

W. B. CARTER, EDITOR

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Superintendent Walker is evidently resolved to make the next census reports still more complete and reliable than those of 1870, which, under his direction, were superior to any previously collected. He is already engaged in the preliminary preparations, and he calls upon the practicing physicians and surgeons for assistance in obtaining a mass of information as to the deaths in the country and their causes, which would be of the greatest interest and value. He asks them to furnish him returns of all deaths occurring in their practice during the year which will end May 31, 1880, with details as to the place and date of death, the name, sex, race or color, age, with date of birth, and occupation of deceased, the cause of death, etc. General Walker will furnish blanks covering the points desired, and he ought to receive the hearty co-operation of the medical profession. In most cities and many large towns physicians are required by general or local law to furnish such details to the proper municipal authority; but in the country such requirements do not generally exist, and the Superintendent can only obtain the desired information by the voluntary assistance of the doctors. If the profession will heartily unite in this contribution to the next census returns, they will do the public a great service, and the warm endorsement given the suggestion at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association leads to the hope that they will generally respond.

ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

Mr. James B. Eads has published a letter proposing a substitute for the ship canal across the isthmus of Panama, by constructing a railroad for transportation of the largest ships with their entire cargoes overland from ocean to ocean. He is satisfied of the entire feasibility of such transportation, and says that for a sum not exceeding one-third of the estimated cost of the canal, namely, about \$50,000,000, the largest ships which enter the port of New York can be transferred, when fully loaded, with absolute safety, across the isthmus, on a railway constructed for the purpose, within twenty-four hours from the moment they are taken in charge in one sea until they are delivered into the other, ready to depart on their journey.

The road-bed of the railway would be forty feet in width, with eight or ten rails laid upon it to sustain the car or cradle upon which the ship is placed. The vessel is to be raised to the level of the road by a lock, or by a huge hydraulic elevator, of such power and strength as to make the transfer of the ship from the railway to the sea, and from the sea to the railway, a matter of perfect safety and dispatch.

A SAN DIEGO HEROINE.—San Diego possesses a genuine heroine in a young lady named Miss Mary Lawrence. Recently a band of wild cattle were being driven through the streets, when one of them singled out a child at play and started for it. The vaquero, who was drunk, tumbled off his horse as he attempted to turn the furious animal. At this moment Miss Lawrence came along, and, taking in the situation at a glance, sprang into the vacant saddle, ran down the wild steed, threw a shawl over its head just as it was about to gore the child, and taking advantage of the confusion of the beast, picked up the child without dismounting and carried it off in safety.

ONE of the new industries of Germany reported by Dr. Stutzer to be "now in a flourishing condition," is the manufacture of artificial clover seed. Fragments of gravel ore sifted until particles of a suitable size are obtained, and the substitute for seed is then shaken up with some coloring substance until it acquires the desired hue. An ordinary pocket microscope is quite sufficient, however, to expose the cheat. This goes ahead of wood-nutmeg and basswood pumpkin seeds.

Dr. Newman spoke, in a recent sermon, of "the sad funeral procession" which followed Abel to the grave. An irreverent woman in the audience nudged her companion, and whispered: "Not such a large procession, but very select. None but the first families."

"BITTER" MONOPOLY BROKEN.

One of the last acts of Congress was the almost unanimous passage of Mr. McKenzie's (of Kentucky,) bill removing the duty on quinine. Two or three bills covering this object were introduced early in the session, one by Mr. McKenzie himself, but they went to Fernando Wood's Ways and Means Committee, and, like some other good measures sent there, never saw daylight again. But perseverance wins, and in the interim of waiting for adjournment Mr. McKenzie introduced a new bill and it went through both houses with a rush. A profit of about \$700,000 per year has been monopolized by three or four firms for several years past, and it was a creditable job placing it on the free list. The revenue received from the tax amounted to but little over \$10,000 per year, as the tariff was so high that but a small quantity of the salt was imported, hence the high price and the immense profits of the little clique of manufacturers in this country.

NEW ROAD.

Ed. GAZETTE: The wagon road from Pioneer to Elk City is now completed and ready for travel. Yaquina Bay, with its sea coast and grand scenery and healthful climate, is growing more popular every year as a resort for pleasure seekers. Elk City is located at the junction of Yaquina and Big Elk rivers, and is a pleasant place to spend a few weeks in fishing, hunting, etc. The grass and vegetation is fresh and green the year round. The pure cold spring water rushing down the mountain sides enlivens and beautifies the valleys below, and quenches the thirst of those who partake of the pure and sparkling beverage. The climate is mild, and the air fresh, balmy and invigorating. Being surrounded with grand and lofty mountains the scenery is diversified and beautiful, and well protected from heavy winds. The surroundings here are the most pleasant for those seeking health, rest and amusement, of any place on the bay. Excellent timothy hay and good pasturage can be had at reasonable rates, and it is much better and cheaper for parties coming to the bay to come to Elk City, leave their teams, and go the beach by water. The facilities for going are good—either by steam launch or sail boats—and the fare is very cheap, especially to large parties. Yours truly, Ed. GAZETTE, Elk City, July 16, 1879.

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.—Coals are really being sent near to Newcastle. More than twenty cargoes of American coal have reached the Mediterranean within the past sixteen months, and a report has recently reached London that an Italian firm has ordered a supply of 100,000 tons of coal from the United States. If our English cousins do not discover trichine, pleuro-pneumonia or some other terribly contagious ailment in American coal, and decree that it shall be burned at the port of landing, American steaks and chops may yet be broiled and American flour baked into bread on British soil by Pennsylvania coal. "And what will the croakers do then? poor things!"

COURAGEOUS.—A young lady in Cincinnati, whose betrothed was in the habit of drinking, but had solemnly promised to abandon it, stood recently with him before the altar on her wedding day. His tell-tale breath revealed to her that he had broken his promise and had been drinking whisky. She at once decided that she could not trust her happiness to such a faithless man, and when the minister asked her if she would take him for her husband she decisively answered, "No!" Better than that when repentance would have come too late.

GONE OVER.—General Samuel Cary, of Indiana, candidate for Vice President on the Peter Cooper ticket in 1876, and father of the rag baby in Indiana, has gone over body and soul to the Democracy, and has promised to bring the entire green-back organization with him. Just how many "promises to pay" it took to convert Mr. Cary has not been reported.

A large meteor fell on the farm of Col. C. H. Perry, in Emmet county, Iowa, on May 10th. It was removed and became the subject of a lawsuit of its possessors. A few days ago Colonel Perry took possession of it in a replevin suit. The meteor weighs 431 pounds and is considered as the most valuable specimen of its kind on the continent.

A statute law of Illinois requires farmers and others to keep their hedges trimmed down to the height of four and a half feet. The law is very little regarded.

RAY ITEMS.

EDITOR GAZETTE: A party consisting of Miss Rader, E. M. Woolf, F. W. Stanton and wife, your occasional scribbler and his better half, made a visit to Siletz Agency, on Saturday, the 19th. The day was fine, and after a delightful ride of eight miles, we reached the agency, and were received with genuine cordiality by Mr. Bagley and Mr. Swan. The day was spent in inspecting the new boarding school building, nearly completed, and watching the "gathering clans" who came to see and talk with the "New Tye," Mr. E. A. Swan. I had witnessed many scenes of this kind, and was not disappointed to hear the old story repeated. Mr. Bagley, who has been a faithful servant for six years, retires glad to be released of the cares of office. Mr. Swan, who made a favorable impression, talks and acts like one used to a stirring life, and he will find the tedious routine duties of an Indian Agent anything but pleasant. We wish him success, however, and hope his efforts may be seconded by the people of the Bay.

The "Kate and Anna" made an excursion trip up the Bay this morning with a lively party of valley folks. She leaves this evening for the wreck of the "Uncle Sam," to raise some chains and anchors. Cornelius, Salem, Portland, Harisburg, Shedd and Peora have representatives here enjoying themselves. The fishers "over the bar" are daily bringing in a fine lot of fish—rock cod, cod fish, kelp, sea bass, halibut and sole, while the mud flats are furnishing clams in quantities to suit. Come one, come all, come with a quarter, or don't come at all.

RIALTO. Newport, July 22, 1879.

GO FOR HIM.

He is a poor, hardworking man trying to pay his honest debt; but his family by honest toil; but he goes for him, because he cannot pay a few dollars he owes. He is poor and entitled to no consideration. Keep him down! Help him! He's a rich man, who robbed a bank or made an assignment, lives in a fine mansion and leisurely, enjoying life, while his wife and children are deprived of none of the luxuries of wealth or the enjoyment of society. He's smart, an enterprising business man, and it's a pity he robbed his creditors. Don't say anything to hurt his tender feelings, nor expect him to soil his delicate fingers by toil. He compounded with creditors at twenty-five or thirty per cent, and now lives in luxurious ease, an honored, respected citizen and a prominent man. Go for him! He's poor—he is trying to pay cent for cent with interest, and his hands are hardened by toil—his wife and children feel the pinchings of poverty and the tightness of the times—he lives in a small house and fares scantily, but is as good as he deserves—he has no business to be poor nor honest. He's a fool for not robbing a bank or stealing, from those who would have trusted him in prosperous days. He ought to be poor! Go for him! Keep him down until upon him such a weight of obloquy and pecuniary embarrassment that he will never be able to rise.

A CURSED SPOT.—The Salt Lake Tribune says: A lady who recently visited Mountain Meadows, informs us they are now the very picture of desolation. Before the Mormons murdered 131 innocent men, women and children there in 1857, the Meadows were known far and wide as a paradise in the desert, with an abundance of grass, crystal streams and ever-flowing springs. To-day the grass is gone, the water courses dried, and nothing but a dreary waste marks the once beautiful spot. God's curse is upon it, as it is upon those who murdered the innocent emigrants, and the rude monument upon which is inscribed, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord," is there to keep green in memory the terrible scenes enacted by a rapacious priesthood, the earth, our informant tells us, is sinking, and the bones which were gathered up after the massacre, have thrice been buried, but will out to tell the damning tale. Settlers in the vicinity say the country is haunted, and the winds bring to their ears the piercing cries for help, which echo back to the mountains and over the plain.

There is a place more destructive of the manhood of living man than war is destructive of his material body. Chains are worse than bayonets. Some people talk hours and say nothing; others there are who, by the mere lifting of an eyebrow or the gesture of a hand, are comparatively eloquent. Sensibility is like the stars; they can lead only when the sky is clear; Reason is the magnetic needle which guides the ship when the stars are wrapt in darkness. Whatever difficulties you have to encounter, be not perplexed, but think only what is right to do in the sight of Him who seeth all things, and bear, without ripening, the result. In the dark we are most apt to be frightened; the clearer sight we have of the sovereignty and power of heaven, the less we shall fear the calamities of this earth.

If pride leads the van, poverty brings up the rear.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FATTENING PROCESS.

A lean cow or ox is in a very different condition, chemically considered, from fat animals of the same kind. In the first place the poor animal consists of about two thirds water, the fat one of only half, that is, in total weight. A fat animal is like some of our bog meadows, very wet. When the fattening process begins, water commences to disappear, and fat or suet takes its place; and the increase in bulk during the process is largely of adipose matter. It is a curious circumstance that, during fattening, the proteids, or nitrogenous compounds, increase only about seven per cent, and the bone material, or inorganic substance, only one and a half per cent.

The cost to a farmer of fattening an ox is much greater at the close of the process than at the commencement; that is, increase in bulk or dry weight at that period is much more costly. If it costs three cents a pound for the first month after the fattening starts, it will cost five cents for the last month. If, then, a farmer consults his money interests, he will not carry the increase in fat beyond a certain point, provided he can turn his partially fattened animals to fair advantage. Farmers have, perhaps, learned this fact from experience and observation, and hence comparatively lean beef abounds in our markets. While this is of advantage to the farmer, it is very disadvantageous to consumers of the beef, for the flesh of a fat animal in every case is much richer in fixed, nourishing material than that of the lean beef, and it is never good economy to purchase lean beef. It is better to purchase the poorest parts of a fat animal than the best of a lean one. The best piece of a fat ox (the loin), contains from twenty-one to twenty-eight per cent. more fixed material than the corresponding piece of a lean one, and curiously enough the worst piece in the lean animal (the neck), is the richest in nourishing material. The flesh of the neck improves very little in fattening, hence, economy considered, it is the best portion to purchase, as its value is in a measure a fixed one.

Horse flesh is as nutritious, considered as a food, as that of the ox or cow. The relation of nitrogenous to fixed material is rather higher in a horse than in an ox, and the amount of water is less. There is no good reason why horse flesh should not be used as food. It is precisely alone which prevents its employment. It is a regular article of sale in the meat markets of Paris at the present time. —Journal of Chemistry.

CURRAN'S REPLY TO JUDGE ROBINSON.

At a time when Curran was only just rising into notice, and while he was yet a poor and struggling man, Judge Robinson, it is said, ventured upon a sneering joke which, small though it was, but for Curran's ready wit and scathing eloquence, might have done him irreparable injury. Speaking of some opinion of counsel on the opposite side, Curran said he had consulted all his books, and could not find a case in which the principle in dispute was thus established. "That may be, Mr. Curran," sneered the judge, "but I suspect your law library is rather limited." Curran eyed the heartless toady for a moment, and then broke forth with this noble retort: "It is very true, my lord, that I am poor, and this circumstance has certainly rather curtailed my library. My books are not numerous, but they are select, and I hope have been perused with proper dispositions. I have prepared myself for this high profession rather by the study of a few good books than by the composition of a great many bad ones. I am not ashamed of my poverty, but I should be ashamed of my wealth, if I could stoop to acquire it by servility and corruption. If I rise not to rank I shall at least be honest; and should I ever cease to be so, many an example shows me that an ill-acquired elevation, by making me the more conspicuous, would only make me the more universally and notoriously contemptible."

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.

Shortly before his departure for India, the lamented Heber preached a sermon, which contained this beautiful sentiment: "Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat glides down a narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook, and the winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures of enjoyment and industry passing us, we are excited at home short-lived disappointments. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home till the roar of ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further voyage there is no witness, save the Infinite and Eternal."

EXHIBIT

Table showing financial condition of Benton County, State of Oregon, for the year ending July 1, 1879. Includes sections for STATE FUND, COUNTY FUND, DISBURSED, RECEIPTS, and EXPENDITURES.

Table showing financial condition of Benton County, State of Oregon, for the year ending July 1, 1879. Includes sections for RECEIPTS, DISBURSED, RECEIPTS, and EXPENDITURES.

South End Stove, Tin & Hardware Store. J. H. Penn. GENERAL HARDWARE. WE WANT WORK. LUMBER! LUMBER! 200,000 FEET. Administrator's Notice. WAYMAN ST. CLAIR. HARNESSES. SADDLES. HOUSE MOVING. LORD & TRIMBLE. Prop's. LIVERY, FEED, EXCHANGE STABLE. NEW ARRANGEMENTS. NEW STAGE COACH. CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS. New Steam Launch.