of the clay wall while he was at work in the Savage mine, and which tore the flesh off the right side of the body and caused some very painful wounds from which his recovery has always been considered doubtful.

The Masonic fraternity of Virginia City will send his remains to the Masonic Lodge in San Francisco, of which he was a member. The day before the one on which Mr. Slosson was injured, he received a letter from a brother in Pioche in which he related a dream that he had the night before. The letter says: "I saw you as plain as I ever saw you in my life, working in a mine a great many feet underground, and saw the earth slip away from its foundation and cover you entirely, and that you were almost killed when taken out. I have been very uneasy in my mind ever since then."

Mr. Slosson took the letter to the mine with him and read it to several of the miners, who cautioned him and told him to look out as it might come true, for the place he was working in looked a little dangerous. He however, paid no attention to them, and on the following night was caved upon and injured in the same manner that his brother stated in the letter.

WHEN old Squire Crane was first elevated to the dignity of Justice of the Peace, down in South-western Missouri, he knew less of law and legal forms than he did about killing "barbs."

It was his fortune to be a witness of the first marriage ceremony of the old fellow ever undertaken. The young couple stood up in the Squire's office, and the happy bridegroom desired the functionary to "propel"—to which impatient request the Justice acceded, by inquiring: "Miss Susan Roots, do you love that man?"

"Nothin' shorter," responded Miss Roots, with a subdued laugh.

"And you, John Kennerly, do you allow to take Sue for better and worse?"

"Sartin as shootin', Squire!" earnestly responded the enamored John, "chuekin" Sue under the chin.

"Then you both, individually and collectively, do promise to love, honor, and obey each other, world without end, and to cherish and comfort each other?"

"If that 'ar be the case," continued the magistrate, "know all men by these presents, that this 'ere twain aforesaid is hereby made bond of one body, and flesh of one flesh; and, furthermore, may the Lord have mercy on their souls! Amen!"

I left the office with the conviction strongly impressed upon my mind that the Squire, although not particularly posted up in the marriage ritual, had a very good general idea of legal forms and ceremonies.

A LADY'S SEAT ON HORSEBACK.—A lady's horse, to be perfect, should be all over handsome, and well upon its haunches. If slightly hollow in the loins, so much the better; for it generally tends to ease in action, and to less motion to the saddle. A lady should never be heard upon the saddle—that is, there should be no bumping noise, not even in a trot. She should sit so closely and, when rising to the trot, possess such elastic motion from the foot to the knee and the waist that her return to the saddle should seem as light as a feather. She should sit "square to the front," and her horse's ears (to speak as a soldier) ought to dress well with the buttons on the bosom of her habit. Nothing is so bad as to sit with a lean to one side, and when admirers are following after, to let them fear that a very little would ease her off from the stirrup side of her saddle. Her hands should be down, but light, and her arm, as well as every inclination of her figure, should harmonize with the motions of her steed, as if both possessed the same volition.—*Granley Berkeley.*

The following is said to be a sure test of a horse's age: After a horse is nine years old a wrinkle comes over the eyelid, at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well-defined wrinkle for each year of his age over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve years old, and you will always obtain the exact age.

Cuba has 769,000 slaves.

THE GREELEY TESTIMONIAL.

The undersigned, an Executive Committee appointed at a meeting of the printers of the city of Portland, to collect and make proper disposition of such money as they might receive from the Greeley Monument Fund, would respectfully report that they have made a thorough canvass of the various offices in the city with the following result—each subscribed contributing sixty cents, the price of one thousand ems composition:

GREGGIAN OFFICE. H. C. Hill, Ed. F. Robinson, W. J. Humphrey, Henry Denlinger, Geo. Dorris, Chas. S. Clarke, Philip Moore, John Mitchell, Arthur Jacobi, John Curry, F. Eastbrook, John W. Colleen, J. L. McCown, R. D. Markland, Louis F. Chemin, H. L. Pittock, J. J. Hembree, W. Morgan, G. E. Strong, S. A. Moreland, J. M. Baltimore, W. Lair Hill. Total, \$13 25.

HERALD OFFICE. Wm. Beers, Fred. Waterman, George Good, Wm. Bowden, Chas. Christie, Chas. Williams, Wm. McCate, Geo. Rogers, Daniel Hunter, A. W. Delany, Jas. C. Penock, Wm. F. Boardman. Total, \$7 20.

BULLETIN OFFICE. S. F. Blythe, T. A. Durning, E. Thurman, C. Brown, W. S. Cameron, J. J. Curry, J. A. C. Brant, C. Skidmore, L. Long, Tom Kriens, M. Painter, M. Dunbar, A. D. Smith, Jas. O'Meara, S. W. Raveley, D. C. Ireland, H. W. Scott, H. F. Hodgkins, Walter Niles, A. M. Whitlock, E. C. Carr, Joe. Niles, Tom Donnellan, Fred Field. Total, \$14 40.

ALBANY DEMOCRAT. Mart V. Brown, C. H. Stewart, John A. Spangler, Wm. H. Parker, Chas. H. Harmon. Total, \$3.

NEW NORTHWEST. Willis Dunaway, Hubert Dunaway, W. Collins Dunaway. Total, \$1 80.

PACIFIC CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. E. Turner, N. Gilham. Total, \$1 20.

PRINTERS FROM JOB OFFICES AND THOSE OUT OF THE BUSINESS. R. S. Glosink, J. C. Gaston, Albert M. Snyder, Peter Daly, John Atkins, John Yates, Thomas Holmer, John Simoes, John H. Hackleman, V. B. DeLashmutt, Wm. H. Daley, W. I. Mayfield. Total, \$7 20.

Total amount received, \$44 40. The following offices has contributed a pound of type each, *Daily Herald office, Daily Bulletin, Albany Oregonian, Albany Democrat, New Northwest, P. C. Advocate, W. I. Mayfield's job office.*

The committee in concluding this report, cannot speak too highly of the willing promptness with which the printers of the city contributed to this worthy object, nor fail to return thanks to those of the editorial fraternity who also contributed, and whose names are appended.

The Treasurer, Mr. William Morgan, has duly forwarded the draft for the money, and Wells, Fargo & Co. carrying the type metal free of charge.

From information received it would appear that the committee in New York having this matter in charge are in daily receipt of large sums of money from the various sections of the country, and sanguine hopes are entertained that amply sufficient will be received to erect a monument suitable to the memory of the greatest of American printers.

VAN B. DELASHMUTT, A. D. SMITH, J. L. McCOWN, W. M. MAYFIELD, A. W. DELANY, Executive Committee.

A STORY OF INTRIGUE.

Mr. Henry C., a young man well known in the highest circles of Parisian society, writes the correspondent of the Swiss Times, that he passed the latter part of the Summer in shooting on the estate of one of his uncles, and had seduced the wife of D., the principal game-keeper. After the young man's departure, the keeper was informed of what had passed by a servant of the Chateau. He said nothing to his wife, but determined to be revenged. Last Thursday C. went to see his mistress. The keeper, warned before-hand, was on watch, saw him arrive and then hid himself near the house. A quarter of an hour after M. C.'s entrance into his dwelling, he went toward the door, singing aloud as he went. "His wife heard him, and said to M. C.: 'It is my husband! for heaven's sake hide yourself.'"

"Where?" She showed him a cupboard, the only one in the room, and through which passed the pipe of the stove. He entered rapidly and closed the door. "Good morning, wife!" said the keeper with his natural voice and manner; "light the fire and make my breakfast; I am dying with hunger." She obeyed; at the end of a few minutes a thick smoke issued from the cupboard. She uttered an exclamation of alarm. "Dear me," said the husband with indifference, "the pipe has burst in the cupboard; but it does not signify as it is empty—I will have it mended to-morrow, and he made her blow the fire, and affected not to hear the groan that proceeded from the cupboard. The fire was soon lighted and