THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

Official Paper of the United States.

SATURDAY, : : OCTOBER 23, 1875.

Rev. Mr. Wood, the proprietor of the Portland Museum, has returned to his establishment at that place, taking Mr. Rice, the wind reader, with him, and he is attracting large crowds.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN CHICAGO.

The Board of Education of Chicago has finally decided to exclude the Bible from the public schools. All sorts of demands and objections flowed in, and but the one conclusion could be reached.

REAL OWNERSHIP.

We are informed that Gov. Watkinds does not own the Mercury, but other reports, which seem to come from as reliable a source, indicate that he is furnishing the money, which is just the same thing—it true. The drafts will be grudgingly paid after the election.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The General Government owes to the State of Oregon reasonable appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and with Mr. Warren to aid Senator Mitchell these desired appropriations can be obtained. If the people of the State desire to take an important step forward, let them vote for Mr. Warren.

MORALLY SHOCKED.

That model of propriety and exponent of Democratic moral purity, the San Francisco Examiner, gives the German population of that place a "rough deal" on the subject of masked balls. It is shocking to that sheet that such levity should be indulged in by any people, and it will probably go into fits if the city authorities, or any other power, longer permits such amusement.

MILITARY NOTES.

Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cavalry, is appointed to act as inspector on certain medical and hospital property at Fort Colville, W. T., for which Assistant Surgeon John B. Hamilton, Post Surgeon, is accountable.

Capt. John L. Johnston, 21st Intantry, is appointed to act as inspector of the bedsacks in possession of Company B, 1st Cavalry, and in the Quartermaster's department at Fort Klamath, Oregon.

A "CARPET-BAGGER."

Will the evening edition of the Oregonian look after the interests of our people so far as to denounce the California Congressman Luttrell, as a "carpet-bagger?" The pretended friendship of that sheet for the dear people, induces it to denounce all Republicans with such names, and if in good faith it should certainly apply it in the case of Luttrell. The Oregon City Enterprise will please take notice and give him a column of abuse. Invite him to compare tax receipts with you, and see it he is *really* interested in the material prosperity of Oregon.

GROVER AND SCHOOLS.

In his Albany speech, acting Governor Grover said it would require a change in the State Constitution to effect a division of the school fund for sectarian purposes, and he *thought* the people would not consent to it. He carefully avoided expressing his own opinion as to what would be right and proper in the matter. When he acknowledged that the people were opposed to the destruction of our school system, he declined to fix Mr. Warren's majority. The said speaker is doing Mr. Warren good service by his frankness on the school question.

THAT IMPORTATION.

Congressman Luttrell of California has arrived in Oregon and will proceed to inform our people how to vote. We should not only feel flattered with his condescension in coming, but realize our obligations for the favor of giving the information. The morning edition of the Evening Journal of Portland, announces his coming and says:

No doubt citizens of Portland, of all parties, will turn out in sufficient numbers to furnish Mr. Luttrell with a good audience. They ought to do so, for he has made a good Congressman during the term he has just served, and will doubtless continue a good member in the Congress to which he has just been elected.

While a "good audience" will probably listen to his remarks, it cannot but result in making votes for Mr. Warren, as our people cannot be humbugged by California political stricksters, who have no interest in the welfare of our State.

LEGISLATURE OF W. T.

The good people of Seattle, Washington Territory, "wined and dined" the Legislature recently, in splendid style. The Olympia Transcript gives an extended report from which we take the following paragraph:

After supper the following toasts were given and responded to, the toast master being His Honor, Judge Lewis under direction of Mayor Gatzert:

"Washington Territory," responded to by Gov. Ferry.

"The Legislative Department of the Territory," by Councilman Hoover.

"The Executive Department," by Secretary Struve.

"The Judiciary" by Judge Lewis.

"The Press," by Beriah Brown.

"Our Delegation in Congress," by Hon. O. Jacobs.

"The Land of the Clam and the Cricket," by Councilman W. W. Boone.

Three rousing cheers were then given for the citizens of Seattle, followed afterwards, by the same honor from Seattle, for the Legislature, visitors and especially the Walla Walla delegation.

"The Bar" was responded to by Hon. Mr. White, of Seattle.

One of the best toasts was given by Judge Lewis in the following language: "The women of our Territory, ever ready to obey our laws, may the time soon come when they will have the right to assist in making our laws." Responded to by Hon. Mr. Emery.

JEFF. DAVIS AND LANE.

The Savannah Morning News, of Georgia—with many other leading Democratic papers—is laboring to elevate Jefferson Davis to some important position, and indulges in most extravagant statements concerning his talents and patriotism. The Morning News goes so far in its efforts to deceive its readers, as to state that Davis was not responsible for the horrible suffering of Union soldiers at Andersonville and similar places, but that Government was to blame for sending them out on "an unholy crusade against the South." He calls that old scoundrel Guldo to the witness stand and he says:

"I offered them for nothing—that is, without requiring a delivery of equivalents—to the Federal authorities in August, 1864, and urged them to send transportation for them quickly. The offer was accompanied by an official statement of the monthly mortality then, and set forth our utter inability to provide for the prisoners. It was after that time that the principal mortality occurred. The prisoners were not sent for until the following December, and then they were promptly delivered, without our ever receiving the equivalents for them."

This witness cannot possibly be credited against the thousands of loyal men who have made history of a precisely opposite statement.

The Lane family was in sympathy with the Davis Democracy during the war and still adhere to his State rights doctrines.

DEMOCRACY AND INFLATION.

Since the great Republican victory in Ohio, Democratic papers all over the country are crying out "hard money!" but they cannot deceive the people in the face of their record and platforms. Republicans take the only tenable ground on finances, and Democrats will labor to get on the Republican platform.

THAT SPEECH.

That Des Moines speech, by President Grant, calls forth much criticism on the part of the Lane Democracy. The unqualified friendship for our common schools, as expressed in that speech, is the cause of most of the abuse he receives at the hands of the Democracy. But the people will sustain the President's views, and leave the designing hacks to mourn.

THE OHIO ELECTION

Doubtless turned on the school and financial questions involved in the canvass. The Democracy, as in Oregon, was in favor of destroying our public school system, and in addition to that they favored an irredeemable paper currency, and fought the battle on those issues, with a grand Republican victory as the result. Public sentiment may be wrong for a time, but it comes back in due time, as it has in Ohio. The good people of Oregon should take courage, and see that our young and growing State follows the three States which have lately voted and given large Republican majorities.

THIEVES AND LARCENY.

Democratic orators are continually harping about thieves in the Republican party. It is true that the party is carrying considerable of that kind of weight, but if the figures are carefully looked up, it will be found that those are deserters from the Bourbon Democracy and only come for a "free lunch" of loaves and fishes in the way of public offices. If we have any little office-holders in the State who fill the bill, they should report at once. All who come to the Republican party on *principle* the STATESMAN will welcome, but when they come on *interest alone* their integrity will be questioned. All Democrats in the State holding Federal appointments—if there are any—should give every possible evidence that they are not spies foraging on their political enemies.

DAMAGING DEFENSE.

The Oregonian makes another attack on the Republican party because of the appointment of Mr. Chandler as Secretary of the Interior. It says:

"The deed is done. Ex-Senator Chandler is Secretary of the Interior. This is an unfortunate supplement to the appointment of Bristow, Jewell and Pierrepont. The whole country will feel a sense of disappointment. Chandler is generally set down among the people as one of the men of extended reputation who represents the advanced stage of immorality of national politics. The demand of the times is for manly and cleanly men as well as men of ability, in the public service. It may be saying too much, upon no better information than general rumor, to say Chandler is not one of that description; but it is certainly true that common fame sets him down in a class altogether different. And common fame cannot safely be ignored in this popular government of ours. Nor ought it to be ignored if it could be. Our officers, especially our cabinet ministers, should be not only men of exemplary lives, which rumor says Mr. Chandler is not, but men under the tongue of good report, which certainly he is not."

Mr. Chandler is well known as a Statesman who brought down the bitterest anathemas of the Democratic party because of his unfaltering devotion to the Union when destruction was impending. His bold attacks on every stronghold of rebel Democracy have made him especially distasteful to that party, and the result of the late elections pointing to such men, the President has acted wisely in selecting him for that very important position. Democratic and "half-and-half" newspapers will, of course, now tickle that rebellious crowd who fought such men as Mr. Chandler during the war, but it is safe to conclude that the people in coming elections for the year, will endorse this as one of the best acts of Mr. Grant's administration.

FULL TEXT OF GRANT'S ADDRESS.

The following is the full text of President Grant's address before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, on the 30th of September, at Des Moines, with those passages which were omitted in the report of the Western Union Telegrph:

Comrades, it always affords me much gratification to meet my old comrades in arms of ten and fourteen years ago, and to live over again in memory the trials and hardships of those days—hardships imposed for the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions. We believed then and believe now that we had a good Government, worth fighting for, and, if need be, dying for. How many of our comrades paid the latter price for our preserved Union? Let their heroism and sacrifices be ever green in our memory. Let not the results of their sacrifices be destroyed. The Union and the free institutions, for which they fell, should be held more dear for their sacrifices. We will not deny to any of those who fought against us any privileges under the Government which we claim for ourselves; on the contrary, we welcome all such who come forward in good faith to help to build up the waste places and to perpetuate our institutions against all enemies, as brothers in full interest with us in a common heritage; but we are not prepared to apologize for the part we took in the war. It is to be hoped that like trials will never again befall our country. In this sentiment no class of people can more heartily join than the soldier who submitted to the dangers, trials and hardships of the camp and battle-field. On whichever side he may have fought, no class of people are more interested in guarding against a recurrence of those days.

"Let us, then, begin by guarding against every enemy threatening the perpetuity of free Republican institutions. I do not bring into this assemblage politics, certainly not partisan politics, but it is a fair subject for soldiers in their deliberations to consider what may be necessary to secure the prize for which they battled in a Republic like ours. Where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised, except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence.

"The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us as a free nation. If we are to have another contest in the near future of our national existence, I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason and Dixon's, but between patriotism and intelligence on the one side and superstition, ambition and ignorance on the other. Now, in this centennial year of our national existence, I believe it a good time to begin the work of strengthening the foundation of the house commenced by our patriotic forefathers one hundred years ago at Concord and Lexington. Let us all labor to add all needful guarantees for the more perfect security of free speech and free press, pure morals, unlettered religious sentiments, and of equal rights and privileges to all men, irrespective of nationality, color or religion. Encourage free schools, and resolve that not one dollar of money appropriated to their support, no matter how raised, shall be appropriated to the support of any sectarian school. Resolve that neither the State nor nation, or both combined, shall support institutions of learning other than those sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land, the opportunity of a good common school education, unmixed with sectarian, pagan, or atheistical tenets. Leave the matter of religion to the family altar, the church and the private schools, supported entirely by private contributions. Keep the Church and State forever separate. With these safeguards I believe the battles of the Tennessee will not have been fought in vain.

CHURCH AND STATE IN SPAIN.

At last we have a copy of the clause in the proposed Constitution of Spain, that has given offence to the Papal Nuncio. The following is a translation of it:

"Nobody shall be troubled in Spanish territory for his religious opinions or his mode of worship, unless he should violate the laws of Christian morality; but no public ceremonies save those of the State religion shall be tolerated."

BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

It is charged that a certain postmaster in this State is an uncompromising Democrat and sneeringly laughs at the party in power which gives him his place, insinuating that he will be just as safe and as well cared for if the opposition should come into power. It is just that kind of men who have given the Republican party so much trouble and seriously injured its character as a party of reform. We await positive evidence against this individual when we propose to indicate the disapprobation of the entire party in the State, for his especial benefit.

DECIDEDLY OUTSPOKEN.

The Call, published at Albany, Oregon, says: "The Republican party has not made nor does it intend to make war upon the Catholic Church. It holds, what many intelligent Catholics, hold, that the Roman Catholic Church has no right to appropriate one dollar of the public school funds for the support of sectarian schools. It maintains the same doctrine toward all sects and creeds. The Roman Church has been the only one that claimed a division of the school funds. Opposition to this claim has brought about the issue between the Ultramontane branch of the Catholic Church and the Republican party. The Church has allied itself with the Democratic party to carry its point, and thus control a portion of the school money. The Republicans are a unit against the policy and the alliance. This is the whole question at issue.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

The election on the 25th inst., decides, for a time at least, many important questions, and every voter should turn out and exercise his right to aid in selecting public servants. Carelessness on the part of a few may turn the scale against what a majority of the governed really desire, but neglecting such a duty for the one day fastens the effect of the error upon the people forever. All elections under our form of government are of great public moment, not only for the immediate result, but because of the influence they have in the future. And, when you go to the polls remember that the eyes of the whole civilized world are upon you, and expect you to act in such a manner as to advance the common interests of mankind. How this duty of voting shall be performed, and the selection of candidates, are matters which of course are left to individuals, who entertain a great variety of opinions, each acting on his best judgment and on what light he happens to possess. Hence the necessity of interchange of thoughts on political questions.

On reaching the polls consider; if you are opposed to that political heresy—States' Rights as interpreted by Jefferson Davis and others—which cost the country so much blood and treasure in the late rebellion, vote for Mr. Warren as the representative of the only safe theory on the subject.

If you desire to build up our common schools, and erect instead of burning school houses, in the belief that general education is the only safety to our free institutions, then vote for Henry Warren.

If you desire the general prosperity of the country and upbuilding of great institutions like the trans-continental railway system and similar blessings to the country at large, then vote for Henry Warren.

If you wish to promote the cause of progress and good government, that all families, nations and kindred may be blessed, by casting your influence with a liberal and progressive party, vote for Henry Warren.

Countless reasons can be given why all good citizens should vote for Mr. Warren, without considering him individually, and when his position as a man in the State where he has so long resided is thrown in the scale, we cannot believe the people of Oregon will fail to avail themselves of his ability to well represent them in the Congress of the United States. But the friends of Mr. Warren should not cease to work until the polls close on election day, and then rest on the satisfaction of having gained a great victory in the cause of right.

MR. WARREN IN EASTERN OREGON.

Encouraging Report.

LA GRANDE, OR., Oct. 16, 1875.

ED. STATESMAN—The friends of Mr. Warren in Middle and Southern Oregon will be pleased to learn that he is making many friends in Eastern Oregon. People are beginning to see that their interests will be better represented by the selection of a man to represent them in the halls of Congress who is practically one of the people—a farmer—who knows by experience what the farmers need here and elsewhere in our State. Politics are not much talked of—men who will faithfully represent them is all they ask—and many here are going to turn over a new leaf this present election by voting for the man. Warren is winning many to his side by the plainness and earnestness in which he presents his views to the people, upon the matters which most interest them as farmers. Proressional politicians are about played out. It is hard telling what the result may be here, owing to the possibly light vote that may be cast, but one thing is certain, that should the Democrats carry this county, it will be by a small majority.

J. B.

THE PERCHERON STOCK.

OREGON STATE FAIR GROUNDS, October 19, 1875.

As judges of the grade colts of the Percheron stock introduced into this State by W. C. Myer, of Ashland, Jackson county, Oregon, judging from what we saw of this stock on exhibition, we are proud to say that the colts were far in advance of what we had expected, and that a want of our people for a class of draft horses and roadsters, has been fully met by the same. Possessing as a breed high moral and physical qualities, combined with sufficient weight and concentrated re-producing powers emanating from purity of blood, from which can be bred, when crossed upon the common mares of the country, a class of horses with increased size, combined with style, action and vigor, demanded by the changed necessities incident to the progress of the age. In fact, we think they fully supply a great want long felt by the farmers of Oregon.

W. P. WATSON,
O. P. BEARDSLEY,
R. C. GEER.

At the commencement exercises of Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass., Professor Smith told the young ladies that while he was not "prepared to send them forth as captains in the social ship, there never would be any difficulty in their finding situations as first mates."

Leaving the boot-heels unblacked is no longer a sign of genius.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Very Latest News Report.

Chandler has it Under Advisement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—It now seems generally understood that the President has tendered the appointment of Secretary of the Interior to ex-Senator Chandler, of Michigan, who has the matter under consideration. Chandler is here, and this morning had an interview with several members of the Cabinet, who decline to give any information on the subject.

Tin Boxes vs. Wooden Boxes.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will instruct the officers of the Bureau not to seize cigars packed in paper boxes for the present, where they are satisfied that the tax has been paid. He will recommend to Congress in his annual report a modification of the law so as to permit the use of such boxes.

The Usual Courtesies.

The Judges and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States, Attorney General Pierrepont, and Solicitor General Phillips, this morning called upon the President, in accordance with the usual custom, to pay their respects.

On the War Path.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs has received a dispatch from the Indian Agent at Green river, Wyoming, dated 16th inst., saying the Shoshones have had a battle with the Arrapahoes and whipped them.

Petition for Clemency.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—A movement on the part of some Methodist ministers here is in progress to petition the President to pardon the Jefferson Borden mutineer, now under sentence of death.

Erie Matters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—To-day Mr. Jewett, Receiver of Erie railroad, filed a report of the receipts and disbursements from July 1st to August 30th, inclusive, in the County Clerk's office. The document covers 109 immense pages, with sundry schedules. Following are the totals: Receipts, $494,925 16; disbursements, $45,084 23; balance, $393,502 30 (?).

Ingersoll's Testimony.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Jas. H. Ingersoll, in a suit against the estate of County Auditor Jas. Watson, to recover $7,729,282, instituted on the ground that the county was defrauded of that sum by fraudulent bills, testified that in 1869-70 he furnished materials to the county through Tweed, Woodward, Sweeney, Watson and others. He was told that he must make his bills large enough to pay Tweed 20 per cent. and Connolly 10 per cent. Five per cent was added to be equally divided between Watson and Woodward. In 1869 Tweed was getting 25 per cent., Connolly 20 per cent., Watson 5 per cent. and Woodward 5 per cent. His bills were not verified, nor was there any proof given by him of their correctness. He furnished his bills to Watson, who did the figuring of the accounts to be divided, and he (Watson) gave him warrants to pay for his share. Warrants amounting to about $800,000 for furnishing and repairing armories and drill rooms, and other public buildings, were identified by Ingersoll as warrants on which he had received 40 per cent., the remainder being divided among the other members of the ring.

The Winter Set In.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The first snow storm of the season in this section occurred last night. Snow fell at Cocohocton, on the Erie railway, growing heavier further west. At Susquehanna, Penn., it was five inches deep. A severe gale also visited this section last night, uprooting trees and damaging buildings

A Domestic Tragedy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—At Hackettstown, N. J., yesterday morning, James Ricker shot and killed his two sons, aged six and ten, and shot at his wife but missed her. He then shot himself in the head. His wound is not serious. Ricker was arrested. Domestic troubles led to the crime.

Oppression of the Poles.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Times special from Berlin says Russia has commanded Polish proprietors in the provinces of Milna, Grodno, Koona, Minsk and Vitepsk to sell their farms to Russian tenants, the government fixing the price. This completes the impoverishment of the Polish nobility.

Bank of England.

Amount bullion withdrawn from Bank of England in balance to-day, £82,000.

Brigham and Ann Eliza Again.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 18.—Some months ago Judge McKean made an order requiring Brigham Young to pay Ann Eliza Young $500 per month alimony from the commencement of suit, and attorney's fees of $3,000, in her suit for divorce pending. At the time of the issuing of this order the amount of alimony due was $9,500. The order not being complied with, Brigham Young was brought before Judge McKean, and imprisoned one day in the Penitentiary for contempt in not paying the attorneys' fees. These were then paid. Soon after, Judge McKean was removed, and Judge Lowe appointed, who was asked to punish Brigham Young for contempt in not paying the $9,500 alimony. His decision in the case was that the order was illegal and invalid. The case has rested there until to-day, when, upon application, Judge Boreman issued an order, which has been served on Brigham Young, commanding him to appear before the court on Saturday, the 23d, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court for disregarding the first order.

All for Being Witness.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Charles Jost, owner of the Antioch distillery, lately seized by revenue officers for violation of the revenue laws, assaulted Ole Hanson, a witness for the government in the case against Jost, on Front street, this afternoon. We have not yet learned the extent of Hanson's injuries, but not supposed to be serious. The incident is significant in connection with the recent stir here in revenue matters.

Counting the Money.

Agents of the government have been engaged to-day in counting the money in the U. S. Sub-Treasury of this city. Funds on hand, including $3,010,000 in greenbacks, recently received, amount to $5,000,000, $4,000,000 being in currency and $1,000,000 in coin. Exclusive of this, chests containing $3,000,000 cancelled and mutilated greenbacks are packed, waiting orders for shipment to Washington.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold its quarterly meeting to-morrow afternoon, when the important questions will be discussed of the abolishment of the present collection days on 13th and 28th of each month.

Louisiana Affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—A committee of prominent citizens of East Feliucia parish, headed by Mr. Pipes, conservative member of the house from that parish, waited on Acting Governor Antoine today.

The Run Continued.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The run on the Home Savings Bank continued to-day, and over $50,000 was paid to depositors.

Reception to Senator Booth.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19.—Preparations are making to receive Senator Newton Booth, of California, in a manner becoming his position, next Thursday, at North Salem, Indiana, his native place.

Postoffice Clerk Arrested.

John H. Nichols, clerk in the city postoffice, has been arrested on a charge of purloining a letter.

Chandler Accepts and is Sworn in.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Ex-Senator Chandler had a long interview with the President this afternoon and accepted the appointment as Secretary of the Interior. As soon as Mr. Chandler had signified his acceptance, his commission was made out and a note sent to Chief Justice Carter, of the District Supreme Court to appear at the White House at noon. The Chief Justice accordingly proceeded to the Executive mansion and administered the oath to the Secretary. Delano then left and Chandler took his seat.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—In the U. S. Supreme Court to-day, in case No. 763, U. S. appellant vs. Barbara Soto et al, appeal from the District Court of the U. S. for the district of California, on motion of Mr. M. Blair it was ordered by the court that the appeal in the case be docketed and dismissed.

In No. 74, U. S. appellant vs. Jose Antonia Estridillo, appeal from the District Court of the U. S. for the district of California, on motion of Mr. M. Blair same order made.

Sale of Pacific Mail Steamers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. held a meeting this afternoon, and ratified the sale, recently negotiated, of four of their old wooden side-wheel steamers—the Costa Rica, Oregonian, Golden Age, and Nevada—to the Miltza Bitsche Co. of Japan. The company receives a subsidy from the Japan government and represents it. The steamers were run between Shanghai and Yokohama, in opposition to the Miltza Bitsche Co. The Miltza Bitsche Co. offers to run the steamars bought so as to connect with the main line of the Pacific Mail.

Postponement of the Hard Money Convention.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—Citizens who were preparing for the Hard Money Convention to be held on the 25th inst., have accepted the action of the New York committee as a postponement.

Dedication of a Building for the Sovereigns of Industry.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19.—The first building in the country erected exclusively for the Sovereigns of Industry, was dedicated to-day.

Judge Lynch's Court.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19.—About a week ago the Sheriff of Portage Co., named Baker, was killed by two brothers, Amos and Isaiah Courtwright, whom he had attempted to eject from a building. This morning masked men, numbering forty, went to the jail at Stevens' Point, took out the Courtwrights and hung them. The whole affair was quickly executed. There is no evidence of the identity of the perpetrators.

Treasury Matters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—A Washington special says: To carry into effect the specie resumption act by Congress last winter, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue any bonds of the description and character of those authorized by the refunding account of 1870. Under this authority a limited amount of 5 per cent. bonds has been issued; whether any further issue of the bonds bearing six per cent. interest will be made under the specie resumption act must of course depend on circumstances. The first section authorizes and requests the Secretary of the Treasury as rapidly as practicable to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States, silver coins, and to issue them, etc. The third section authorizes him to sell bonds at par in gold, bearing 5, 4½ or 4 per cent. interest, as he may elect. While placing a loan bearing 5 per cent. the Secretary could not of course dispose of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. Under the specie resumption act he is bound to obey the requirements of that act, therefore he was obliged to issue bonds bearing the same rate of interest, 5 per cent., as those being issued when the remaining twenty-eight millions of 5 per cent. loan had been subscribed, and the Secretary in the conversion of 5-20s is confined to issuing bonds bearing 4½ per cent. It is probable that any bonds that may be issued under this resumption act will be 4½ per cent. In the issue of bonds under this act, those issued or which may hereafter be issued at the rate of 5 per cent., become redeemable, at the option of the government, after May 1st, 1881, while bonds that may be issued under the same act, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, will not be redeemable till 15 years from date of issue. Five per cent. bonds issued from this time forward may be redeemed at the pleasure of the government, after May 1st, 1881, whereas the 4½ per cent. bonds will have fifteen years from the date of issue, or nearly three times longer than the 5 per cents.

Treaty of Peace in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from a Jackson, Miss., correspondent gives the following statement in regard to the so-called treaty of peace, whereby the militia was disbanded: The following named citizens of Hinds county—General J. Z. George, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, Joshua Green, D. Shelton, E. Richardson, J. W. Robinson, H. Hillstrom, T. J. Wharton, Frank Johnston, J. C. Rietti, Robt. L. Saunders, General Robert Lowry and W. T. Nugent,—held an interview with the Governor on Thursday. The citizens, in response to fears expressed by the Governor, that peace and good order would not be preserved, and that colored men would not be permitted to vote as they pleased, assured the Governor that there was no other desire among the whites than that peace should be preserved, the laws enforced, and a fair election obtained. They also assured the Governor that they would pursue this course until the election, and would both by precept and example do all in their power to preserve peace and good order, and secure a fair election.

Governor Ames promised, in view of this statement by them, that he was willing to meet their views as far as he could, and to that end promised he would order all the militia companies, which had been ordered out, to return home without arms. The arms of several companies organized should be deposited in depots in the neighborhood in which the companies were raised, and should be guarded by United States soldiers, to be detailed for the purpose and to be under control and to be removed only on his order. If U. S. troops could not be gotten, then the arms were to be guarded by men selected by the Governor and General George; that the arms would not again be delivered to the militia, except in case of riot or insurrection, which could not be suppressed by civil authorities.

The Turf.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The attendance at the races on the Bay District track was small to-day. The first race was a two mile dash for the Stanford plate. Entries, Chance, Bradley, Newell and Sherman. In the pools Chance and Bradley were even at $50 to $10 on the field. Sherman got the first place, Chance the second, Newell the third and Bradley outside. At the start Bradley took the lead and kept it throughout, being about half a length ahead on the first mile, Chance second—the other two neck and neck. Bradley increased his lead on the second mile, winning by five lengths, Chance second, Sherman third. Time, 3:40½.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce this afternoon indefinitely postponed action on the proposition to abolish the present system of semi-monthly collection days.

A memorial was presented from the inhabitants of Alaska, asking the intercession of the Chamber with Gen. Schofield, commanding the division of the Pacific, to issue a limited number of permits to legitimate traders to introduce and deal in spiritious liquors in that Territory. Referred to Gen. Schofield.

Resolutions were passed of respect to the memory of W. C. Ralston, and sympathy with his family and friends, and after some minor business, the Chamber adjourned.

Greenbacks, 86 buying; 86½ selling.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Isaac P. Warren and Wm. H. Wyman have made a general assignment to A. L. Taylor for the benefit of their creditors.

Buttrick & Co., dealers in fashion plates, patterns, etc., and Wm. Ettinger, of 41 Mercer street, dealer in furs, are announced suspended. Buttrick & Co.'s liabilities are set down at $200,000 and assets believed to be small. Ettinger's liabilities are $100,000, assets about $50,000. He has offered his creditors thirty cents on the dollar.

Business Man in Trouble.

Mr. wm. Edinger, furniture dealer, Mercer street, it is said has sailed a meeting of his creditors.

Fires.

MILWAUKEE, October 20.—A fire at Fall River, Wisconsin, destroyed the Metropolitan hotel, Hown's furniture factory, Barr's drug store and other buildings. Loss $30,000.

ATLANTIC, N. J., October 20.—Diston's saw mill, with a heavy stock of lumber, was burned early to-day. Loss $35,000.

Hardware Merchants' Association.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—The Western Hardware Jobbers' Association, is now in secret session at the Grand hotel in this city. Delegations from all the principal cities of the West and South are in attendance. Vice President John A. Soore, of Milwaukee, dresides.

A Murderer Sentenced.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Jacob Standerman, convicted yesterday of shooting Louisa Sidenwald, who had rejected his offer of marriage, was sentenced to be hanged December 10th. The judge characterized the defense of insanity excited by passion as a flimsy pretense.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Geo. Williamson, our minister to Guatemala, writes the Treasury Department that there seems to be a disposition on the part of the governments of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua to increase the facilities of communication on the Caribean sea. The government of Guatemala is trying to make a contract with the West India Auxiliary British Company to touch once more at Port Santa Tomas, in the Gulf of Honduras. It has a large number of laborers under charge of its highest military officials at work on the road to Santa Tomas, which the prime minister says will be completed in time to forward articles to our Centennial by that route. It has sent an agent to the United States to bring a steamer for the river Motogua, which empties into the bay of Honduras. The government of Honduras has leased its railroad from Puerto Cotez to San Perdo to two parties with extraordinary privileges. Minister Williams concludes his letter as follows: These facts seem to indicate a present disposition on the part of all the governments but that of Salvador, to obtain facilities for communication through Carribean ports. No doubt this is in part due to the revival of old ideas, and in part to what is understood to be dissatisfaction with the high rates of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Should the plans succeed and trade be partly turned in the lines of the new communication, the result cannot fail to be detrimental to our country. If our countrymen choose to avail themselves of the proximity of San Francisco, I think they would not lose anything, and our great commercial cities on the Atlantic and Gulf ought to increase their trade with Central America very considerably. Should communication be opened and kept open, it is likely immigration will be invited, without which, in the judgment of all impartial minds, native and foreign, in these countries, their progress must continue to be very slow.

Enter Chandler.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Secretary Chandler took possession of the Interior Department this morning, and had brief conferences with the Assistant Secretary and some of the Chiefs of Bureaus.

Business of the President.

The President will receive visits from persons on the business of the Government every day from 10 to 2, and all others by card.

What a Half a Cent on Sugar Can Do.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—A Washington special says information is received from New York to the effect that the recent reduction of 54-100 per cent. per pound in the drawback on refined sugars exported has completely stopped the exportation of refined sugars from the United States. The refineries claim that some strange influence must have been exerted to effect the reduction, because they heard from European sugar merchants a week before it took place that a reduction was to be made, while no American refiners were consulted on the subject, either by the Secretary of the Treasury or any of the experts. They regard the Secretary's action as hasty, while on the other hand he says that it is merely experimental, and by no means conclusive. In view of the distress likely to be occasioned by this change, and the fact that the Canadians have already commenced to absorb our immense sugar export trade, the Secretary of the Treasury has insisted that the Collector of the port of New York shall proceed without delay to organize a commission of experts for the purpose of making tests that will show with exactness the loss of weights on raw sugars in the process of refining. It was represented to the Secretary that the old drawbacks allowance involved a bounty of one-half cent per pound to the refiner, hence the reduction of the drawback.

J. McCann Comes Back at the Red Cloud Commission.

J. McCann, of Omaha, whom the Red Cloud report so severely assailed, does not propose to be made head villian or scapegoat. He arrived here this morning and has begun to prepare an answer to the statement of the Commission. If McCann does what he says he can, he will prove that the Commission have been even more careless than they charge Prof. Marsh to have been in the presentation of his evidence. McCann proposes to prove by the official record that the three vital charges against him are false.

Centennial Train.

BUFFALO, October 20.—The first centennial train left here for Philadelphia this morning. The cars were gaily decorated, and there was much enthusiasm. A dispatch from Emporium says the train arrived there on time, 120 miles in 3½ hours. The stations along the line were daily decorated and salutes fired, etc. The excursionists numbered a hundred representative men from Buffalo and about the same number from other cities.

Engineers' Convention.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was begun here to-day M. W. Holbrook, of this city, presiding. Among the present were Robison, of Toronto, L. B. Belgreen, of Cleveland, C. A. Hunt, of Merrickville, Ohio, George M Foys, chaplain, Indianapolis. Proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. L. F. Moore, after which a letter was read from Mayor Wickham, expressing his regret at being unable to attend. An address of welcome was read by C. Potter and replied to by First Grand Engineer S. T. Ingham, of Cleveland. Grand Chief Peter Arthur, of Cleveland, then read the annual address. He called on those present, before doing anything, to "thank God for the protection and aid bestowed upon them during the past year. Notwithstanding the many disadvantages the organization had labored under, the membership had steadily increased and six new chapters had been granted, Moberly Division, No. 86, Indiana, and Knoxville Division, No. 155, scattered two years ago, have been reorganized, and are now in a flourishing condition. There are at present 189 divisions. In regard to the proposed reduction of wages, engineers did not think it right or just that they should be called upon to make up losses sustained by engaging in wild speculations and combinations." After some other addresses the convention took recess.

THE FARMER'S FRUIT DRYER.

STATE FAIR GROUNDS, Oct. 16, 1875.

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Directors, of the State Agricultural Society of Oregon, hereby certify that we have observed carefully the operation of the California Fruit Dryers, which have been at work preserving fruits and vegetables on the Fair Ground the past week, and have also carefully examined the samples of fruits, vegetables, and meats manufactured in one of these dryers at Eugene City and exhibited in the Pavilion, and that we find said dryer doing good work, in an inexpensive manner, turning out a product that should command ready sale at good prices, while the reasonable cost of the machines, their portable character, and efficient and rapid preformance of the drying process, convince us that it is the greatly needed necessity for Oregon fruit-growers, as within the means of all. We cheerfully endorse the action of the committee awarding it a diploma, and consider it worthy of especial recognition.

M. WILKINS, Pres't,
C. P. BURKHART,
JOHN DOWNING,
D. C. STEWART,
JAS. F. BYBEE,
W. P. WATSON,
WM. ELLIOTT,
G. J. BASKETT.

S'PORT DE CHILD.—Wair writes: During the time when Clayton was ruler of Arkansas, all justices of the peace had to be appointed by his Excellency. One old negro, who thought he knew enough to discharge the duties of the office, called on the Governor to be examined and receceive his appointment. Several questions were given him, all of which he managed very well. But when he was asked: "What would you do in a case where a man committed suicide?" "What would I do?" said the negro. "Well, sah, in a case like dat, de very least I could do, sah, would be to make him s'port de child." He was appointed.

A Mississippi fire eater had been urging the Democrats to drive out the carpet baggers. Somebody has been looking at the census reports and suggests that retaliation would be rather severe. The number of white persons born in Mississippi and living in the Northern States is 5,977; the number of Northern whites in Mississippi is 5,942. It will thus be seen that the one State of Mississippi has sent out 35 more carpet baggers than she has received. If anybody here should talk about driving off Southern men, we should regard him as a fool, and that is just the term to apply to the people who want to drive Northern immigrants from the Southern States.

[From the Covington (Ohio) Gazette.]

About Oregon.

Thinking a short description of this part of the country will be interesting to many of your patrons, I send the following, which you may use as you may see fit.

The State of Oregon and Washington Territory are the most northwesterly State and Territory in the Union. Oregon is bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean, north by Washington Territory and the Columbia river, on the east by Idaho Territory and Snake river, on the south by California and Nevada. Washington Territory is bounded on the west by the Pacific, on the north by British Columbia, on the east by Idaho, and on the south by Oregon and the Columbia river.—The Columbia river is large and deep enough for ocean steamships as far up as the Cascade Falls, say one hundred and fifty miles. The Willamette is large enough for steamships as far up as the falls, at Oregon City, twenty-five miles from its mouth. There is a canal and three locks on the Willamette at Oregon City falls, and boats pass up that river one hundred and fifty miles, by the river channel, to the city or town of Eugene. The Yamhill river empties into the Willamette and the Tualatin river into the same, above the falls, and the Santiam river above Salem. They are all navigable rivers a short distance, say from 20 to 50 miles, by small steamboats. Steamboats are run above the Cascades on the Columbia and Snake rivers for many miles up both streams.

The State is divided by two ranges of mountains, or nearly so; the Coast range beginning at Astoria, on the Columbia river, and continuing south along the coast, interspersed with beautiful and rich little valleys, with streams of clear, cold water running into the ocean, plenty of overflowed tide lands for pasturage, and rich upl