Weekly Oregon Statesman.

SALEM, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The House, on Friday, disposed of a couple of bills looking to female enfranchisement, in very cavalier sort of style. One of them had received the recommendation of a committee; and a minority of the same committee had recommended the passage of the bill, with an amendment striking out the material portion of it, but allowing women to vote in all matters relating to the liquor traffic. The bill was, however, after some trifling discussion, indefinitely postponed. We should have been better pleased, if the House had allowed the bill to go through its regular course, and take its chance on a square vote, yea or nay.

The people of Oregon may not be yet prepared for the adoption of Woman Suffrage, though we think the Legislature may possibly do many things worse than to give women the ballot. The time will soon arrive, (it ought to have arrived already) when the laws of our State will recognize women as something more than nonentities; when it will be acknowledged that they have some rights which men will be bound to respect. There are many rights connected with property which in justice they should have, and exercise as freely and fully as men. It is not our purpose, however, to enumerate them here. In our opinion the members of the House have committed a grave error not only in point of justice but of policy, in refusing to accept at least Mr. Patton's proposition to give women the right to vote on all matters connected with the legalizing of the liquor traffic. That is a matter in which they are directly and materially interested. It is a question far less abstract than the general question of female suffrage. The liquor traffic affects society, the greater share of its evils falling upon women and children. The right to vote on it should be woman's weapon of defence, inasmuch as society gives her none. We are not at all a sentimentalist on on this or any other question; we simply ask for justice for women.

ABOUT GOVERNMENT LOANS.

The New York Tribune of the 15th ult., in replying to the declaration of Judge Settle that this is the only Administration that ever was able to borrow money at less than six per cent., admits that "a small portion" of what the Government needed has been secured at five per cent., but says: "We are to-day paying six per cent. on all the rest of the debt, simply because the Administration cannot borrow at less."

The "small portion" admitted by the Tribune is no less than $200,000,000, the conversion of which from six per cent. bonds to five per cents. effects a saving in our interest payments of $2,000,000 a year. Of course such a trifling amount seems to the Tribune to be unworthy the slightest attention, though it would probably denounce an increased expenditure of an equal sum as an evidence of ruinous extravagance.

But by what authority does the Tribune assert that "we are paying to-day six per cent. interest on all the rest of the debt, simply because the Administration cannot borrow at less?" In the first place it is not true that we are paying six per cent. on the rest of the debt. The total debt on the 1st of August was $2,247,099,929 23, of which only $1,371,986,800 bore interest at six per cent. The following statement shows the several rates of interest payable on the debt, with the amount at each rate and the amount bearing no interest:

At 6 per cent. com	$1,371,986,800 00
At 5 per cent. com	414,567,300 00
At 4 per cent. lawful	678,000 00
At 3 per cent. lawful	22,480,000 00
On which interest has ceased	6,305,910 26
No interest	429,791,918 97
Total debt August 1, 72	2,247,099,929 23

The aggregate interest at these rates is $103,773,093 a year, which gives an average of a little less than 4⅝ per cent. per annum on the entire debt. So much for the statement that "the rest of the debt," *i. e.*, all except the $200,000,000 re-funded at 5 per cent., bears 6 per cent. interest. It is a matter of surprise that any journal setting the slightest value on its reputation for accuracy should commit itself to a statement so palpably at variance with facts that are so well known to the entire public.

The statement that "the Administration cannot now borrow at less" than 6 per cent. is equally unwarranted. It is true that the negotiation of the new loan with the proceeds of which the present 6 per cent. bonds were to be taken up, was temporarily interrupted, owing to our difficulties with Great Britain; but these are now substantially settled, and the end of the arbitration at Geneva has removed the last vestige of the distrust to which the Alabama trouble gave rise. The circumstances are now as favorable as could be wished for throwing our new bonds again into the market; and with the bright prospect of prolonged peace and increasing material prosperity which is now before us, we have the best reasons for believing that the loan will be rapidly taken.

IGNORANT OR MALEVOLENT.

The Sacramento Union, in a tirade against Mr. Mitchell, while our Senatorial election was pending, called that gentleman the "Railroad Subsidy Candidate," and argued that the proposition to elect him was part of a scheme to overwhelm our State and its several counties with a load of debts for the benefit of railroad monopolists. The Union is ignorant or malevolent. There is no proposition for a subsidy for railroads before the Legislature, whereby any indebtedness will be created. No such proposition would be entertained, if it were proposed. Mr. Mitchell's election has no more connection with railroad subsidies than with the precession of the equinoxes.

THE Republican party of Massachusetts gives practical proof that it sustains the 14th resolution of the National Republican platform. Its platform contains this declaration: "The Republican party of Massachusetts, as the representative of liberty and progress, is in favor of extending suffrage on equal terms to all American citizens, irrespective of sex, and will hail the day when the educated intellect and enlightened conscience of woman will find direct expression at the ballot-box."

THE New York Tribune is supporting Kernan for Governor of New York, partly, as we find by reading the Tribune, because he "has always been a consistent member of the Democratic party." Mr. Kernan, in turn, supports Horace Greeley wholly because he has been a very inconsistent member of the Republican party.

"I look it to be a fact," says Pascal, "that if all persons knew what they said of each other, there would not be any friends in the world."

THE LOCK AND CANAL QUESTION.

The bill pending in the House to provide for the lease and eventual purchase by the State of the canal and locks at Oregon City, provides—as amended—for the rental of the works at $40,000 per year, for a term of five years. The original sum asked was $50,000, and the term of lease was ten years. In all other material respects, the bill is the same now as when introduced.

In the discussion of this bill, we do do not care to use the epithets and to allege the charges in which some of our contemporaries have indulged; but rather to inquire what will be best for the Legislature to do in the premises. We hold, with almost every intelligent business man, that the State ought to have the control of the works; but we think it susceptible of easy proof that the lease of the locks is not the proper way to obtain control. The State ought, on some fair terms, to purchase the works. If the proposition were to purchase at the proper value, and on such terms as to payments as would not be too burdensome to the tax-payers, we should certainly and most decidedly commend it. There are some arguments indeed in favor of leasing the works; but after a careful inquiry into the facts connected with the commerce of the country, and the ability of the people to bear such an increased burden as would be entailed, the preponderance of the argument is unquestionable against the proposition, as it now stands.

We have taken some pains to ascertain how the account would stand as between the company and the people, in case of the passage of the bill. We find that the transportation on the Willamette river, the year before the Eastside railroad reached Salem,—the largest year's work ever done—amounted to an aggregate of 41,834 tons. The year after the railroad reached Salem, the tonnage on the river fell off to something like 34,000 tons. As the railroad has progressed, the transportation of freight on the river has fallen off steadily. The last year, ending Aug. 31st the aggregate freight carried past the falls at Oregon City was less than 22,000 tons in round numbers. At the rate which the bill proposes to charge for freight passing through the locks, the last year's transportation would yield to the State a revenue of $11,000 The passenger tolls could not by any stretch of supposition amount to more than $1,000. The receipts from tolls would thus amount to $12,000. The balance of the $40,000 must manifestly be paid from the treasury. Twenty-eight thousand dollars a year, then, is the sum to be raised from the people of the whole State by taxation.

The next year's freight will be probably less than last year. Over one-third of the last year's freight came from the Yamhill river. If we judge of the falling off from that source, by the facts connected with the business of the upper Willamette, as the railroad progressed, we must conclude that even the greater part of the Yamhill trade will, the present year, be lost to the Willamette river. The Yamhill river is already tapped by the West Side Railroad. What has taken place on the East side will surely take place on the West side—the bulk of the freight will go by railroad. We cannot calculate on even 22,000 tons of freight by the river, the current year.

A very material point to be considered in this matter is the fact that the navigable river traverses only a small portion of the length of the State; and only a very small portion of the people of the State can, by any possibility, be benefitted by any easement connected with the navigation of the river; yet the tax will fall upon all. Besides this, the river is not navigable above the mouth of the Yamhill, but little more than half the year. If the control of it by the State would cheapen transportation, it would cheapen it but little more than half the time, leaving the valley as much as now at the mercy of the railroads, the balance of the year. As a channel of commerce it is not so important as to warrant the assumption of a great burthen of taxation. During the greater part of the past year, boats have not run above Salem, without actual loss, because there was not freight for them to carry. The railroad took nearly all the freight from the upper part of the valley. It will continue to take it. The river with a railroad on each side, will be a highway of transportation for only half the year, for a distance of only fifty or sixty miles, and only for a small portion of the country lying on either side of that fifty or sixty miles. The bulk of the freight for Marion, Yamhill, Linn, Lane and Benton, (even as facilities are now or will be after the Locks shall be completed) will always go by rail. We know this by the last two or three years experience, and by the uniform experience of railroad and river traffic side by side in the Eastern States.

It has been urged that it is wisdom to provide for the future; that the State is to grow much in population, resources and business in the next five years. We hope and believe so; but while we provide for the future, let us also take care of the present. The bill in question will call for the sum of $200,000 for rent, to which must be added, say $30,000 for repairs to the works, making the gross sum of $230,000. Of this, $40,000 will go into the school fund, it is true; but the whole sum will have to be raised from transpoatation tolls and direct taxes upon the people. Whatever is not received from tolls must come by taxation. We estimate that for the next year the tolls would not amount to more than $10,000, because of the large loss from the river transportation derived from Yamhill, to the railroad. If any increase is to come in the after years, it must come clearly from an enlarged population and an enlarged production. What is the prospect in that respect for the next five years? The tolls for the following four years must increase to $47,500 per year to bring the State out even in the rent account, alone, and to $53,500 per year. If the cost of repairs be added. Can we expect such an increase of business in five years (taking account of the increased business of the railroad, also) as will jump the receipts up from $10,000 to an average of $53,500 per year? We think the man very wild who depends on that sort of estimate for the next five years. If the republsite population were to be landed here to-day, they could scarcely develop the resources of the whole State to such proportions in five years. The large, fine talk we have heard about the development of the resources of the country and the multiplication of industries, to follow this measure, is all nice enough as a bubble-blowing entertainment; but it won't do for practical business men to rely upon. The taxation to result will be a hard fact; the development of resources, etc., is only as yet, a very pretty dream.

Nothing is more certain, under the most hopeful view that can be taken of the financial result of the scheme, than that a large part of the rental for the first three or four years, must be paid by taxation. At the present time, when the people are so illy able to bear the burdens of the State, it would be unwise to increase the already heavy load of taxation, upon the mere dream of what there may be in the future. This Legislature has got to provide for the payment of $175,000 debt imposed by the last Legislature; the ordinary expenses of the State government will be not less than $250,000; and if the various appropriations now asked for are granted, they will swell the aggregate expenses of the next two years to nearly $700,000, leaving this lock and canal appropriation out of the reckoning. Are the people able to stand all this?

To our Republican friends in the Legislature, we wish to say, that while this canal and lock bill may be supported or opposed by a mixture, on either side, of Republicans and Democrats, the Republican majority and through them, the Republican party of the State, will be held responsible. The people will stand whatever expenditures may be necessary; but they won't stand any nonsense. When the tax-gatherer comes round they won't appreciate the "fine frenzy" and the speculative pictures now held up to public gaze by the advocates of this bill. The people will crush whatever administration loads them with unnecessary taxes. If the Republicans in this Legislature wish to retain the power of the State in the hands of the Republican party, they had best not venture on this scheme. They will find that the people do not clearly separate it from the "lock and dam swindle" of two years ago. There is a very broad impression, we find, among the people, that this scheme is the tail to the kite of 1870.

WE are sorry that the committee whose duty it was to report the State indebtedness and the amount of appropriations asked for, did not think it proper to give the Legislature and the people any information on the latter branch of their subject. It is seen that we have an unprovided debt of $175,000. It is our impression that if the appropriations asked for, already, were to go through, the actual debt would be very nearly doubled, notwithstanding the Constitutional prohibition of an indebtedness exceeding fifty thousand dollars. While it might be unquestionably good policy to go in debt for certain measures of great public benefit, yet the Legislature would do well to be cautious about piling up indebtedness for merely local and personal schemes. There are too many of the latter character of bills now before the Legislature, and we suppose there are more to come. We hope our Republican friends will remember that the party will be held responsible for what they may do in the matter of appropriations, increasing the taxes, etc. We already have a heavy load, bequeathed by the last two Democratic Legislative Assemblies. Taxes will be high and burdensome, at the very best. We respectfully ask our Republican majority to avoid adding anything to that burden, except it be necessary, or so unquestionably for the general good that it will not need special justification before the people.

A QUESTION IN PROPORTION.

The Greeley Democracy see the handwriting on the wall. They figured a gain for themselves of ten per cent. in North Carolina, and claimed that the same ratio in Vermont and Maine would sink Grant out of sight. They have heard from both States—tremendous majorities for Grant's policy, and after considerable figuring have arrived at the conclusion that they have gained in those States just two per cent. over 1868. It makes them happy! Keep it up, they say, and we have Grant defeated. Question: If a ten per cent. gain in North Carolina gives 26,000 Republican majority in Vermont and 18,000 in Maine, how large a majority will a two per cent. Liberal gain in those States secure for the rest of the Union?

"I saw the other day a suggestion that I would probably be the best Democratic candidate to run against General Grant for President. I thought that about the most absurd thing I ever heard or read. If the Democratic party were called upon to decide between Grant and myself, I know that their regard for what they must call principle would induce nine-tenths of them to vote against me. Why? I am decided enemy of that party, even in its most respectable aspects."

"May it be written on my grave that I never was its follower, and lived and died in nothing its debtor."—Horace Greeley.

IT SEEMS the white Democrats of Georgia are determined to shake hands across the bloody chasm. The way they commence to do it is to drive the negroes with stones and pistols from the polls. And the way a Georgia Mayor exemplifies the ardent longings of the Southern heart for conciliation, is to tell the negroes, after they have been driven off and deprived of the right to vote, that he will protect them.

FOR GRANT AND WILSON.

Gov. Bennett, of Idaho, will address the people this evening, at Salem, on the issues of the campaign. Gov. Bennett is spoken of by the press as an effective speaker. We hope our people will turn out *en masse* and hear him. The Governor will thereafter speak at Albany Wednesday evening, Oct. 9th, and at Jacksonville Saturday evening Oct. 12th.

THE richest incident of these days, when there are so very many strange bed-fellows, is a charge brought by the N. Y. Tribune against Gen. Dix, that he was once in favor of letting the secession states go in peace! The Tribune actually makes that a *charge* against Dix. Laughter is in order.

N. P. BANKS has finally got the reward for his singular apostacy—he has a nomination. This time it is for Congress, a place he will never reach through means of the Greeley tidal wave.

THERE will be State elections, next Tuesday, in Dakota, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The contest is narrowing down. Republican gains in those States will send Greeley to grass.

American enterprise has invaded the classic Rhine in the shape of a floating circus. This establishment is towed by a steam-tug, and is anchored in front of villages and towns that promise paying audiences. The patronage bestowed on this marine hippodrome, which is now on the Rhine, is said to be generous, and the shrewd and bold manager is making a fortune out of the sometimes unfit of his riders under the shadows of Ehrenbreitstein and Drachenfels.

From Daily of Saturday Oct. 5.

STATE NEWS.

Oregon City has a lodge of Chinese Free Masons.

Burglaries have been numerous in Linn county, during the past week.

Ankeny's great market house in Portland is to be opened for business to-day.

The Tualatin-Oswego Canal connecting the Tualatin river with Oswego Lake, is completed.

An Oregonian named Wescott has shinned out for the Arizona diamond fields.

Wm. Davidson, the Real Estate Broker of Portland, died at the Insane Asylum, Thursday.

Persons who came through from Ochoco on Monday, say that they crossed over snow several inches deep on the divide.

There are 50,000 bushels of wheat now in store at the Tangent depot, in Linn county.

A John Day Valley correspondent of the Albany Register states the average yield in his section of the country is, this year, 35 bushels of wheat and 43 bushels of oats.

Grouse, pheasants and quails abound in great numbers in the neighborhood of the grain fields near Corvallis.

A few days since, Richard Clark, of Linn county, was thrown from his wagon, and had one of his legs broken and badly mangled by being caught in the spring seat.

From Daily of Sunday Oct. 6.

Mr. S. Garfielde, Delegate in Congress for Washington Territory, was in Portland Friday.

More saw mills are wanted in Yamhill county.

Wheat is 60 to 62 cents per bushel in McMinnville.

Colonel E. E. Rice, late United States Consul at Yokohama, Japan, is at Portland en route for Puget Sound.

Professor O. S. Frambes, for several years connected with the Portland Academy, has recently been appointed to a professorship in the University of the Pacific.

Bids will be opened next Friday, 11th inst., for proposals to make improvements along the channel of the upper Columbia, at several designated points, in accordance with a recent appropriation made by Congress for that purpose.

J. E. Murphy has been chosen an elder by the Christian Church at Monmouth.

The Pacific Railroad party are going up the Columbia this week.

Many of the members of the Legislature visited the Insane Asylum last Saturday.

The Eugene Postoffice has been designated as a money order office.

Elder W. D. Owen late of Salem has taken charge of the Christian Church at Eugene.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year; too warm for whisky straight, and too cold for lager beer.

The Southern Methodists recently held a "protracted meeting" at Tillamook at which fifteen persons were gathered in from among the sinners, and the church was increased by a total of twenty-nine members.

A brakeman named Eaton employed on the West Side Railroad suffered the crushing of an ankle by being thrown under the truck wheel of a locomotive.

One McMorrow was arrested in Yamhill county the other day by ex-Sheriff Oates, charged with having given Indian Dave whisky about a year since. He was taken below.

The Lafayette Courier says: No immediate prospect of improvement in the grain market. Wheat is only bringing from 60 to 62 cents in this market.

The Monmouth Messenger says: "Kentucky University has four students from Oregon: Bruce Wolverton, Frank Campbell, T. B. Scovil and Chas. E. Wolverton.

The Jacksonville Times says: "We hear a rumor to the effect that a squad of soldiers were badly thrashed by a band of Indians, between Forts Klamath and Warner, two soldiers being killed and one wounded. No further particulars."

The amount of assessable property in Jackson county, as returned by the County Assessor and corrected by the Board of Equalization, is $1,629,807, a large increase on last year. The tax levied this year is 19½ mills on the dollar.

The Eugene Guard says: "On Friday J. A. Dodge, advance agent of the Crystal Palace Circus took from Corvallis a girl whose name is supposed by report, here to be Sheens, by name, spoken of in our last as having been arraigned on a charge of assault committed in St. Joseph, had a hearing before his Honor, Judge Ramsey, resulting in his being held to answer before the next grand jury in the sum of $500. In default of the required bail, the accused now lies in jail."

DEWITT CLINTON'S DUEL WITH JOHN SWARTWOUT.

If you do not wish to know what manner of young man DeWitt Clinton was, you have only to read the official report of the duel which he fought in 1802 with John Swartwout, at Weehawken. Clinton was then opposing Aaron Burr, and Swartwout accused him of being actuated in his opposition only by personal and selfish motives.

"He is a liar, a scoundrel and a villain!" exclaimed the hot-headed Clinton.

A challenge followed, and a duel was fought. I suppose it was the most remarkable affair that ever occurred—out of Ireland. The first fire doing no harm to either antagonist, one of the seconds asked Swartwout:

"Are you satisfied, sir?"

"I am not," said he with more bluntness than courtesy.

They fired a second time without effect.

"Are you satisfied, sir?" asked the second.

"No!" thundered Swartwout.

The men fired a third time without effect, when the same gentleman again politely asked Mr. Swartwout if he was satisfied.

"I am not," was the reply; "neither shall I be until that apology is made which I demanded. Until then we must proceed."

Swartwout's second then presented a paper containing the apology demanded, for Clinton's signature, saying, "We cannot spend our time in conversation. This paper must be signed, or proceed."

"I will not sign any paper on the subject," said Clinton, with firmness and dignity. "I have no animosity against Mr. Swartwout. I will willingly shake hands, and agree to meet on the score of former friendship."

The fourth fire then took place, when Clinton's ball struck his obstinate antagonist in the left leg, below the knee.

"Are you satisfied, sir?" the wounded man was again asked.

Standing firmly at his post, he answered. "It is useless to repeat the question. My determination is fixed, and I beg we may proceed."

While the surgeon was extracting the ball from the opposite side of Swartwout's leg, Clinton again declared that he had no animosity against Swartwout; that he was sorry for what had passed, and was willing to go forward, shake hands and bury the circumstance in oblivion. Swartwout, however, standing erect at his place, insisted upon the written apology. A fifth time they fired, and Clinton's ball struck his antagonist in the same leg, a little below the former wound.

"Are you satisfied, sir?" asked the second.

"I am not, sir," replied Swartwout; "proceed."

Clinton then left his station, threw down his pistol, and declared that he would fight no more.

Whereupon Swartwout turning to his second, asked what he should do, to which the second replied:

"There is nothing further left for you now but to have your wounds dressed."

So the combat ended, and the two parties returned in their barges to the city.

Such was Clinton at thirty-three, when he had already been a member of the Legislature, and was about to enter the Senate of the United States. He was brave to rashness, and ambitious beyond measure; but he lived up to the standard of his day, and acquitted himself of every trust with honor and distinction.

The election in South Carolina follows close on the heels of that in Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania. It occurs on the 16th of October. State and county officers, seventeen Senators and House of Representatives are to be chosen at that time. Where the Democrats are strong enough they are running their own local candidates; where they are not they coalesce according to their fancy, or stand aloof.

Joel T. Asper, ex-member of Congress, died at Chillicothe of dropsy of the heart.

A CORRESPONDENT'S VIEW OF THE CANAL AND LOCK BILL.

ED. STATESMAN: I have noticed with concern the introduction of a "Bill to lease the Canal and Locks around the Falls of the Willamette" on the part of the State for the sum of $50,000 annual y for ten years.

Now, as a humble citizen of the State of Oregon, as a member of the Republican party, I respectfully protest against the passage of the bill. Regarding the general good and the good of the party as of greater importance than any personal consideration, I protest. As a financial transaction I regard it as a great waste of the people's money. As a prudential measure I regard it as unwise, looking to the inauguration of a policy calculated to foster corruption and privileged capital.

It is alleged that the construction of the Locks will cost about $450,000, including the $200,000 donated by the State leaving an investment of $250,000 by the Company. This Bill provides for the payment of $50,000 annually for the term of ten years. This amounts to 20 per cent. interest upon the capital invested, in addition to the exclusive use of the water taken from the canal for motive power to propel mills and machinery. This is certainly an exorbitant price to pay. The producers of this valley want cheap transportation; the only way to obtain this is by competition. The State cannot engage in the business. It therefore remains for some company to do this. If the canal company have their investment secured by the State, will they give the desired competition? What other company will undertake to run in opposition to the Railroad and the Willamette Transportation Companies?

Unless the State comes to the aid of the Canal Company, that company will for its own protection be compelled to build boats and run them, or else derive no income from their investment. The Transportation Company will not patronize the Locks, whether the State or the present company controls them, unless the toll be reduced to ten cents or less, since that Co. can transfer freight for that figure through their own warehouses. Our only hope, therefore, lies in competition. We must look to the Canal and Lock Co. to build it up, and the only inducement we can offer is to let the Locks remain under the control of the present company, with $250,000 invested, bringing in no income unless they do build up an opposition line of boats. Suppose the State does lease these Locks—how much will the State be likely to realize from tolls? We cannot reasonably expect a greater amount of freight to pass up and down the river since the building of railroads on both sides of the river than when the P. A. Co. had the entire control. To make the calculation large, and give the state the best po-sible showing we will estimate the freight at 100,000 tons this is double the amount that will be carried. This will load twenty boats with 100 tons each, every week for 50 weeks each year. Suppose the competing line carries one-half of this freight and passes it through the Locks. This will make 50,000 tons which at 50 cts. a ton would bring the State $25,000. But in order to give the competing line an equal show with the Transportation Co., the toll should be reduced to ten cents per ton, the cost of transfer on the Oregon City side. This would give the State $5,000 to compensate for the payment of $50,000. Without competition, the State would receive no income, and the price of freight would not be reduced. Then if we desire competition; if we desire cheap freights do not cut off our only hope by relieving the capital invested in those Locks. But it is urged that the State can reduce the rates of toll. So can and will the company or else the freight will go through on the Oregon City side, and the Lock Company derive no income. Self protection will compel them to reduce the rates of toll. With the Locks once completed, we will have competition in the transfer of freight at the Falls. What we want is opposition boats. With these Locks under proper restrictions in the hands of this purely patriotic company who so anxiously bolbied the first appropriation of $200,000 through the Legislature, we may expect great things. Magnificent boats will soon be placed upon our noble river to carry the farmers "vegetables" to market at living rates to the producers. Looking at this question of leasing the Locks by the State in all fairness and with a view to the best interests of the State I ask, can the State afford to sacrifice so much for the sake of favoring a few individuals, already rich? Must the tax-payers be bled to still further fatten these men? Will our honorable Legislators allow themselves to be persuaded by lobbyists to wrong the whole people of the State? For one, I say no! and would say to the Republican members of the Legislature especially, "Stand by your colors." Remember the battle cry of last June to which the honest yeomanry of this State so nobly responded. The popular verdict of the people was against the Lock Swindle then and will be against the Lock Swindle again.

W. H. O'DELL.

BATTLE WITH A BEAR.

A Terrible Contest—A Man in the Power of a Monster Bear—Almost Miraculous Escape.

The Jacksonville Sentinel says: "A few days ago three brothers by the name of Obenchain, when near Eighty Acre Prairie, on Butte Creek, encountered a grizzly bear, when a fight was immediately begun, brush showing his grit to the last. In the struggle Wash. Obenchain was thrown from his horse, and thus fell into the clutches of the enraged brute, who immediately began tearing him to pieces. He would have made short work of this but for the interference of the other two brothers, who instantly attacked him, and by a lucky shot from John's gun, succeeded in putting a ball through his lungs, which weakened and soon killed him. Wash. is dangerously injured, but is under the skillful care of Dr. Aiken, who believes he will recover. He was a bear of large size, measuring thirty-eight inches across the back and is thought to have weighed at least 1,200 pounds. But for the skillful use of John's rifle he would probably have proven more than a match for all three of the men; but they "fixed" him, and one of his huge paws can be seen at Dr. Aiken's office, where it is held as a trophy of the fight."

In 1860 the Republican majority for Mr. Lincoln in Ohio was 10,737. The next year, after the outbreak of the war, the people of that State testified their loyalty by giving Tod, Union candidate for Governor, and a war Democrat, 55,203 majority. Two years later, exasperated at the presentation of Vallandigham for the same office, they gave Brough, Republican, a majority of 100,882. In 1864, Mr. Lincoln's second candidacy secured a majority of 60,055. General Grant, in 1868, beat Seymour by 42,617; but Hayes, for Governor, had only 2,982 in 1867, and was re-elected in 1869 by 6,822. Last year, Noyes, Republican, had a majority of 16,084, which is probably a fair test of the party strength in ordinary years; but as the Presidential majorities have twice run up from twenty-five to forty-five thousand higher, it would seem altogether likely that that of the coming election will not fall below the figures given at the first election of General Grant.

YOUNG LADIES' SUNDAY DRESSES.—"Very estimable, and we trust, very religious young women sometimes enter the house of God in a costume which makes the acts of devotion in the service seem almost a burlesque. When a brisk little creature comes into a pew with her hair frizzled in a most startling manner, rattling strings of beads and bits of tinsel, she may look exceedingly pretty and piquant, and if she came for a crochet or a tableau party would be all in very good taste, but as she comes to confess that she is a miserable sinner, that she has done things she ought not have done, and left undone the things she ought to have done—as she takes upon her lips the most solemn and tremendous words, whose meaning runs far beyond life into a sublime eternity, there is a discrepancy which would be ludicrous if it were not melancholy.

David Stiles, 103 years old, who lives near St. Paul, Minn., having been a Mason eighty years and upward, is called the oldest living member of that order.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

United States and German Money Order System.

Mr. L. H. Wakefield, Postmaster at Portland, furnishes for publication the following:

The Post Department of the United States of America and the Post Department of the German Empire, having by Convention agreed upon a system of money order exchanges, I submit the following for the information of those who may wish to transmit money to, or receive remittances from Germany.

By the agreement of the Convention the system of Postal Money Orders between the United States and the German Empire, by mutual agreement, is to go into operation October 1, 1872.

1. The exchange of Postal Orders between the two countries is to be effected through the agency of two Post Offices, termed International Exchange Offices. The International Exchange Office on the part of the United States in New York, and that of the German Empire is Cologne.

2. Certain Money Order Post Offices in this country (Portland Post Office being included in the number) designated for the purpose by the Postmaster General, are authorized to issue money orders on the Postmaster at New York, payable to the beneficiaries in the German Empire, and to pay orders issued by that Postmaster for sums remitted by the Postal Department of the German Empire, for payment to the beneficiaries in the United States. Hence, a Postmaster in either country cannot draw a German International Money Order for an amount deposited with him directly upon a Postmaster in the other, but must draw the same upon the International Exchange office of his own country.

A German International Money Order must not be drawn for a larger sum than fifty dollars in United States currency, and must not contain a fractional part of a cent. The fees for the issue of German International Postal Orders are as follows, viz.:

On orders not exceeding $5, fifteen cents; over $5 and not exceeding $10, twenty-five cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, fifty cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, seventy-five cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, one dollar; over $40 and not exceeding $50, one dollar and twenty-five cents. No other currency than United States, International bank notes, can be received or paid in this country.

3. The issuing postmaster must not undertake to decide definitely upon the actual value in the United States gold coin of a certain sum in currency for which he issues a German International Order.

He is at liberty, however, to advise the remitter as to its approximate value, which may be found to differ materially from the gold value, as the latter is to be computed upon the basis of the premium upon gold, upon the day of the receipt of the German International Order by the Postmaster at New York. Hence the Department cannot undertake, on behalf of a remitter in this country, to pay a determinate sum in gold in the German Empire.

As the premium of gold is variable, it is evident that a German International Order, issued for a sum in United States currency, may, when received at the Exchange Office in New York, yield a sum in gold greater or less than that considered at the office of issue as the equivalent of such order.

For the same reason, value in United States currency of an order in gold, certified by the Exchange Office of Cologne, to the Exchange Office of New York, would depend upon the premium on gold on the day of the receipt of the 1st containing such certified order.

The Department, therefore, can only cause payment to be made to a beneficiary in the German Empire of the gold value of any German International Postal Order issued for an amount in United States currency, and to pay a beneficiary in this country the currency value of an International Order in gold from Germany.

The Portland Post Office having received books and blanks, is now prepared to issue Money Orders upon Great Britain, Scotland and Ireland, Switzerland, and Post Offices in the German Empire.

NOT SWEARING.

Not long since, at a private entertainment, Bret Hart told the following story: "A young-ter went courting a girl who was a good church member, and while in her company, being on his very best behavior, he was careful not to use any language which would shock the exceeding proper ear of his sweetheart; but one day, driving up a hill, he burst forth into the most objurgative address to his animals, never dreaming that the object of his affection was standing by the roadside listening to his profanity. But when she opened upon him the batteries of reproof, he knew she was there. But he held his ground. "Do you call that swearing?" said he. "If you do, I don't know what you'd say if you heard that fellow just behind me exhort an impenitent mule."

A FISH STORY:—We met a boy on the streets, and without the ceremony of asking our name, he exclaimed;

"You just orter been down to the river a while ago!"

"Why?" we inquired.

"Because a nigger was in there swimming, and a big catfish came up behind, swallowed both of his feet, and went swimming along on the top of the water with him, and then came up behind another big fish, and the nigger swallowed his tail, and the nigger and two fishes went swimming about!"

"Well, then what?"

"Why, after a while, the nigger swallowed his fish and the other fish swallowed the nigger, and that's the last I ever saw of either of them."

"Sonny," said we, with a feeling of alarm for the boy, "you are in a fair way to become an editor of a political newspaper."

The Straight Democrats of Pennsylvania have concluded not to call a State Convention until after the October election. An address is to be issued defining the position of the party.

An elderly lady says she likes to attend Greeley meetings, "because there is always so much room in the house, and no one disturbs her nerves by shouting."

The election in Texas will run through four days—the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of November. An arrangement of this kind is peculiarly adapted to provoke fraudulent voting, and ought to be abolished at once.

The following is a Western obituary: "The deceased was a talented man of a romantic nature. He placed the butt of his gun in the fire while he looked down the muzzle and departed hence spontaneously."

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCALLED for in Salem Post-Office, October 7, 1872.

Beckland, Mrs. Francis, Bowen, W D; Bagley, Andrew.

Carter, T J; Crandall, Miss O J; Clymer, Mrs Mary J; Craig, Catharine Jane; Clark, Wm; [illegible], Mrs Mary; Chenoweth, John; Cline, Jesse B; Cooper, Wm.

Davis, Miss Amelia; Davis, Joseph; Davis, E E.

Eaton, Mrs D; Eaton, Mrs T L; Elliott, W F; Ellis, Rogers S N.

Fleet, Sylvester.

Gilmore, Winfield; Grover, John; Gaither, Wm.

Harris, W H; Hamilton, George W; Hughes, Mrs Mary; Hunter, Rev J; Hoskins, Mrs Hoskins, Jessie G.

Jones, James; Jones, Mrs Ellen; Jones, Johnny; Jungkeitz, Konrad.

Kenny, Mrs Amelia; Kay, Miss.

Leach, Mrs Polly.

Magness, Jos; Wilson, John; Miner, John; Maloney, Jerry; Matthews, J M.

Orme, Jennie E.

Perry, Mrs Mary A; Peoples, James; Perry, G L.

Raines, Joseph; Richardson, Mrs T B; Roark, Rev J H; Robinson, Mrs Bell.

Wm, Sam; Mrs Mary; Schmidt, Charles; Smith, Mrs Ellen; Smith, Eliza; Smith, Mrs Sarah; Smith, Jennings; Sam Jackson; Conway Face.

Thomas, W J; Taylor, James; Thomas, Harry; Tyson, Warren; Tatum, Francis M.

Watt, Mrs Sarah E; Watts, Mrs Emma; Williams, Mrs Mary; Wooden, W C.

T. B. BECKEY, P. M.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SALEM, Oct. 7, 1872.

Gold in New York, 114¾.

Legal Tender quotations, 87c buying; 88c selling.

The Money Market has become easier since last month; but we do not look for the relief to be permanent. The State Fair has been the means of disbursing considerable sums of money, which will soon be absorbed in the usual course of business, and pass out of our local circulation. Our main dependence is, of course, in the returns from the crops. There have been some sales recently, but the farmers are not, as a general thing, selling more than they are obliged to. We look for a close Money Market again by the end of the month.

It is not easy to get at the exact state of the crops in Europe, though it is desirable to do so, as the price of wheat must depend mainly on the yield in that country. The following extract from the September 20 circular of White & Gardner, Bristol, England, however, furnishes an indication as to the crop of the United Kingdom:

"During the past month the farmers, having taken advantage of a month's fine weather, have harvested their crops, and from the most reliable figures we find that the result is: Wheat, 10 per cent. under average; Barley, 20 per cent. under average; Oats 10 per cent. over average; and with the very favorable reports from other countries we look for the tendency of prices in buyers' favor."

In the various crop reports from Europe we find the following facts: The crop of Prussia, on the whole, is satisfactory; prices looking up. The wheat crop of Bavaria is fine, but rye is short. There are diverse reports from Russia, some of the districts reporting a full crop, while others have less than the average. Rust has shortened the anticipated yield in many parts of Europe. After looking the whole field of Europe over, we think the proof is that the aggregate crop is a considerable per cent. below the average.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

The Bulletin of this morning has the following:

Wheat—The market is weaker, with less disposition shown by exporters to purchase, than has been exhibited since the commencement of the harvest season. The question of freight is, to a certain extent, an all absorbing question. With us it is of vital interest, but it is very generally settling down to a certainty in the minds of all classes that we will not have within one-half to three-quarters of the tonnage we require to market our surplus, and those who have sold may well congratulate themselves, as a large amount will have to be marketed in San Francisco, in which event lower prices will have to be accepted. We quote our market weak at $1 40 per cental.

Flour—Receipts fair with demand good. The Olympia, for San Francisco, only took out 34 bbls. The Geo. S. Wright, for Sitka and Nanaimo, took out about 300 bbls. We continue to quote extra of standard brands at $5 25 ⅌ bbl; of choice country, at $4 50@5 00; superfine and outside, $4 00@4 25 ⅌ bbl.

Oats—Receipts are light, with the improvement noted for choice clear sustained. Quotable at $1 25@1 35 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Onions—Farmers' deliveries continue light, with demand ruling for all coming forward at $1 25@1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Potatoes—Receipts limited, with an improved call in consequence. The George S. Wright, for Sitka, took out a small lot. We quote the market at 75c@$1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Eggs—Market steady at 30 cents per doz.

SALEM PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat—Best White, ⅌ bushel, 65c.

Oats—50c ⅌ bushel.

Flour—Salem Mills, ⅌ sk., $1 25.

Feed—Bran, ⅌ ton, $15; Middlings, $25.

Hay—⅌ ton, $15@$16.

Buckwheat Flour—6@8c ⅌ lb.

Corn Meal—1½@3c ⅌ lb.

Apples—⅌ box, green, 75c@$1.

" dried, 6@8c ⅌ lb.

Peaches—Dried, ⅌ lb, 20c.

Potatoes—⅌ bushel, 40@50c.

Onions—⅌ lb, 3@5c.

Bacon—Sides, 13@16c; hams, 14@18c; hams, sugar-cured, 15@20c; shoulders, 9@14c.

Chickens—⅌ doz., $2 50@3 50.

Butter—Fresh rolls, 30@35c; packed, 25c.

Eggs—⅌ doz, 30c.

Cheese—Oregon prime, 20@25c; California, 20@25c.

Lard—⅌ lb, 14@18c.

Wool—⅌ lb, 25@35c.

MISCELLANEOUS.