

Capt. Gilman, of Portland, Oregon, is forming a grand excursion party, which will "take in" the principal Eastern cities and Niagara Falls as points of destination.

The union between the Democrats and Greenbackers of Maine was an awful thing in Republican estimation, but between their party and the Virginia Republicans it looks entirely different.

The Mahone bargain is likely to prove a boomerang for the Republicans in Virginia. Gen. Wickham, who stands at the head of the Republican State organization, frankly declares that if the Republicans of the Senate consummate their bargain with Mr. Mahone, he will take the stump next Autumn in support of the Democratic debt paying candidates.

The Roseburg Plunderer goes for "William of Prussia" in this gentle manner: "Mr. Reid, President of the Narrow Gauge R. R. (limited) and manager of the Scotch loan company, has been trying to obtain possession of the 'Public Levee' at Portland and is mad because the Portland papers refuse to aid him in his purpose.

BLESSED is it to be a brigadier at the tail of the Republican kite. There's Mahone—nothing's too good for Mahone, the repudiatorist. The administration loads him with flowers and offices. There's Longstreet—he's to be recalled from Turkey to be made Marshal of Georgia.

They say that Vice President Arthur don't recognize Senator Sherman as readily as he does the other Senators—in fact, he does not recognize him at all. This is a horrible state of affairs. Wonder what the trouble can be? To be sure Sherman about two years ago kicked Arthur out of the New York Custom House for corruption, incompetency and gross abuse of the privileges of his office, but the Vice President shouldn't harbor any little act like that against the great Senator from Ohio.

The New York Evening Post is becoming so thoroughly disgusted with the way things have headed that it forsakes its usual parliamentary and judicial attitude and speaks right out in meeting after this fashion: "Under the guidance of Senator Conkling the Republican members of the United States Senate are daily impairing their standing before the country by keeping step with the Resistor Mahone of Virginia, the camp followers Gorham and Riddleberger watching the columns move forward with the interested attention which characterizes the class of patriots to which they belong.

Speaking of the meeting held in this city on Thursday the 21st, inst., in the interest of furthering the improvements progressing at Yaquina Bay the Standard of the 23rd, says: "The people of those sections of the valley interested in the proposed improvements are in dead earnest about securing an outlet at Yaquina Bay and they have the warmest sympathies of the Standard in their efforts. We sincerely wish them abundant success, and have no patience whatever with the narrow minded flings made by certain persons in this city at this enterprise. We believe in Portland, and no man desires its prosperity more sincerely than we do.

ALBANY TO HAVE A WOOLEN MILL.

Only a Question of Effort.

As a result of the local agitation of the woolen mill question, considerable correspondence has been had with various parties in regard to the feasibility of the enterprise.

The following extracts from a letter to Mr. John P. Rector, of Halsey, written by his father, are of more than ordinary interest, coming as they do from a man whose extensive experience and well-known ability place him in the front rank of Pacific Coast manufacturers. His strong, terse, sensible points should strike home to our citizens who are wavering in regard to this matter.

"I have just mailed you a letter in which I reply to you as to the woolen mill question, and in a word everything necessary to employ a dense population of industry forecasts its destiny to be the New England of the Pacific slope. Since I left Oregon I have traveled considerably and have seen other countries, and think I have learned by it. I spent six months at one time in the New England States, devoting my time solely to a study of the great manufacturing interests of that section.

When the people of Oregon realize the great advantages it possesses by nature, it cannot be long before it will have the largest industrial population on the Pacific coast. Then instead of sending your wheat to England to feed factory laborers, feed it to them at home. The country that sends the raw material abroad without enhancing its value by labor can never prosper largely.

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GEN. JOSEPH LANE.

It becomes the sad duty of the writer of this article to record the death of the great and good man whose name heads this article, which occurred on the 19th inst., at his home in Roseburg, Douglas county. By request of the editors of the DEMOCRAT I will offer a brief sketch of Gen. Lane's life and public services—partly from written history and partly from what I learned from him in conversation at my own fireside.

Gen. Lane was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, December 14, 1801, consequently he would have been eighty years old next December if the measure of his days had been extended to that time. In his fifteenth year he became a clerk in a mercantile house in Indiana, and in 1822 was chosen a member of the Legislature of that State, at which time he was only twenty-one years of age. There is quite a family coincidence in this incident. His son, Hon. L. F. Lane, was elected to the Oregon Legislature from Umatilla county, if I remember correctly, when he had just reached his majority so as to render him eligible to a seat. Gen. Lane continued as a Representative in the Indiana Legislature, with occasional intervals, until 1846, at which time the Mexican War brought his soldierly qualities into requisition, and at the head of an Indiana regiment he hurried to the scene of action, and his heroic participation in the various conflicts of that war are so prominent in the pages of history as to require no recapitulation here.

In 1851 Gen. Lane was elected a Territorial Delegate to Congress, where he continued until Oregon was, through his own unaided exertions, admitted as a State, when he was elected to the United States Senate, in 1859. In 1860 he was nominated by the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, as candidate for Vice President, with John C. Breckinridge for President, but owing to the unfortunate belt of the Douglas wing of the party the Republican ticket, headed by Mr. Lincoln, although failing to receive one-third of the popular vote, was elected, and Gen. Breckinridge and Lane were defeated. After this contest Gen. Lane retired to his home in Douglas county, since which time he has seldom appeared in public duties, although he has always evinced a deep interest in the affairs of his country.

At the battle of Buena Vista (where he was severely wounded), and where he commanded the left wing of the American Army, the report shows that he defeated the Mexican army and put Gen. Santa Anna to flight. That was on the 9th of October, 1847, and he only had 3,000 men for the conflict. He pursued Gen. Santa Anna to Huamantla, and there defeated him again. On the 19th, with his gallant brigade, he took Atlixco, losing only one man, while the enemy lost five hundred.

Afterwards Gen. Lane took the strongly fortified town of Matamoros, with a large quantity of military munitions, after which he took Orizaba, and on the 24th of October he met and defeated Gen. Jarauta at Tehuacan. Gen. Lane was in many ways a man of peculiar power and greatness. A hero, a soldier and a statesman, as well as an active pioneer, he combined qualities that are seldom equalled and probably never excelled.

Of course I have no words that would be balm to his kinsmen. Their loss is too great to be lightened by ordinary expressions of condolence, and yet I cannot but hope that the heartfelt sympathy of a sincere friend and an humble admirer of the great and good man will not be deemed an intrusion on their grief. What I write is in tenderest friendship, and though it is a poor tribute to a great man, and the last General of the Mexican War, I hope it will be received in that spirit in which it is written. I know that Gen. Lane had that quality of honor which felt a stain like a wound, and I trust that his memory of reproach shall ever be cast upon his memory. MARY V. BROWN.

AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN GRAIN COMPETITION.

An Odessa grain circular gives the following dependent account of the inability of South Russia to compete with the United States for the grain trade of Europe:

The total amount of exports of grain and seed for the year 1880 is 3,840,140 chets (3,271,400 qrs.), against 7,721,539 chets (5,559,500 qrs.) in 1879. Thus, there is a falling off in this year, compared with that which preceded it, of more than fifty per cent. This enormous difference to the disadvantage of the trade of Odessa mainly arises from the badness of the harvest and the paucity of the yield in almost every breadstuff, except maize. But although this is the capital, it is not the only cause; there are others, which, although their effect upon the commerce of the past year was relatively inconsiderable as compared with that of the failure of the wheat crop, are really more serious, because they are of a permanent and not of an accidental character like a bad harvest. Russia has been so confident in her monopoly hitherto of the grain trade, that little attention has been bestowed upon it. The wheat, to begin with, is badly harvested and badly dressed. The soil being full of weeds, there is always a large percentage of seeds mixed with the wheat, and the agriculturists being unprovided with the proper implements for dressing, or barns for storing their corn, it is brought to market heavily charged with earth, which holds the damp and causes more or less deterioration in the grain. So, it has come to pass that the purchase of a cargo of Russian wheat "to arrive" leads to a difference between the buyer and the seller, arbitration ensues, and the exporter has generally to make a bonification to the purchaser. But, besides all this, the country is so ill equipped for the purposes of commerce—the roads are so few and so bad—that the grain, besides being dirty, is dear in consequence of the heavy charges for carriage and shipping, with which, owing to the want of proper appliances, it is saddled. While as was without a rival in the trade, Russia could afford to shut her eyes to these things, but such is not the case now. America has supplanted Russia in the British market, which was the main outlet, and during the past season the wheats of America have also found their way in considerable quantities to Marseilles and other Mediterranean ports, where their cleanliness, good condition and evenness of quality have already secured for them the preference.

We are informed that Mr. H. Kenton of Albany, after about two years of study and experiment, has succeeded in the invention of an electric sluice for saving fine gold from black sand. The machine is based on strictly scientific principles, is very simple, easily handled and can quickly be set up at any point where the miner desires to work. Magnetic power is used upon the sand as it passes through the sluice boxes in such a way as to lift it from the gold—in fact throwing the black sand into an open or porous condition, leaving a free passage, through which the gold finds an easy way to the quicksilver in the bottom of the sluices. After the sand passes through quite a number of sluice boxes, being carried along by a stream of water that runs in at the head of the sluice, it finally comes in contact with a revolving cylinder that separates by a magnetic brush the magnetized portion of the sand from that which is not magnetic. It is claimed that with the use of this machine fifty 70 per cent. of the gold in the black sand along the sea beach of this coast can be saved. Hitherto no method of working has resulted in saving more than 15 or 20 per cent. From this will be seen at once how valuable the invention of Mr. Kenton must prove to be, if it will do all that is claimed for it.—Oregonian, 23rd, inst.

VALUABLE INVENTION AT ALBANY.

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NEW TEXT BOOKS.

We have received from the State Board of Education a statement of the result of the official canvass of votes of County School Superintendents on the text books to be used in the public schools of Oregon for the four years ending October 1, 1881. The following have been selected:
ARITHMETIC AND COMMERCE GRADERS.
Orthography—Watson's Independent series, viz: Child's, Youth and Complete Spellers.
Reading—The Independent series, consisting of Primary, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth.
Penmanship—W. L. White's system and copy books.
Arithmetic—Brook's series, consisting of New Primary, Elementary and New Written.
Geography—Montell's Independent Elementary and Montell's Comprehensive (both Pacific Coasted).
Grammar—Bill's Practical Lessons in English, and Clark's Normal Grammar.
United States History—Barnes' Brief History.
General History (for beginners)—Pier Parley's Universal.
Science—Montell's Popular Science.
Literature—Westlake's Common School.
Citizenship—Young's Government Class Book.
FOR ADVANCED GRADES.
Arithmetic—Brook's Normal Mental and Brook's Highest.
Algebra—Brook's Normal Elementary.
Geometry—Brook's Normal.
General History (advanced)—Anderson's.
Composition—Swinton's.
Philosophy—Steele's Fourteen Weeks.
Natural Philosophy—Steele's "Fourteen Weeks."
Chemistry—Steele's "Fourteen Weeks."
Botany—Steele's "Fourteen Weeks."
Book Keeping—Lytle's.

THE NATIONAL BALANCE SHEET.

The following is an official statement showing the financial and economic transactions of the United States of America for the four years ended March 1, 1881:

Table with multiple columns showing financial data for the years 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880. Columns include items like 'Treasury Receipts', 'Treasury Expenditures', 'Public Debt', etc.

NOTE.—The debt, less cash in the Treasury March 1, 1877, was \$2,088,721,122.04, and the annual interest charge, \$94,400,645.50; showing a decrease in the debt during the four years, as above, of \$208,824,730.27, and of the annual interest charge, \$17,557,708.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD.

There will be a meeting of the bondholders of the O. and C. R. R. Co., at Frankfort, Germany, on the 16th, of May. As these bondholders are now really the owners of the road it is also a meeting of stockholders. This is undoubtedly the most important meeting ever held by these owners of the main artery of our valleys; for it is understood this call is for the purpose of arranging the sale of the O. and C. Railroad to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. As the O. and C. R. R. now embraces both the East and West Side Railroads, this will place them both under the management of the great corporation that is now contesting for the mastery of all the North Pacific Line in the city of New York. It is rumored that after the new owners obtain possession there will be great changes made in the operation of roads in this city. While in a few years a large depot and shops will be erected on the company's lands south of the city for the extensive traffic and travel of their routes here. The West Side Depot in this city will then be removed to the common depot buildings, and the Fourth street track will be abandoned. Such a change as this will be a decided advantage to the city for it is a nuisance to have trains of cars running through the principal streets of a city. Property on Fourth street will make a decided advance in value.—Portland Standard.

With many of the settlers of the north west the past winter has been a prolonged struggle for existence against the elements. A German farmer two years ago took up 100 acres of land near Big Lake, Dakota. Last year he raised wheat on 65 acres, getting 25 bushels to the acre, and received \$1,200 for it. Laying in what he considered an ample supply of fuel out of these proceeds, he set his house in order for the winter. Two other families decided to leave their own houses, and to lodge with him as a measure of mutual protection and comfort. Very soon the ample supply of fuel was all consumed, and the three families had to bestir themselves to keep from freezing. They dug railroad ties and telegraph posts out of the deep snow and burned them. After this source of supply had been exhausted, the two families that had quitted their own houses were compelled to take part in tearing them down; and the wood went west the way of other fuel. Next followed the furniture. A neighbor named Becker finally harnessed five strong horses to a sleigh to force his way to the nearest railway station for a load of coal. He was caught in a snowdrift, and two days later was found frozen stiff in his sleigh, his dog dead, lying upon him, and the five horses standing dead in their tracks. His body was taken to his family, nailed up in a box, and placed in the grain loft, to be kept there until the ground should thaw sufficiently and allow of his burial. Another family of the neighborhood was saved from starvation by making soup of an ox-skin.

For some weeks past we have been surprised several times upon hearing of large accessions in this county to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. They generally occur immediately after the open Grange meetings which have been held in different portions of our county, and are no doubt the direct result of speeches made by old members at these meetings. The last meeting was held at No. 10, at which time State Deputy Irvine, Hon. S. A. Dawson and others addressed the audience, showing up the advantages to be derived by becoming members of the order. The result was that at the last meeting of this Grange thirty new applications were received. As the Grange is now conducted it is of great benefit to the farming community, and we are glad to see it prospering.

The remains of Mrs. Polly Lane were brought in from the mountain ranch of Gen. Joseph Lane on Saturday last, and escorted to the vault prepared for herself and husband, by her children and other relatives. When the coffin was exhumed the wood was discovered to be perfectly sound, and the body of the deceased was found to be in a perfect state of preservation, though it had laid in the grave within a few months of eleven years. Mrs. Lane was born in 1802, and died August 17th, 1870. There was no display in the transfer of the remains to the vault. Quietly, in keeping with the life of one whose history is that of a pure woman, a faithful wife and a noble mother, the second cortege went its way to the cemetery.

SHOT DEAD.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney J. W. Robb, killed by J. G. Robeson in Astoria.

From dispatches sent to Hon. J. F. Caples, the prosecuting attorney for this judicial district, and other sources, we gather the particulars of a startling shooting affair in Astoria yesterday. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, parties living near the office of Deputy Prosecuting Attorney J. W. Robb, which is situated opposite the Occidental Hotel, heard an unusual noise in Mr. Robb's office, which is on the second floor, and a man was heard to leave the room and hastily go down the stairs. Some persons went up to Mr. Robb's office and found him lying on his back on the floor just breathing his last, with a bullet hole through his breast, from the effects of which he died immediately. The news spread rapidly through the town, and a large crowd collected. Investigation soon revealed the fact that the man who was heard to come down the stairs from Mr. Robb's office was one J. G. Robeson; that he was seen to go up to the office a moment before and then down again as described. It was known that there had been some difficulty between the parties, owing to a partnership dissolution case that Robeson had previously had in the courts and Robb had appeared for the opposing party. It is also reported that Robb and Robeson had been in business together buying up county and other claims, and a misunderstanding grew out of that. Only the day previous to the shooting, Robeson had been heard to say in an angry, excited manner, that he would make somebody pass in his checks before to-morrow night. Robeson was arrested, but he denied all knowledge of the affair. No pistol was found upon his person, but a party was found from whom Robeson had borrowed a revolver just previous to the time of shooting and returned it immediately after. An examination of this pistol disclosed the fact that one barrel had just been discharged and reloaded. A coroner's jury was summoned and after ascertaining these facts rendered a verdict charging J. G. Robeson with the murder of the deceased. Robeson is now in jail. Hon. J. F. Caples will go down on the Astoria boat this morning, and so soon as he arrives to-day an examination will be held. It looks like a very clear case of murder, and there is no doubt the examination will result in the prisoner being held on that charge. Mr. Robb was well and favorably known in this city. He came to Portland a number of years ago with J. G. Yocum, from Iowa, and entered into the practice of law in this city. About four years ago the firm was dissolved and Mr. Robb moved to Astoria, where he has since continued the practice of law. He was regarded as an intelligent, honorable lawyer, of fair ability, and an upright citizen. He leaves a wife and a child by a second marriage, besides two children by a former wife, one a young man and the other a young lady, all living in Astoria. Robeson has been for some time engaged as a detective by some of the cameriers of Astoria and vicinity and is very favorably spoken of by those who know him.—Tuesday's Standard.

REMAINS TRANSFERRED.

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COMING HOME.

Senator Jas. H. Slater left Washington for this State last Wednesday. He will receive a hearty welcome from the people of Oregon.

SLAVEN'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.

An aromatic combination for the preservation of the Teeth and Gums. It is far superior to any preparation of the kind in the market. It is large, handsome quality, price 50 cents. For sale by Fosbush & Mason, Albany, Oregon.

FRANKEL FLOODS.

The floods on the upper Mississippi and Missouri have been fearful, resulting in the loss of life and great damage to property. The water probably reached its highest point at St. Louis yesterday. A great many towns on both rivers are inundated, and the waters are sweeping the bottom lands.

SHEPHERD, OF THE BAKER CITY DEMOCRAT, HAS SOLD OUT OF AN INCORPORATED COMPANY.

Ammon's Ough Syrup never fails to cure it used in time and according to directions.

GENERAL NEWS.

There is prospect of war with the Ute Indians. Three cases of cholera are reported in New York. The Kansas wheat crop gives promise of abundance. Mackey, the bonanza king, has control of the Suro Tunnel. Five deaths by drowning in the flood at Beloit, Wis., are reported. Forty lodges of Maricopa Sioux have surrendered at Fort Keogh. A severe shock of earthquake at Chlo Wednesday renewed the panic. The N. Y. Herald says Garfield has developed a desire for a second term. A destructive fire has broken out among petroleum wells at Sloboda at Galicia.

The N. P. R. R. has suffered severely west of Blumar on account of floods. The Turks will treat Albanians as rebels. Seditious attempts are suppressed. Grain reports from the West and south-West on the whole, are encouraging. The Guadalquivir has again risen 16 feet. The quays at Seville, Spain, are inundated. England has not yet accepted an invitation to participate in the monetary conference. Five mad dogs were shot in Jersey City in a few hours, three of them after biting children. Assistant Postmaster General Brady is understood to have been compelled to resign for crookedness in the Star service.

John Griscom of New York, under the supervision of the Rush Medical College at Chicago, will attempt to fast 45 days. It is believed that Longstreet will be confirmed U. S. Marshal by a practically unanimous vote. Brown favors him. Hill is absent. Over 6,000 immigrants, chiefly Germans, arrived at New York, the largest number in one day ever known in April of any year. The Bey again announces that he can maintain order if the French do not cross the frontier, but fears are entertained of a general rebellion. Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Farley, who have been spending some days in New York, resumed their seats in the Senate on the 20th. There are 191 smallpox patients in the hospital at New York, an increase for the week of 31. Typhus fever patients 103, an increase of 47. Whitlaw Reid has resigned the editorship of the N. Y. Tribune for a six month's bridal tour, and will be succeeded by John Hy of ballad fame. A colored prisoner who was helping the officers at the Chicago jail to prevent others from escape was shot by one of the ring leaders and will probably die. Three hundred thousand dollars worth of damage has been done by high water in Kane county, Ill., and \$200,000 worth at Elgin. Chicago welcomes high water as a means of getting rid of garbage. The President has nominated J. A. Elmore Second Assistant Postmaster General, and W. A. Grier, of Pennsylvania, Third Assistant, vice A. B. Hazen, appointed Assistant Attorney General of the Postoffice Department. Republican Senators, particularly those from the West, who have all opposed an extra session of Congress, assert that none will be called, certainly not sooner than October, and not then unless something arises to make it necessary. One hundred and ninety-seven Mormons will arrive at Castle Garden en route for Utah next Tuesday, having left Liverpool on the steamship Wyoming last Saturday. This will be the first company of Mormons that has left Europe this year. It is understood that the friends and relatives of the late Lord Beaconsfield are willing to assent to a public funeral and burial of the remains at Westminster Abbey unless directions to the contrary are found among the papers of the deceased.

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