

THE WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

Official Paper of the United States.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876.

REPUBLICANS must remember that Mr. Grover is the man they have to beat at the next election, for Judge.

WE are under special obligations to Col. Cann for a copy of his last report of sales and disposition of school lands and school funds.

COL. CANN favored us with a copy of his last report, and we supposed it to be reliable, but Gov. Watkins' Mercury insinuates that it is a fraud. If it is not safe, tell us wherein?

UNION county arms are reported under lock and key, Capt. McComas and Wallowa Indians in the vicinity. Col. Gilfrey and Gen. Brown are waiting with great care, the situation.

THE centennial edition of the Oakland (Cal.) Daily Transcript is received at this office. It is a magnificent, ten-page sheet, and would be a credit to the largest city in the world.

IT is reported that the Oregonian will change hands in a short time and become a Republican paper. The STATESMAN will give it a hearty welcome. A good Republican paper is an absolute necessity in Portland.

The Albany Democrat furnishes some startling information on the subject of changes in Federal offices in Oregon. Just where the good-looking General obtained the information is not yet made public. We rather suspect that the General is guessing.

REPORTS of condition of public school funds are now being received at the office at the STATESMAN from day to day. There are reports in circulation that the public school funds have been largely wasted for Democratic electioneering purposes, and we will give definite figures from time to time as we receive facts.

GOV. WATKINS' Mercury half way denies that a public school fund has been wasted in securing the election of Democrats to office. Will Col. Gilfrey or Gov. Watkins give us a statement of what has become of the school funds, since some one of the ring scouts the idea that the official report is at all reliable.

THE Weekly Standard of Portland is laboring to take rank with the Albany Democrat, the Dallas Itemizer and Oregonian as a leading Democratic paper. Some heavy talent is employed in its editorial, but that does not explain how Democrats have managed our school funds in Oregon.

THE editor of the Mountain Sentinel has failed to get into a lodge of Grangers and now turns around and makes a desperate fight on the whole institution. Some people think it does not look well, but it must be remembered that great soldiers constantly seek a fight of some kind. THE WEEKLY STATESMAN is furnished at the low price of \$3 per annum.

A LITTLE college paper published in Portland has a fearful caricature of what is supposed to be an Archangel. It is in Modoc uniform and about thrusting a huge spear through the body of a fallen foe. What a character for an Angel to assume! The wickedness of the world is indeed very great, when it will tolerate such rascally joking on such sacred subjects.

GOV. WATKINS (with a d) Mercury hopes to slaughter Judge Bonham by endorsing him, and is really in favor of putting Mr. Grover in his place. This scheme is very plain to all careful observers. Special efforts should be made to place some man on the bench who has had nothing to do with the business of loaning our school funds. When these matters are adjudicated we do not want a judge who has a special interest in defending or justifying former acts.

ARE being prepared which are calculated to furnish an ex-State Land officer with board and lodging at the public expense for some time to come. When a public officer takes illegal fees or sells himself for a few dollars, the statutes regard him in the light of one "incapable of taking care of himself," and provide for his immediate removal. If any ex-State Land officer sees his own photograph in this picture he can pick it up.

THE gallant Captain McComas, of Union county, accustomed to "blood letting" and deeds of noble daring on the tented field, uses very blunt and ugly language when speaking or writing about any one who does not exactly please him. Words like "hat," frequently occur in the columns of his paper; but we insist that he is excusable, because it is characteristic of great soldiers. His headquarters are to be found in or thereabouts, and he knows little of plowshares or pruning hooks since he has been so frequently rejected by judges of granges. Let Christians be charitable towards this great soldier.

ALREADY CONDEMNED.

When General Babcock was charged with crime the Oregonian and other little Democratic papers jumped at the opportunity to stab the Republican party by prosecuting the case against him. They all found him guilty before the trial commenced, but when a trial was had the jury said he was not guilty. Now that same ring of Democrats have tried General Belknap and found him guilty. What a court will find remains to be seen. If Mr. Belknap is guilty of the charges preferred, no true Republican will try to shield him; but the attempt of newspapers to influence courts and juries in particular cases can not be sufficiently deprecated. The Albany Democrat, the Dallas Itemizer, and the Oregonian, of course, resist the temptation to gratify a desire to stab the Republican party by giving Secretary Belknap a trial on receipt of the first intimation of his guilt; and of course all three of these courts found him guilty without the least shadow of testimony that would be admitted in any court of justice. THE STATESMAN has no defense for any offender, but believes all men should have a reasonable show in a court before being convicted of crime by the public press.

"LET NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE."

The promptness with which not only President Grant but every Republican member of the lower house of Congress, met the charges against Secretary Belknap, and said, "let no guilty man escape," shows the true spirit and intent of the party of progress. It cannot be expected that Mr. Grant or any other President, can select the great multitude of officers necessary to run the machinery of Government for forty millions of people without in many instances being imposed upon, but such efforts as are constantly being put forth to purify the service and rid it of dishonest men must convince every citizen of an inflexible honesty of purpose on the part of the party and its present greatest leader. No other party in the United States has ever pursued such a course. A Democratic administration allowed the robbery of mints and government depositories without putting forth an effort to prevent it, and then smelted upon the plundering of our national arms and munitions of war; and Democracy almost everywhere closed its eyes to the startling crimes. The Republican party has been vigilant in hunting down the rascals who would plunder the Government and thereby retain the confidence of all good men. Many official heads are thrown in the basket about whom nothing is said, because there may be only a suspicion that something is wrong. The effort to attach any rascality to the Republican party as such, comes from the Democracy which party is in the position of the pickpocket who has another man's purse and then cries "stop thief," in order to prevent suspicion falling upon himself.

POLITICAL LEGISLATION IN FAVOR OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS DANGEROUS TO THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE.

ED. STATESMAN.—In my last article I endeavored to show that all the political parties in the United States are in favor of the free school system. I now propose to show where the true danger to the system exists and also the danger of the American Republic. There has been a growing disposition among the various religious societies, to use their influence to secure teachers whose religious sentiments were in accordance with the prevailing religious sentiment of the community in which they were employed. Consequently worthy teachers have been rejected by certain School Boards, simply because the applicant differed from the Board in his religious views. From what I have been able to learn this fanatical religious element, among the various Protestant societies, has been united in the City of New York and some other places against the Roman Catholic element, and the Protestant Bible (King James' translation) has been introduced into the common schools of New York City, much against the wishes of the Catholics, who do not introduce said Bible. Consequently the Catholic element, after trying to prevent the reading of said book in school, demanded a division of the school fund and the Democracy agreed to do so. Now, I claim that the School Board has no more right to introduce the Bible into the common schools than they have to introduce the Koran or the religious writings of Paine and Voltaire.

The great mistake made by the Democracy was their agreeing to a division of the school fund, instead of a resolution banishing sectarianism from the schools. Experience has proved that when any religious denomination becomes the foster-child of the government it, in time, becomes corrupt and intolerant, hence the great danger of the present age. It is on this ground I condemn the distribution of the Indian Agencies among the various religious societies, and on the same ground I condemn the Legislature of the State of Oregon, in making the Coville College the Agricultural College of this State. That institution is under the control of Dr. E. M. Church Smith, a denomination the corner stone of whose religious system is human oppression, who has done more to rivet the chains of slavery, impede the progress of universal freedom and baptize the American continent in blood, than all

OTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN CHRISTENDOM.

This unjust discrimination in favor of religious societies will have a tendency to bring the various religious denominations, on the political arena, an event to be dreaded by every lover of liberty throughout the civilized world.

The true principles of the American statesman should be, not only to show no political favors to religious societies, but, if possible, keep the members of all the various religious societies divided in their vote and by this means prevent them all from gaining the political ascendancy.

Your correspondent, "Liberal," seemed to think I had "erected a straw man, for the purpose of accusing Republican journals of falsehood." The gentleman is certainly mistaken in my designs, my object being to present matters as I understood them, leaving my remarks subject to fair and candid criticism.

J. P. VEATCH.

SALEM, March 6, 1876.

BRIDGE MEETING AT JEFFERSON.

ED. STATESMAN: In pursuance of notice the people of Jefferson and vicinity met en masse to-day to take into consideration the propriety of building a bridge across the North Fork of the Santiam River, at Green's Ferry, on the road leading from Jefferson to Seio.

Equire Dato was called to the chair, W. T. Rigdon was chosen Secretary.

Hon. Jacob Conser stated the object of the meeting and urged the necessity of appointing a committee to wait on the County Commissioners and present the claims of the people through a petition and subscription, which had already been circulated and largely signed for said bridge.

Mr. Conser spoke at length, giving the reasons why boats had not made regular trips to this point for the last two or three years.

A bridge across the Santiam, as proposed, would increase the amount of business in Jefferson, and would economize freight to and from Jefferson to justify a steamboat to make regular trips; and it would be to the interest of all to ship by water, as the charges are much lower by river than by rail.

Captain Scott had promised to come to this point at any time for seventy-five tons of freight, and would carry it out at the same rate as charged from Albany. He had brought from Captain Scott the following certificate:

"To whom it may concern:—I hereby certify that I recently navigated the Santiam river as far as Jefferson, with a steamer, 'City of Salem,' and ascended so far without difficulty.

I pronounce the river navigable in my judgment for at least eight months in the year, and in comparison with the waters of the Willamette it is as good as that north from Corvallis to Harrisburg, and better than that portion from Harrisburg to Eugene. U. B. SCOTT.

ALBANY, March 24, 1876. Messrs. A. S. Miller & Son, contractors and builders at Eugene City, had visited the site of the proposed bridge, and estimated the cost of the same to be about \$11,000, about one fourth of which had been subscribed by the citizens of Marion county and about the same by the citizens of Lien county.

CERTAINLY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF SAID COUNTIES WOULD APPROPRIATE THE BOUNTY RESPECTIVELY AND THEREBY CONFER A FAVOR UPON A LARGE PORTION OF MARICU AND NEARLY ONE THIRD OF LIEN.

The farmers have their washhouse at Jefferson and they should have free access to the same.

They have of their convenience plenty of splendid material for making a good winter and summer road from Jefferson to the Forks country and this they will do when they have a good bridge across this dangerous stream.

The views of the all present seemed to coincide with the speaker with the exception of the speaker and all seemed fairly deeply impressed with the idea of a committee being appointed to look after their interests.

The meeting then appointed E. M. Thomas, Jacob Conser and J. M. Harrison to present the claim of the petition to the county court of Marion county and urge that honorable body to make the required appropriation, which is but just and very reasonable.

On motion of M. S. Mansfield the meeting adjourned sine die.

N. B. FORT, Chairman. W. T. RIGDON, Secretary. JEFFERSON, March 3rd, 1876.

OUR DALLAS LETTER.

The citizens from various parts of Polk county, held a meeting to-day and put the machinery in motion for a rousing Centennial celebration of the month of July next. The orator called the meeting together by calling from the court house window the names of "G. Washington, John Hancock," &c. Of course this was equal to calling up "spirits of the vast deep"—everybody come—except those who staid away. Cap. Leaflet displayed his fitness for the United States Senate (subject to the ratification of the next legislature) by "getting away" with the Chairman, and two or three others, on questions of Parliamentary practice. Governor Watkins' present manipulation of the "irreducible school fund" was in the chair. Everything goes boomingly on; and "We'll have lots o' fun boys, fun boys, fun boys, And we'll have lots o' fun boys, As Michael Schneider's Party!"

The engineers on the great aqueduct to bring the Richland river into Dallas regard not a belief of ugly looking basalt rock the other day; and are now like many politicians will soon be trying to devise some plan to get round a very hard place. Probably nothing short of gunpowder and sweat will accomplish the desired end—with several twenty dollar pieces for printing. It will go through. The enterprise of Dallas is wonderful, if it can once be wakened up Independent primaries to-morrow. CAREER. MARCH, 3rd, 1876.

THE COMING IMMIGRANTS.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—It is certain, from the numerous letters received in Western Oregon, from persons in the States, that very many persons there are anxiously looking towards the North Western Coast for future homes. But there is so little known of this country abroad that strangers are at a great loss for correct information about it. Our sister State, California, seems wide awake on the subject of extending to people at a distance full information about that State. Capitalists are liberal of their money in sending out printed matter for free distribution. And, from this cause, their increase in population is great. It is late now to attempt a similar course in Oregon for this year. But one thing could certainly be done here now. Every newspaper or other publication in our State and Washington Territory could devote a certain space in their columns to the dissemination of matter bearing directly upon giving foreigners information of general and local affairs here. Our duty and our interests would tend towards that course. And it does seem to me that we do not extend to immigrants, on their arrival amongst us, that hearty welcome and that information about employment, lands to rent or sell, lands that can be bought of the Railroad Company or the State or taken as Homestead or Pre-emption purchase that we should do.

When strangers come here they do not see things just as we see them. To us all things seem plain and familiar. We have our acquaintances and we read our home newspapers and thus become familiar with events here. But strangers really find out but little before they start here and not finding out much on their arrival, they become lonesome, down hearted and gloomy. There are a great many Norwegians, Swiss and Germans arriving these times in Oregon and Washington Territory. Many of them can speak or understand but little English. These people make the very best of citizens. They intend to buy and make homes on our brush and timber lands, of which there is so many thousands of acres west of the Cascade mountains. I would refer to the wonderful success of the Aurora German Colony in Marion county, Oregon. These people settled in a remote part of the country, on their brush and timber lands, and the crops of all kinds which they have raised are wonderful, and they are becoming rich in all material productions. I hope that, however, our folks may differ on politics, temperance or other matters, the publisher will at once extend useful data in their papers to foreigners, and those arriving here, on all matters pertaining to their comfort and welfare. DAVID NEWSOME. MARCH 4, 1876.

COMMUNICATED.

ED. STATESMAN: Some chronic gun-bler, signing the name "Champeog" to an item published in the Oregonian, complains that the steamer Alice did not stop when hailed, recently, to take him aboard as a passenger. I remember not long since some one hailed us after we had passed the landing, and it was certainly unreasonable to expect the boat to return to receive him. Under instructions from the company the Alice endeavors to extend every possible favor and accommodation to the traveling public and ship-pers of freight, as the people along the river will almost universally attest. Such grumblers as "Champeog" show in their items that some personal spite is at the bottom of their complaints, and the public will not be misled or deceived by their statements. Never, since I have had charge of the steamer Alice, have I refused to land to accommodate passengers, unless in cases when the boat had passed the landing before being hailed. MILES BELL, Captain. Salem, March 3rd, 1876.

MORE CREEK.

WALLA WALLA, March 1, 1876. ED. STATESMAN: You record a case of remarkable "cheek" in your city. I desire to state that a well-known light druggist man called upon a widow in this place last summer to see if she wanted any thing in his line. She had a ferocious dog who had killed two life insurance agents, a book agent, and one or two sewing machine men. She called said dog, but when he saw the cheek of the lightning-rod man he slunk away in the current bushes. As the vendor of rods opened the door to enter, the widow shot him in the face with a horse-pistol, loaded with buck-shot and slugs. The leaden messenger glanced harmlessly from the cheek of the invulnerable agent and went through an eight-inch brick wall, after which the widow fell into a kind of jerking swoon, and when she returned to consciousness, he of the unblanching cheek presented her a note for \$175 for six lightning rods, which he had duly adjusted, and she, of course, signed the same, and the vendor victoriously departed. Should you have any more remarkable cases we will give you some additional items, as we claim to own the banner here in Walla Walla. YOURS TRULY.

WONDERFUL.

A Harvest Makes an Egg and Washes Therefrom a Live Bird.

[From the Church Union.]

It seems that for more than four hundred years Professor Gelfing, of Brunburg, a man well known to the literary and scientific world, has had his attention directed to the production of animal life by means of galvanism.

This was a daring thought, but the Professor, with a zeal and devotion worthy of the old alchemist, in whose footsteps he was following, persevered against all obstacles that would have discouraged any man less sanguine than himself, and at last has had the satisfaction of seeing his patient labors crowned with success, that will place his name in the foremost rank of that galaxy of bright stars who preceded him in the great field of discovery.

The Professor's first discovery was to hatch chickens from the eggs by the employment of artificial heat, after the manner of the Egyptians. In this he was entirely successful, and perfected a simple and compact apparatus to maintain, by means of hot water, an equal temperature for any period of time.

This being accomplished, he turned his attention to the production of the egg! This was no easy matter; but after innumerable experiments, during a period of ten years, the details of which would fill a volume, he succeeded in making a correct analysis of an egg. One step was accomplished, but the most difficult was yet to be taken—the mysterious combination of the elements so as to form a compound similar to the natural article.

Encouraged by his success, the doctor set about his almost hopeless task with a determination to surmount every obstacle. He left satisfied that his object could be accomplished and directed all his energies to the construction of a battery of constant, equal and moderate power.

After trying nearly every kind of battery in use, he had almost begun to despair, when by accident he learned that a constant battery of moderate power had been constructed in England by placing a plate of zinc and a plate of copper in an ordinary flower pot and keeping the earth moistened with ammonia.

He immediately constructed such a one. After various modifications he succeeded in adopting it to his purpose, and had the satisfaction, after nearly fourteen years of almost constant experiment, of seeing his labors crowned with success and producing from elements a substance similar in all respects to an egg. Now came the exciting period of his labors, to see whether this artificial egg could be hatched by heat. He placed it in his hatching oven, and watched it through a glass door, scarcely taking time to eat or sleep, until he had seen the success of his grand experiment. Day after day he watched with patient assiduity the consummation of his darling scheme and at last had the satisfaction of witnessing the consummation of his hopes. On the twentieth day after placing his egg in the oven, a small hole was observed in one side of it and shortly after the bill of a bird was thrust through. The Professor was almost wild with delight and several times was on the point of breaking the egg, to see what kind of a bird he was going to have. He restrained himself, however, and the next morning had the satisfaction of finding in the receiver a live bird of some unknown species, perfect in its anatomy, but, strange to say, entirely without feathers. "This most astonishing result," remarks the paper from which we quote, "has almost upset our previous notions of natural philosophy and the governing laws of animal organism. As we gazed upon the featherless bird hopping about and feeding upon the seeds given it, we began to doubt the reality of our own existence or that of anything about us." The Professor, urged on by his success, has set about another analysis and has no doubt of being able to produce perfect birds of every known species. The Allgemeine Zeitung, of the next day, remarks that the whole city is electrified with the development.

IN MARION.

The farmers in the vicinity of Aumsville claim that there will be as much ground seeded this spring as at any previous season and more.

To the note in the STATESMAN regarding the Rodman family and his escape from the Constable, might be added that at the time it was effected it was dark and Rodman had thirty feet the start of the Constable and assistants. The officer was unable to get his pistol off to halt the escape, who made the breach wider between himself and pursuers every jump. He took to the swamp and forests, distancing his pursuers, reaching his mother-in-law's about daylight in a weary and needy condition, from whom he received supplies with the present of a hat and socks. Think of it. Here is a contradiction of the characteristics of the average mother-in-law. It is said wonders never cease. Rodman is supposed to have made his way up North, while the wife, who has applied for a divorce, has gone with her seven children to live with a brother on Howell Prairie.

The postoffice at Aumsville has been placed in new and more comfortable quarters, while the Postmaster, Mr. Blackney, is acting Justice for the District, hotel proprietor and manufacturer of agricultural implements. The Aumsville flouring mills and water power, including the water power at Turners, Messrs. Turner's have sold to a Mr. Miller, lately from the East, and Messrs. Cokerline & Co.; consideration about \$10,000, to take effect by the 15th inst. The change, it is claimed, raised the price of real estate at Aumsville 25 per cent. in one day.

New photograph gallery, Lodge of G. R. C., I. O. O. F., school, church and other institutions here. No candidates yet for county offices.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

A Republican State Convention is hereby called to convene in the city of Portland, Wednesday, May 3d, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., to select six delegates to the National Republican Convention, candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court in the second, third and fifth judicial districts, for prosecuting attorneys for the several judicial districts, three presidential electors, and a candidate for Representative in Congress, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

It is recommended that primary and county conventions in the several counties be held as follows: Primary conventions on Wednesday, April 19th, and county conventions on Wednesday, April 26th, or at such other times as the county committees may appoint.

The following is the apportionment of delegates to the said convention upon the basis of the Republican vote for Representatives in Congress in 1876:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Number of Delegates. Baker 5, Benton 5, Clatsop 5, Columbia 3, Coos 3, Curry 2, Douglas 2, Grant 3, Jackson 4, Josephine 2, Lake 2, Lane 2, Linn 10, Marion 13, Multnomah 13, Polk 4, Tillamook 3, Union 3, Umatilla 4, Wasco 3, Washington 4, Yamhill 3. Total 115.

In making this call for a Republican State Convention, the State Central Committee realize the fact that too much importance cannot be attached to preliminary operations. This being a "government of the people, by the people, for the people," the agents or officers of the government, should be in accord with the people. According to the general accepted plan of selecting candidates, the first steps are taken in our primary, county and State conventions. These form the ground work of political organization upon which the whole super-structure must stand or fall. If honest men desire honest officials, it is asking too much that they lay aside for a day all other business affairs and devote the time necessary to select proper persons to attend county and State conventions?

In view of these considerations and of the important interests at stake, we earnestly appeal to all legal voters who are in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, regardless of personal likes and dislikes, to rally at the primaries and see to it that none but true men are entrusted with the business of preparing for the coming political campaign. Select men who are not only true themselves in the broadest sense of that term, but men of disinterestedness, men who can and will choose wisely for the good of the people in defense of "rights" and "liberty."

It is unnecessary at this time to reiterate in this call the principles of the Republican party; its glorious record is still fresh in the memory of an enlightened public; it is sound upon all the great principles affecting our national existence; it is the party of progress and development; it exposes corruption whenever found and inflicts punishment upon conspirators, fearful and sudden, without respect of person or position; it favors the universal enlightenment of the people without trammel of creed or race, and its banner is found in the van leading on the hosts of reformers in all that tends to higher civilization and enlarged freedom.

L. S. SCOTT, Chairman. J. C. MORELAND, Secretary pro tem.

REPUBLICAN UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The next Union Republican National Convention for candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held at Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 14th of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, and consist of delegates from each State, equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia. In calling conventions for the election of delegates the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony in the country by maintaining the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage, without intimidation and fraud; of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of Government by honest, faithful and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reform in the Government as experience may suggest; who are imposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating its obligations, and in favor of sustaining it in every way, with faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty; and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe, for the promotion of these ends, that the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1876 and support them as incorporated in the constitution and laws, and who favor recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in the centennial year of the Republic. Signed E. D. MORGAN.

Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

W. CHANDLER, Secretary.

"Mutans," said a trance-medium, "your husband's spirit wishes to communicate with you." "No instance," said the widow; "if he's got no more spirit in the other world than he had in this, it's not worth bothering about."

The recent suspension of the Burlington Vermont Sentinel, leaves the State of Vermont without a single Democratic journal. The Democratic party appear to abandon the field in old Vermont.