# The Weekly Oregon Statesman.

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Fisher LP

**UNPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

All subscribers whose subscriptions are not paid for the current year are requested to pay up.

Quite a number owe this paper since 1870 and the amounts so due would do it a great deal of good just at this time.

Lines drawn around this notice are intended to call your attention to the date on your tag and to urge you to pay up.

This appeal is meant in decided earnest and you are particularly requested to give it immediate attention.

The idea that newspapers are run without cash is fallacious—very.

The amount of individual subscriptions is so small that subscribers do not realize the importance of prompt payment, but the publisher has very forcible proof of it.

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

Hereafter, all communications of this paper should be addressed to C. P. CRANDALL, or to "STATESMAN."

In order that all the business of the concern may be settled as between the seller and purchaser of the paper, all persons in arrears for subscription or advertising, are earnestly requested to pay up promptly.

Agents are requested to observe that the price of the WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN is $3 00 per year in advance. Where payment is delayed for more than six months, 50 cents extra will be charged for each six months of delay. Agents will please forward at once, any subscription monies now in their hands, and hereafter as promptly as possible.

All advertisements will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they were ordered.

## Republican Nominations '72

For President,

**U. S. GRANT.**

For Vice President,

**HENRY WILSON.**

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

**A. B. Meacham**, of Umatilla County.
**W. D. Hare**, of Washington County.
**Jas. F. Gazley**, of Douglas County.

GEN. GRANT'S PRINCIPLES:

"I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of the tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same, and a prompt payment of the debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reconsideration of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other people, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences may be avoided, without surrendering any right or obligation due to the United States; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and, finally, in securing a pure untrammelled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so but once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

## National Republican Platform

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 6, 1872.

The Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith and appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First—During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grateful courage the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion; emancipated 4,000,000 slaves; decreed the equal citizenship of all and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it generously pardoned nearly all political offenders, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased, with a firm hand, the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise policy toward the Indians. The Pacific Railroad, and similar vast enterprises, have been generously aided and successfully conducted. The public lands have freely given to actual settlers; immigration is protected, encouraged, and the full acknowledgement of the naturalized citizen's rights has been secured from European powers. The national currency has improved in quantity and in the national credit has been sustained under extraordinary burdens, and new bonds have been negotiated at lower rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the annual large reductions from the rates of taxation the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars per year. A great financial crisis has been avoided and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation has been kept high throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not intrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who could not have resisted every step in this beneficial progress.

Second—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law or its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens, by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right; not merely tolerated because they are law; and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth—The National Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth—Any system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered as rewards for mere party zeal, is totally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Sixth—We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain shall be set apart for the free use of the people.

Seventh—The annual revenue, after paying the current expenditures, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal of the debt; and revenue, except so much as may be received from a tax on tobacco and liquors, ought to be raised by duties on importations, the scale of which should be so adjusted as to fill in securing remunerative wages to laborers and to promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of the Government and the gratitude of the people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to the length of their service or the cause of such discharge.

Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance "once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by the European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumptions of unauthorized claims by their former governments; and we urge the continued and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth—The franking privilege ought to be abolished and a way prepared for a reduction in the rates of postage.

Eleventh—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relation of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and an ample field for capital, and for labor, which creates the capital, the largest opportunities, and a just share of mutual profit of those two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth—We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an important duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain of the lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot box; and, therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth—We denounce repudiation of the national debt, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and we confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by the speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth—The Republican party is mindful of its obligation to the brave women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth—We heartily approve of the action of Congress in relation to the rebellious States, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth—The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and Territorial governments. It disapproves of any resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or the National Government.

Seventeenth—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship building.

Eighteenth—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnestness of purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of U. S. Grant, have commended him to the heart of the American people, and that with him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

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She has turned up again at Albany, New York, this time, and lively as a cricket. On last Thursday she walked five miles to see her son, and besides knitting two pairs of socks for the baby, made a barrel of soft soap, read Schurz's speech through without winking, and returned the next day, on foot, of course. Her name is Fry.

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Mrs. Sarah Newcomb recently ruined a handsome bed post by dashing out the brains of her husband with it. No wonder that men do not feel as if they could get married when women are so extravagant.

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Joaquin Miller is said to be going to South America for inspiration. When he reaches the tropics he will get perspiration, at all events. And we fancy that is what Joaquin needs more than anything else just now.

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**CAMPAIGN STATESMAN.**

The WEEKLY STATESMAN will be sent to Campaign Subscribers FOUR MONTHS for One Dollar each, coin, payment to be made in advance. This offer is at just our yearly rates, and is the most liberal offer yet made by any newspaper in Oregon.

The Campaign Statesman will contain, in each issue:—

All the Telegraphic News (dispatches of minor consequence in condensed form) from the Eastern States, Europe, and the Pacific States and Territories;

State News from all sources, by telegraph, by mail, or by personal communications. This feature will be a specialty;

All the Local News of City and Country;

Correspondence from Washington;

Political Articles, discussing men and measures prominently before the country;

Miscellaneous News and Notes of all kinds, gathered from all sources;

After the beginning of the new volume, August 1st, a weekly report of Financial, Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial Affairs;

Full Reports of the Annual Agricultural State Fair;

Full Reports of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly;

And to sum up, the STATESMAN will contain every feature of a live newspaper.

Send your orders (with the cash) at once for the CAMPAIGN STATESMAN.

**NOT A SUCCESSFUL EFFORT.**

Our readers have already seen the essay which our Lawson made upon Mr. Engle, and how his soft-soap and high-pressure professions of non-committal honesty and double-geared patriotism, didn't take effect upon Mr. Engle. Our Lawson evidently took Mr. Engle for quite such a person as Mr. Lawson knows himself to be. On the other hand Mr. Engle takes Mr. Lawson for just what he is and is known to be—a man that it won't do to tie to. Mr. Engle don't tie to the Greeleycrats worth a cent; in the which Mr. Lawson is undoubtedly much disappointed. The noble company of martyrs—Lawson, Owens, Cooper and Sullivan—will have to walk through the "valley of the shadow," etc., alone, so far as Mr. Engle is concerned.

By the way we fear that our Lawson is much like the man whose second wife made the astounding discovery one day that all the billet-doux he had written to her were exact copies of those the wretch had written to his first wife, during courtship. The letter to Mr. Engle is *so very* like the letters from our Lawson, Secretary, to divers and sundry other members of the Legislature; especially the allusions to the Senatorial question, as to lead to the suspicion that while Lawson may have some slight objection to a candidate suggested by some other man, he would waive that objection altogether in respect to a candidate suggested by Mr. Lawson—say, GEORGE WASHINGTON LAWSON, ESQ. We might have suspected Sullivan of casting a squint at the senatorship, only we have his own solemn assurance that the offer of an office once put him in a towering passion; and we know him to be too honest to go for anything through intrigue. *He* wouldn't fix up any combination to defeat the election of a Republican Senator. Oh, no! It's Lawson that would do that. Wherefore we are led to suspect that our Lawson is quietly and slyly (he is "sly, devilish sly") trying to bag the bird which Sullivan is confident he can scare out of the bush. But Mr. Engle seems to be not that sort of a bird which is caught with chaff. Perhaps Mr. Lawson might as well tie up his bag and go home.

**SOMETHING TO BOAST OF.**

The Herald thinks the Republicans have little to boast of in the result of the North Carolina election, inasmuch as the Democrats elected five of the eight Congressmen, and a majority of the Legislature thus insuring the election of a U. S. Senator.

The Republicans, however, have this to boast of, that while the Democrats have but held their own on Congressmen, the Republicans have gained one—the one added by the new apportionment; that their entire State ticket was elected by a handsome majority against a Democratic majority of nearly 5,000 at the last preceding election; and that this result secures the State beyond a doubt to Grant and Wilson, notwithstanding the Democrats had counted it sure for Greeley. We should say, this is something to boast of—much to boast of. The State officers elect are Tod R. Caldwell, Governor; Curtis H. Brogden, Lt. Governor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; T. L. Hargrove, Attorney-General; W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State; John Reiley, Auditor; James Reid, Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Silas Burns, Superintendent of Public Works—all Republicans and all a clear gain to offset the Democratic gain of one U. S. Senator.

**THE GERMANS OF NEW YORK.**

The New York Evening Post says that the German press of that city is now unanimously against Greeley and Brown, with the exception of the New York Journal, which in 1871 defended Tweed and the "ring" to the end, and which has not recovered the circulation and the influence which it lost at that time. The Staats-Zeitung, the organ of the great mass of the German population, is as strenuous in its denunciation of the Greeley ticket as ever. The Demokrat, the new Republican Westliche Post, the widely circulated Criminal Zeitung, and the Abend Zeitung, are all earnestly advocating the election of Grant and Wilson. The Post says: "Never before in the political history of the city had a Democratic Presidential ticket so many formidable adversaries in the German press of New York as the one nominated at Cincinnati and Baltimore. The consequences of this state of affairs have already become quite apparent. The German ward and district clubs have never had a more flourishing condition, never had more accessions from the Democratic ranks, and never held larger and more enthusiastic meetings, than at the present time, while the German Liberal Republican clubs show but little activity and vitality."

**A STORY WITH AN APPLICATION.**

A rather simple man went to hear Mr. Whitfield preach, but arrived after the sermon had commenced. There had been much rain, and the bad condition of the roads had prevented Mr. Whitfield from meeting his appointment. After a local preacher had been substituted for him and got under way the subject of the story arrived. Having heard much of the power of Whitfield's sermons, he determined to manifest his appreciation of the discourse to which he listened. He was loud and frequent in his amens and hallelujahs, and finally prostrated himself and rolled in the mud, and by his noise disturbed more really devout listeners, until one of them said to him: "Why, what ails you, Joe?" "Don't you know? why the spirit that is pouring out of Brother Whitfield." "Why, bless your soul, Joe, that is not Brother Whitfield. It is Deacon Jone." "Are you sure of that?" "Yes." "Well, then," exclaimed he, lapsing into a profane habit from which confiding friends believed him to have been converted. "I'll be d—d if I haven't been rolling myself in all this mud for nothing."

The application of this story is this: There are Greeley and the Democrats who have put their heads together, and who think by their united efforts they will be able to run this Government for the next four years. Greeley is wallowing in Rebel, Ku Klux mud, where "Slums" delight to roll, and is putting in "Amens" and "Hallelujahs" at every pause in the general pow-wow. The old chap expects to be elected, we presume, and then to take the reins and drive. Should he be elected, he will find, however, a Republican Congress which he could no more manage than Andy Johnson; and then the old Chappaquack will suddenly find out that he has been rolling himself in all this slum mud for nothing.

**REACTION.**

There is every evidence of a reaction in the Greeley movement. We have frequent accounts of Republicans who went off on the Cincinnati tangent, that are returning to the old Republican party since the Baltimore Convention gave its peculiar shape to the campaign. Democrats all over the country who had been counted upon to support Greeley are beginning to speak out their loathing of the alliance in plain terms. The Louisville Convention movement is taking such form, that this class of Democrats are quite generally expressing their determination to await the result of it. These men will never vote for Greeley. Then the business men of the country are considering more carefully the chances of financial disaster in the event of the election of Greeley. One after another, the men distinguished for success in business and clear intelligent views in relation to finances, are declaring in favor of Grant as the safer man. They know that under his administration the business affairs of the country have been prosperous and steady, far beyond the most sanguine expectations entertained when President Grant was inaugurated. They doubt and fear what might take place were Greeley to become President. Hence the drift of business men is mainly to Grant. The Greeley movement was stronger a month ago than it is to-day, and it is stronger to-day than it will be at any time in the future.

NEW TYPE.—The STATESMAN appears this morning, not exactly with a new dress, but with new minion type throughout, from a font just received from the type foundry of Messrs. Faulkner & Co., San Francisco. We fancy that the improvement effected thereby in the general appearance of the paper, will be marked, and approved by our patrons. We contemplate some further improvements, not only in the mechanical appearance, but in the matter of the paper. The WEEKLY STATESMAN, of the issue of August 20th, will have a new head from the same founders—a plain, but neat and pretty head. These improvements are expensive, but we put our trust in an appreciative public for corresponding returns in the way of extended patronage. While we labor and spend our money to make a newspaper worthy of general patronage, we trust our friends throughout the State will interest themselves, to extend its circulation in every neighborhood.

The Democracy is making a desperate but fruitless attempt to manufacture a "revolution" in favor of Greeley by the expedient of reporting almost every prominent public man as "out for Greeley." A dispatch of the 13th from San Francisco says: "Hon. W. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, is quite surprised at the report which has reached here from the East that he has come out for Greeley. He speaks for Grant at Platt's Hall to-morrow night." This is about an average sample of the reports which are relied upon to help "the anything to beat Grant" movement.

The Louisville Democratic National Convention gathers head. New York is moving; Michigan has taken the initiatory step, and now Indiana comes, in aid of the movement. We hear many Democrats in Oregon speaking of the convention, in hopeful terms. It is likely, after all, to be a large assemblage, and to have delegates from all the States. Tens of thousand who have heretofore intended to support Greeley and Brown, will yet vote for the Louisville nominee.

Gerritt Smith says: "Common sense argues that his (Grant's) having been a good President once is a strong reason why he should be President twice." Thus did common sense argue when it re-elected Washington, the first savior of his country. Thus did it argue when it re-elected Lincoln, the second savior of his country; and thus does it now argue when it is about to re-elect Grant, the third savior of his country.

The Chairman of the Ohio Democratic Central Committee is a Grant man as against Greeley. The chances for an enthutiastic Greeley campaign, in Ohio, under the auspices of that Chairman, are not brilliant.

A Grant and Wilson club was organized at Eugene last Saturday. J. H. D. Henderson was elected President.

**THE QUALITY OF THE GREELEY MOVEMENT.**

The Greeley movement is one instigated and pushed along (as much as it is pushed) by the politicians. The people have no heart in it and are taking no active hand in it. The Republican leaders in it are the same men who conspired against the re-election of Lincoln; and the same who conspired against Grant's nomination in 1868, till they were overwhelmed by the popular tide, on the crest of which rode the object of their hate. They, then, simple became passive, till the people who had risen up to give *their* Presidency to their *man*, had again retired from the turmoil of campaigning. Then the politicians came out of their entered retirement, to conspire against Grant for a second term. Politicians never did like a man who was a man of the people—the people's man. They did not like Lincoln; they hate Grant. Such men as these two always put the politicians in back seats. While they are in power, politicians are out, and the people come nearer than any time to having a direct voice in the affairs of the government. Since Grant became President he has remained the same plain, unassuming man of the people he was before; he has put on no affected airs of superiority, no reserve, no assumptions, no exclusiveness. He has mixed with the people on the same terms of equality as when he was the tanner of Galena. This sort of thing has not suited the politicians because they foresaw he would be the people's man again in 1872, and *they* would have to still continue to scempy the rear benches. Hence this desperate outbreak of the politicians in the face of the popular will and the adoption of a plan of campaign which has nothing better in it than "anything to beat Grant." The summing up of Cincinnati and Baltimore is the organization of a raid of malignant jealsouy, revenge and hate, reinforced by desperation and famine. This is the quality of the combined forces under Greeley and Brown. But Grant is still the man of the people and the people's man.

**GREELEY STATES THE SITUATION.**

We take it that John Morrissey was pretty near right when he expressed the opinion that one of the dangers of the Campaign which the Greeley men should carefully avoid was too much letter-writing from Greeleys own "ready, fertile pen." Morrissey thought if Greeley could be kept from writing letters and his partisan friends could be kept "hushed up," the campaign would run smoothly on to success. Mr. Greeley has just shown that Morrissey's judgment in regard to the path he (Greeley) should take, or, rather, not take in the campaign, was quite correct. He has just written a letter to a Boston friend which knocks the wind out of the campaign balloons that his backers have industriously blown for him. And this is what the Chappaquack letter-writer writes: "DEAR JUDGE: Yours of the 3d finds me here. News from North Carolina did not justify first reports, but if we work hard, I am sure we will carry it in November. We shall carry New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. This is the extent of our work in the East. The rest will have to be done in the South and West."

The logic of indications has convinced Greeley that, notwithstanding the deal of blowing that has been done, he is sure of only 51 electoral votes in the East and the balance of the 150 necessary to elect (on the old or present apportionment) have got to be dug out at the South and West. In this calculation, Pennsylvania is evidently given up, which knocks the keystone out of the Greeley arch, altogether. Where is he to find the 108 votes beside those he mentions above? The only States likely at all to vote for him are Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, and possibly Indiana and Texas. It is not by any means certain that all these will give him thier electoral votes; but if they do they will add only 67 of the 108 to be dug out "in the South and West;" and Horace is still short 41 votes. The letter considered in all its bearings is a decidedly wet blanket upon the Chappaquacks.

We received the other day a clipping from the People's Journal of Dundee, Scotland—a correspondence from an Ontario, Canada, writer—shows that Mr. O. S. Phelps, of Portland, Oregon, has stirred up many people in relation to the advantages of Oregon as a country to emigrate to. We hope that our friend Phelps may live yet these many years and that his pen may never forget its cunning. The correspondence is too long for our use.

The Liberal Republicans and divers other sorts of Republicans and Democrats of many colors in Louisiana are in a kettle of fish. They can't fuse, because each particular faction wants all the offices. Meantime the Grant Republicans are quietly marching off with the State.

The Chronicle of San Francisco says Ex-Gov. Saloman of Washington Territory is expected to canvass the State of California, for Grant and Wilson. The Governor is an effective speaker and will have much influence with his German friends.

The Portland papers mention the arrival of one Jas. K. Kelly, U. S. Senator. It is not stated what State he represents. A man of that name went from Oregon a few years since, but he has been about as badly lost as Dr. Livingstone.

Jas. H Slater has announced to the listening world that he will take the stump for Greeley and Brown. His portrait and autobiography will shortly appear in the "Mountain Sentinel."

Telegraphic dispatches of the 12th inst., from Liverpool, quote wheat advanced to 12s 4d—a decided improvement within the last few days.

It is said that the naughty Josephine Mansfield has purchased a mansion at San Francisco, and is shortly going there to reside.

A young man went into a florists store the other day to buy a rosebud for his affianced. Seventy-five cents was the price asked. "Will it keep?" inquired the young man. "Oh, yes, a long while." "Then you may keep it." Exit young man.

*From Daily of Wednesday Aug. 14.*

## STATE NEWS.

Good coal has been discovered on the North Umpqua.

Crops and crickets are about a stand-off in Klamath valley.

Mr. F. Dohm is elected chief engineer of the Dalles Fire Department.

Multnomah county had a little over $37,-000 in its treasury July 1st.

The Roseburg land office disposed of 23,-632 acres of land during July.

Forty thousand acres of swamp lands have been located in Coos county.

A festive Dalles party recently ascended to the topmost top of Mt. Hood.

The Oregon & California Railroad is completed to a point within five miles of Roseburg.

Superintendent Odenal was at Canyon City on the 6th, and started on the 7th for Camp Harney.

Houses are in demand at Roseburg, lumber is scarce, and shingles is becoming an important question.

Douglas county has recently received a number of accessions to its population, by immigrating and otherwise.

The Roseburg Pantagraph has made its appearance—R. H. Tyson late of the Republican, editor. It goes for Grant.

The settlers on Crooked River have been suffering from thieving Indian raids. Soldiers from Camp Harry arrested a number of Indians the other day and put them in irons.

*From Daily of Thursday Aug. 15.*

The railroad bridge at North Umpqua river will be completed in five weeks.

Dr. Nuttall, a pioneer of San Francisco, is paying a visit to Oregon, and will make a tour of the State.

There are five hundred and twenty-nine post-offices in Oregon, nineteen of which are money order offices.

Two men named Lee and Brady have been arrested on suspicion of having a hand in the Oregon postoffice robbery. Brady is held to answer.

The Portland Bridge Co. has fixed its capital at $400,000, in shares of $100. Mr. H. R. Leonard, the artist, says the bridge will be completed within a year.

The trial of the Canyon City mail robbers is to be commenced Monday, Aug. 19th. Several prominent attorneys of the State are already at Portland preparing the case.

Mrs. M. E. James, of Leon Decatur county, Iowa, wants to find her husband, P. O. James, who left home mysteriously, May 15th, 1871. Does anybody know where P. O. is laid?

*From Daily of Friday Aug. 16.*

There is a report of murders of whites by Indians on the Malheur river.

Willamette Engine Co. No. 1., Portland, has accepted an invitation to visit the Albany Fire Co., in a few weeks.

The Insane Asylum has had an addition built to it, to be used as a place of amusement and for religious exercises.

Sixty thousand dollars worth of stock has been subscribed to the Portland bridge.

Col. W. W. Chapman was at La Grand the other day making arrangements for the survey of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad line.

Drinking concentrated lye is not healthy, as has lately been proved by a child of Mr. Christison of Union county. It drank some, and passed through the dark valley.

The La Grand Sentinel says: "It is reported that David Henry—one of the financially heavy men of this valley—is reported to have been killed by the Indians some where between Boise and Salt Lake, while in charge of a band of Texan cattle."

## THE TERRITORIES.

The Vancouver land office disposed of 3,829 acres in July.

Smoke is so dense on Puget Sound as to seriously hinder navigation.

Rev. Father Manns has opened a Catholic high school at Port Townsend.

Republicans of Colorado renominated Jerome B. Chafee for Delegate to Congress.

The Idaho Standard, a Democratic paper lately published at Boise City, has winked out and gone dead.

Gen. Milroy, the new Superintendent of Indian affairs, took possession of his office on the 10th inst.

The Walla Walla Union says: The coyotes are getting quite troublesome in some parts of the Valley.

Track laying on the Northern Pacific Railroad is again resumed. Forty miles of road will be completed by the 1st of October.

The value of exports from Puget Sound for July was $84,259, of which $31,005 went to South America, $8,510 to China, and $49,654 to British Columbia and the Dominion.

The capital stock of the Puget Sound Telegraph Company has all been subscribed. The line is to be about 45 miles in length, connecting Port Townsend with Seattle, by the way of Port Discovery, Port Gamble, Port Madison, Port Blakely and Freeport.

**SPEECH OF A DEMOCRAT ON GRANT**

At the late ratification meeting in New Haven, Connecticut on the nomination of Grant and Wilson, Thomas B. Bond, a distinguished citizen of that State, spoke as follows:

What is the corner-stone of the Greeley party? Simply anti-Grantism. This is the alpha and omega of it, and what is the reason? Why men hungered from long exclusion from power and wanted meat; they are disappointed, ambitious, and seek power from voting for Greeley. They are out of meat and are determined to get it if they sacrifice party, country and principle to get it. Here is the whole story of the Democratic party in a nutshell.

Carl Schurz on taking the chair at Cincinnati said we want a man not so much for honesty alone, but of superior wisdom. Let us select our best man. General Grant was nominated for his availability for the services he rendered his country, and he was elected four years ago, and will be again in 1872. Is Horace Greeley a statesman, a safe landmark, a safe guide? Would he make a safe and sagacious President of this nation? Horace Greeley is a politician. Is he competent to be a leader? Has he sound judgment? Now, it I have got to choose between Horace Greeley and U. S. Grant, I choose U. S. Grant. I know him, all his faults and virtues, when I vote for him I know what I am doing, but when I vote for Greeley I don't know anything about him. I am going to vote for the genuine article, U. S. Grant. I don't stand here as his advocate or apologist. But you will permit me as a Democrat to say one thing, the country was never more prosperous than during his administration. Trade is prosperous everywhere. Labor commands its price. Our treasury is full. Our credit excites surprise. Wealth is pouring in upon us from all lands. Destitution is unheard of. We are diminishing our debt at the rate of a hundred millions a year. This is the greatest and best government in the world, not in the army and navy, but under Republican rule, its liberty, wealth and prosperity. But somebody says look at our prostrated commerce. But what caused it. It is the adoption of the principle of free trade for commerce, and protection for manufactured articles. This ruins our commerce. You ask me if I have changed my opinion. Well, I answer, I have. I was brought up at the feet of those Whigs, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, and I still believe in their teachings, but in some things I have. I say in the words of Webster, a wise man sometimes changes his opinions, a fool never. That man has made a deep impression in the character of the nation. The speaker closed with a touching allusion to the noble act of Grant in returning Lee's sword to him at the close of the war, as a token that the war was at an end and peace would evermore be over the country, a scene which gives to Grant's name an immortality, and by appealing to the young men who fought the battles of the war to support the present administration.

One of the downtrodden in Indiana lately applied for a divorce, and the Judge intimated his intention to decide against her. The lady, alarmed, began to shed tears, and her undignified counsel, edging his chair close to hers, whispered: "That's right, cry, cry like the d—l, and you'll get your decree." In less than ten minutes she was made a lone woman.

**THE WALLOWA VALLEY.**

**A Talk With the Indians About It—The Latter Indisposed to Give it up to the Whites—No Trouble, However, Apprehended.**

(From the Mountain Sentinel.)

The following is a portion of a letter from A. C. Smith, who, with Gen. Hazard Stevens, lately visited the Umatilla Agency to see the Indians about the Wallowa Valley:

"When we reached the Agency we soon found and made the acquaintance of Mr. Monteith, the gentlemanly U. S. Indian Agent. We were here met by several of the Indian chiefs, among whom were the two sons of the late chief Joseph, who have been most opposed to the settlement of the Wallowa valley. The council was opened by the Agent announcing that General Stevens and myself had come to talk with the Indians. Perin B. Whitman was interpreter. I proceeded to inform the Indians that the Wallowa country belonged to the white people, the Agents of the Government having bought it of the principal chiefs, and that the white people were determined to settle it, and that all opposition on the part of the Indians would only result in disaster to them; that if they killed a white man, or committed any depredation upon their property, it would result in a quarrel that would forever stop their coming to the valley to hunt and fish; that we desired to allow them all the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the treaty, but could only do so on condition of their good behavior.

The sons of Joseph replied in effect by saying that their father did not understand the treaty when he signed it; and after learning the boundary of the Reservation set apart for the use and benefit of the Indians, was not satisfied with it, and demanded other land (the Wallowa) which the white settlers agreed to, but did not incorporate the conditions into the articles of the treaty. They therefore insisted that the whites should not settle in that country until they had heard further from the Washington authorities.

The Agent then spoke, telling them that the land belonged to the white people; that they were settling upon it; that the Indians must not meddle with the white settlers or anything that belonged to them; that if they did the soldiers would be sent immediately to force them upon the Reservation, and in the future they would not be permitted to go to the Wallowa at all.

Then a chief, whose name I do now remember, spoke, in substance, about the same that had been said by the Josephs.

General Stevens then addressed them in a very able manner, warning them against committing any depredations, and told them that if they did it would be the death-knell of their tribe.

The Agent assured us that if the military is needed it will be promptly forwarded. The Assistant Inspector General of the Department of the Columbia, Col. Ludington, hearing the rumors of Indian troubles, has gone to Lapwai to see that efficient measures are taken by the authorities for the suppression of violence if any should be attempted.

Having become quite familiar with the situation of affairs I have no fears of any trouble.

Yours, A. C. SMITH.

**THE COMET.**

**How the Astronomers Destroy the Earth—A Slight Mistake Somewhere—A Comet that Cometh not to Time.**

CHICAGO, August 12.—The St. Petersburg Times of recent date publishes the result of joint observations, by the Swiss astronomer, Plantamour, and the Russian Professor, Bockh, of a comet which appears to have been observed by them separately, but nearly simultaneously, one at Geneva and the other at St. Petersburgh. Plantamour went to St. Petersburgh to join Bockh in the observation. The Gazette says Plantamour was right when he asserted that the orbit of his comet crossed the earth in such a way as to necessitate a collision of the two bodies. Bockh and Plantamour state there is no reason to disbelieve that the orbit of the comet is strictly a parabola, and that passing on towards the sun the new and terrible visitor to the solar system will smite the earth on August 12th, with what result, however, it is impossible to fortell. When first observed the comet was far beyond the most distant point reached by Neptune. As a consequence of observations show it moving at a velocity of about nineteen miles a second, or about the rate the earth moves in its orbit, and that early in August it will be visible to the naked eye as a small patch of light, twelve and one-half degress west of the polar star. It will become more distinctly visible, and the tail be seen divided into three parts. Thenceforward until the collision takes place, it will increase in apparent size and splendor until its light shall fill the entire heavens, rendering the stars, moon, and even the sun invisible. As to the exact moment of contact there is a disagreement between the results arrived at by the astronomers. Bockh giving it August 12th, at twenty minutes to four p. m., Greenwich time; while Plantamour places it half past six p. m., a difference of two hours and fifty minutes.

**SPURGEON'S ADVICE GRATIS.**

Nobody is more like an honest man than a thorough rogue.

When you see a man with a great deal of religion displayed in his shop window, you may depend upon it he keeps a very small stock of it within. It is not wise to choose your friend by his looks; handsome shoes often pinch the feet.

Do not be fond of compliments; remember "thank you, pussy, and thank you pussy," killed the cat.

Don't believe the man who talks the most, for mewing cats are very seldom good mousers.

By no means put yourself in another person's power; if you put your thumb between two grinders, they are very apt to bite.

Drink nothing without seeing; sign nothing without reading it; and make sure that it means no more than it says.

Don't go to law unless you have nothing to lose; lawyer's houses are built on fools heads.

Put no dependence on the label of a bag, and count money after your own kind.

In any business never wade into water where you cannot see the bottom.

See the sack open before you buy what is in it, for he who trades in the dark asks to be cheated.

**MARKETS.**

Gold at New York 115⅝.

Legal Tenders quotable at 86½@87½c.

A telegram from San Francisco, reports that wheat bags, standard size, have advanced to 18c.

The Liverpool quotations for wheat is 12s 3d—a decline of 1d since the 13th instant.

**San Francisco—By Telegraph.**

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—Flour—Exports for the week aggregate 12,-000 barrels, all for Australia. Superfine $4 25@4 50; extra, $5 25.

Wheat—Receipts of the week aggregate 232,000 centals. Exports were 200,000 centals. Shippers name $1 57½ as top price. Millers are compelled to pay $1 60@1 65, latter for desirable lots.

Barley—Quite dull; coast, $1@1 05; Bay, $1 05@1 10; brewery and distillery, $2@2 25.

Oats—No old in first hands; new crop, $1 70@2.

Potatoes—Red, $1 50@1 70; sweet, $1 50.

Wool—Heavy to light burry, 20@30c; fair to good shipping, 30@37c.

Hides—Sales for the week aggregate 2,370; California dry, 17½@18c; 1,211 salted at 8½@9c.

Tallow—Soap makers offer 8@8½c ⅌ lb.

**EASTERN OREGON.**

**The growth of the towns Grain and Hay crops—A large pasture Forker City and the mines surrounding—The Academy Copper mine The Virture Gold mine—Auburn—Canyon City—John Day Valley—Indian Depredations.**

We are indebted to Mr. Thos. McF. Patton for the following news items from Eastern Oregon:

All the towns, with the exception of Umatilla, show sighs of improvement. The Dalles contains many new residences, which is evidence that their owners have plethoric pockets. Pendleton and La Grande, have each improved during the past season. The crops in Umatilla and Grand Ronde Valleys have been good. Enough grain has been raised in Grand Ronde alone to subsist the entire population. The mill of Geo. Wright at Union, furnishes first quality flour, and is conveyed to all mining camps, at a fair figure. The hay crop in Union county is immense—commands $3.50 per ton in the meadow, and about $5 delivered. Nearly all choice locations for haying purposes, have been selected and filed upon at the State Register's Office. D. and A. A McCully have just enclosed 1,200 acres of choice meadow land—preparing for a large herd of cattle, now on their way across the plains.

Baker City shows greater signs of life and activity, than any town in Eastern Oregon. It is the centre of a large mining country, which as yet is scarcely developed. Four and five stages run tri-weekly to the principal camps, Sparta, Gem, Eldorado &c. New developements in quartz are being made daily, which bid fair to prove that Eastern Oregon is no humbug in mineral wealth. Baker City academy is about completed, and is a fine building, which speaks well for the educational interests of that community. It is commodiously arranged, well painted and will be ready for reception of teachers and scholars by Sept. 10th. Prof. Grubbs and lady have for the past year conducted the school, with good results and perfect satisfaction to patrons. It is hoped that they will return and reopen the school in the new building. Liberal inducements have been offered.

The copper mine of W. B. Crane & Co. has been thoroughly tested, and it proved a success. Copper teed shoes will hereafter be furnished to our boot and shoe dealers at reduced rates. The Virture Gold quartz Mining Co. is in full blast, and pushed with energy, night and day, under the superintendency of Dr. Jackson formerly of this place. The Mill is in Baker City, the mine ten miles distant. Wood is delivered at the mill from $3.50 to $4.50 per cord. The rock handled from the mine at $2.50 per ton. The mine averages well, and is valuable property.

Bowen & Cranston formerly of this city, are doing a good business at Sparta; are joint owners with J. W. Virtue in an extensive water ditch, which will prove a source of large income.

The town of Auburn which a few years ago was a scene of life and bustle is now apparently dead as a town.

Canyon City since the fire in June last, has provided water works, with a main and hydrants at convenient points. Two years ago the entire town was burnt out, and the latter part of June it suffered again. The Masons and Odd Fellows each have nice commodious halls. The new hall belonging to the latter order was dedicated by J. T. Apperson M. W. Grand Master, and the occasion celebrated in becoming style.

The mountains in the vicinity of the Hot Springs, on the Dalles military road, twenty-five miles southeast of Canyon City were on fire, and had done some damage to the bridges.

John Day Valley, above Canyon City from Dixie Creek, presents a beautiful appearance; from Canyon City towards the Columbia it tapers to a fine point. The orchard of Fisk & Co., near Canyon City is one of the finest and best cultivated in the State. It contains 5,000 trees of assorted varieties, and is refreshing to look upon. The most prominent features of this region is unlimited quantities of bunch grass—large herds of cattle, and rugged mountains.