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WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

VOL. 26.

SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1876.

NO. 1

Served by Carrier, per week, 25 Cents; Sent by mail, per year, \$3.00; Sent by mail, six months, \$2.00; Subscriptions by mail or express must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC.

VERY LATEST NEWS REPORTS.

Decision Affecting Claims on the Comstock Lode.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—About six months ago Adolph E. Sutro, filed a protest in the General Land Office against all applications for patents for mining claims in townships 16 and 17, north range, 21 east in the State of Nevada upon the ground that the conditions specified by the third section of the Sutro tunnel act should be inserted in all the patents for claims in those townships. This claim was the subject of Congressional argument before the commissioner who has now decided that the condition referred to should be inserted only in claims upon the Comstock lode, extending from the Utah claim and northerly to the Baltimore American and southerly to the same direction.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The debt statement shows a decrease during May of \$4,517,515. Coin balance, \$85,924,796; currency balance, \$9,285,708; special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$34,385,300.

Opposition to the Hawaiian Treaty Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today heard delegates from the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston and Raleigh in opposition to the passage of the House bill carrying the Hawaiian treaty into effect; that free introduction of sugar and rice from the Sandwich Islands would be destructive to the Louisiana, Mississippi and Carolina producers of those articles. Judge Allen, Commissioner of the Hawaiian government, and Senator Sargent were then heard in reply. They adduced statistics to show that the amount of land in the Sandwich Islands capable of producing rice and sugar had been greatly overestimated; that the present production is small, and that it cannot be increased.

Lower Republican Convention.

At two o'clock the convention reassembled. Hon. James F. Wilson was chosen permanent chairman, and made a brief address. A State ticket, headed by the Secretary of State, was then nominated, all the present incumbents being re-nominated, except that of John F. McJunkin who was nominated for Attorney General in the place of Salush Parsons. We favor an early return to currency convertible into coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous steady steps in that direction; that in J. G. Blaine we recognize a pure Republican and patriot, and one well worthy to be chosen as the national representative of the Republican party in the coming campaign. The following persons were elected delegates at large to Cincinnati: Jas. F. Wilson, Hiram Price, John Y. Stone and Geo. D. Perkins, with ex-Governor Morris, C. E. Clarkson, A. W. Thomas and Alexander Clark, alternates. A resolution instructing delegates to vote for Blaine was offered and withdrawn, and one instructing them to vote as a unit, carried. It is said the delegation stands for Blaine 17, Conkling 3, Morton 2. Blaine's friends claim it is solid for him.

Turkish Riot.

VIENNA, May 31.—The Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople telegraphs that the revolution might have been avoided by a timely recall of Ignatoff, the Russian Ambassador. The new Sultan is expected to issue an edict proclaiming that the Mohammedans are opposed to the servitude of any people.

Windsor.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says the government will not surrender Windsor until a supplemental treaty has been negotiated between Great Britain and the United States embodying the principles of the act of 1870. The correspondent also says communications are passing between London and Washington for that purpose. If an agreement is not reached by June 15th, Windsor will be released.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—Two more cases of anaplex have been reported to date, both very light, making 28 in all. Ten deaths have thus far occurred. The health officer says with regard to the original disease, that it is evident that the recent arrival of the Colorado from China had nothing whatever to do with its introduction, as several cases were reported, some of whom were already in an advanced stage of the disease on the day the steamer arrived and before the passengers landed. He states further, that from present appearances the disease is on the decline.

Gov. Woods for Vice President.

There seems to be some decided movement on foot among Republicans here to bring ex-Governor Woods, of Oregon and Utah Territory, into prominence as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. How far the nomination would be met with favor by the members of the Republican party at large does not at present fully appear, but his friends are evidently making a strong effort.

Indian War on Black Hills Stages.

OMAHA, June 2.—The following dispatch was received from the proprietors of the Sydney and Black Hills stage line: "My stage driver from the agency to Sydney came on foot to the Platte. His horse was killed under him. The Indians got the mail and saddle. This indicates that the Indians are operating south of the agencies, but to what extent and in what numbers is not known."

New Orleans Cooked Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—The Congressional committee commenced an open investigation today, all were present except

Blackburn. Internal revenue Supervisor Hunt testified that 1875 while en route for New Orleans, a distiller named Walsh of this city met him at Holly Springs and stated the distillers paid his predecessor, Cobb, \$1,000 a month, and desired to arrange with the witness. He came on to New Orleans where he found the distillers running a large amount in a crooked manner which he explained. He dismissed Todd and Harman for irregularities, but they were soon afterwards employed in the custom house.

Indictment of the Chicago Municipal Ring.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The grand jury today returned indictments against nine county commissioners and ex-county commissioners, and against Ferriolo, O'Donnell and Sweetzer, who are individual contractors. The indictments in each case charge conspiracy to defraud Cook county. The indictments given before the jury went to show that the most scandalous and unscrupulous ring existed, the members of which with the aid of the wardens at the insane asylum and poor house fleeced the county of large sums of money by means of underweight over charges and inferiority of goods furnished.

Vermont Democratic Convention.

MONTPELIER, June 2.—The Democratic State Convention met here today. G. M. Fiske was elected permanent chairman. Resolutions embodying the following doctrine were adopted: Retrenchment and economy in federal and State administration; lessening the burdens imposed on labor by the reduction of officers and taxation; an honest civil service reform; honest payment of the public debt and preservation of the public faith; free schools, exempt from sectarian control, and no appropriation of public money for sectarian instruction; home rule; no centralization of State or federal powers; exposure and speedy punishment of corruption, etc. in the administration of public affairs; that gold and silver are the only legal tender; steady steps towards the resumption of specie payment, and a tariff for the purpose of revenue only. The delegates are left to the free exercise of their discretion as to their choice of men best fitted to bring out a thorough reform in the administration of our national affairs. A resolution states that, in the interest of pure government, the co-operation of honest men is invited, irrespective of former party affiliations, and that the thanks of the convention are due the House of Representatives of the United States for reducing the appropriations and instituting investigations, and unearthing frauds in high places; that the action of the Democrats of New York and Connecticut, in the large reduction of State taxation which they have produced and the practical reform which has always characterized the Democratic Administration of the government, is commendable.

The Naval Investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Secretary Robeson appeared before the House committee on naval affairs to-day and explained at great length his account with Cattle & Co., which he showed was fully settled on the 14th October, 1871. He paid them in monthly value. The wrong done to him was in the publication of detached portions of the testimony. The committee would see by a fair analysis that he had turned from one account back to another, covering 100 pages, in order to give this explanation. The secretary also referred to the testimony of Mr. Lewis, receiver of the late Jay Cooke & Co. At the time that firm failed he owed them \$15,000 in two amounts, \$10,000 and \$5,000. This latter amount was mentioned in the testimony seven times, making it appear as \$55,000. The secretary circumstantially related his business transaction with Cattle & Co., at that period, from which it appears that he had loaned \$25,000, or \$7,000 more than he had to pay. Cattle began to pay him back as was convenient, and the account was closed by their giving him a check for \$2,500. The secretary produced all the notes and checks of indebtedness to the firm of Jay Cooke. The secretary also explained the \$35,000 which appears on Cattle's books as the amount owing by him for a build new lot and cottage at Long Branch. The property was not at Long Branch, but two miles off, at Moonshot beach. In 1871 a number of gentlemen formed a company and entered into the speculation by buying a farm on credit and divided it into building lots. He went into the speculation believing, with others, they would sell a fourth of the property, to pay their debt, and they advanced and made money. It was not, however, convenient for him at that time to go into the speculation and spend money, and A. G. Cattell covered his shares, as had been done for several other subscribers. As much had been said about Cattell receiving commissions on contracts, the Secretary decided to say such transactions on Cattell's part were in all respects unknown and unauthorized by him.

Democratic Greenback Convention.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Fifty two out of sixty counties in the State, are represented at the Democratic Greenback Convention held in Germania Assembly room to night, and 129 out of 128 legislative districts to the State. The address E. Thomas presided. Four delegates at large and two from each district of the State, were appointed to the Presidential convention at St. Louis.

Vermont Democratic Convention.

The Vermont Democratic convention elected delegates to St. Louis favoring Tilden and instructing them to vote as a unit.

Graves Decorated.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—To-day the Southern Memorial Association of the District of Columbia decorate 11 graves of 300 Confederate soldiers buried at Arlington Cemetery.

Omaha Relief.

The House Pacific railroad committee are engaged in an apparently unending

discussion of the Omaha bridge bill, introduced by Crouse, of Nebraska, and strenuously urged by Luttrell. They first voted to report the bill, but upon a showing by the company that the arbitrarily reduced rates prescribed by the bill would fall far short of paying interest on the bridge bonds, which Congress specially authorized, the committee reconsidered this action. The committee was then led to believe that the recent decision of the supreme court, requiring the bridge to be operated as a continuous part of the Union Pacific railroad, would justify the passage of the bill restricting the charge for transportation over the bridge to the amount charged for any other two miles of the road. The committee accordingly voted to report such a bill, but are now confronted with the text of the decision of the Supreme Court and of Judge Dillon's Circuit Court which show conclusively that the committee has been deceived, and that the courts expressly recognized the right of the company to charge special tolls for this bridge under the act of Congress, and merely require that there shall be no transfer of freight or passengers there, and that Council Bills shall be considered the terms. The company propose a bill in all for all parties—that Congress shall create a government commission of Cabinet officers, and make it their duty to fix tolls, at rates barely sufficient to pay the interest on the bridge bonds and operating expenses. This, under the changed mode of operating expenses. This, under the changed mode of operating the bridge, would insure a large reduction on existing rates, and could readily be passed through Congress; but Luttrell and a few others seem desirous of making a popular show of reform by reporting a bill of which, even if it could pass Congress, would certainly be set aside by the courts.

Cincinnati Convention.

The Times summarizes the first ballot at the Cincinnati convention this morning as follows: Blaine, 230; Bristow, 110; Conkling, 75; Hartman, 52; Hayes, 40; Jewell, 18; Morton, 11; Washburn, 11; unknown, 31; necessary for a choice, 376. The developments of Blaine's investigation in Washington, however, threaten to upset all these calculations.

The Senate resumed business.

The Senate resumed business before the bill making appropriations for legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1877. The pending question being on an amendment of the committee on appropriations to restore the salary of the President to \$50,000 from and after March 4, 1877, it was agreed to yeas 31, nays 11, as follows: Yeas—Alison, Booth, Clayton, Davis, Hamlin, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Norwood, Ransom, Sherman, Anthony, Boutwell, Cooper, Edmunds, Howe, McMillen, Morrill of Vermont, Paddock, Robertson, Spencer, Bayard, Christiancy, Cragin, Frelinghuysen, Johnston, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Sargent, Windom and Withers—31.

Kelly's Mission Land Bill Reported Favorably.

A favorable report was made to the Senate on Kelly's bill for the issue of patents for Mission Lands in Oregon and Washington and Idaho Territories.

Don Pedro.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil and suite visited Mount Vernon this morning and shortly after their return left for Niagara Falls. The distinguished party will soon sail for Germany, where the Empress is ordered by her physicians to a celebrated water cure.

Incidental Expenses of the Indian Service.

The House to day agreed to the following item in the Indian appropriation bill for incidental expenses of the Indian service on the Pacific coast, States and Territories: California, \$30,000; Oregon, \$10,000; Washington, \$5,000; Idaho, \$3,000; Montana, \$200; Nevada, \$5,000; Utah, \$5,000; New Mexico, \$10,000; and Arizona, \$10,000. It was also voted that no portion of these amounts shall be expended on payment of employees, but shall be used only for annuity of goods subsistence, agricultural implements, educational purposes and incidental transportation.

Gold and Silver Coinage.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The total gold coinage for May, as appears from reports of Dr. Linderman, was \$3,781,150; trade dollars \$318,000; subsidiary silver, \$2,190,150; minor coins \$12,475. Total number of pieces struck 16,215,634; total value of coinage \$5,630,840. This is regarded as a very large coinage. The mint will close for an indefinite period about the 15th instant, which it is expected will occupy about two weeks. After resumption of operations the subsidiary coinage, it is probable, will be at the rate of \$3,000,000 per month. During May 3,757,518 pieces representing \$1,301,680 were coined at Philadelphia; 2,691,000 pieces representing \$3,811,000 at San Francisco, and as Carson 1,707,215 pieces, representing \$581,000.

St. Albans, Vt., June 3.—Mrs. Chas. Battler, residing at Highgate, was killed last evening by a hired lad of eighteen, during the temporary absence of her husband.

Family Poisoned and Money Stolen.

EASTON, Pa., June 3.—Moses Schug another member of the family recently poisoned, has died. The coroner's inquest elicits the fact that arsenic was the poison used, and that there was enough in the coffee drank by the unfortunate family to have killed a hundred people. Money was stolen from the house, while a large amount

of government bonds and other securities were untouched.

Jarrett & Palmer's Fast Train.

OMAHA, June 3.—The maximum rate per mile of the fast train on each of the three divisions of the Union Pacific was one minute, and on the division between Big Springs and Julesburg, the run was made at the rate of 73 miles an hour. The train arrived at Ogden at 10:57, 8 hours and 27 minutes ahead of time. Average speed over the Union Pacific, 44 miles per hour. The fast train arrived at Kelton at 11:40; stopped 4 minutes for water. The speed between Promontory and Kelton, 46 1/2 miles per hour; average rate of speed from Troma to Ogden, 44 1/2 miles per hour; entire time from Ogden to Troma, including stops, 3:26; distance, 136 7/10 miles; engine No. 149, drawing the train; has cylinder 15 by 24 inches; driver, 5 feet; is a model engine, weighing 33 tons. It is the intention to run her to Oakland Point, if she will stand the ordeal of the constant motion at such a rate of speed. Average rate of speed from Ogden to Troma, 41 miles per hour. So far the most remarkable run has occurred on the Central Pacific, up hill grade, from Ogden to Promontory, in 54 miles, made in 1 hour and 9 minutes.

SACRAMENTO, June 3.—The train arrived at Mill City at 8:53, making 29 miles in 33 minutes. It arrived at Humboldt, at 9:15.

RISO, June 1.—2:25 A. M.—The transcontinental train has just passed through the town. The track for a mile and a half was lined with people firing pistols, bombs and shouting. Roman candles were fired from the rear end of the train.

100,000 Letters on the Fast Train.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—The following dispatch was received by Postmaster George: "Have 100,000 letters for your citizens. Will you deliver them to-morrow on arrival of the transcontinental express signed Jarrett & Palmer." The postmaster will have the delivery made upon the arrival of the train.

GRAIN CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—The leading grain circular says there has been some very hot weather this week, but the country needs moisture, and a change of temperature. It has, however, checked the active disposition to operate, although a number of the English markets report a fresh advance of 3/4 shilling on wheat, the improvement is much less pronounced than it was previously. English wheat has lately risen above the comparative value of the foreign, and the consumption of the latter may be expected to increase considerably.

The Transcontinental Fast Train.

PITTSBURGH, June 1.—Jarrett & Palmer arrived here at 10:53, two minutes ahead of time, the distance from New York—439 miles—was without stoppage and with one engine.

Reunion at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 31.—The annual reunion of the society of the Army of the Cumberland will take place here on the 6th and 7th of July next. General Sheridan will preside. The Academy of Music has been engaged for the occasion and extensive preparations have been made. The society of the army of the Potomac will meet here on the 6th of June.

More Explanation Wanted from Kerr.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Times has a long special showing Speaker Kerr's record in the famous McGarraghan claim, which shows that Kerr thought the claim just, and afterwards opposed it in every form and shape, denouncing McGarraghan and exposing the cause of the New Idria company. The active man of the latter company was H. K. Elliott, who now appears as Kerr's counsel in the Green-Harney charges. During Panoch Grande court in 1871, it was observed that Kerr sustained most intimate relations with Thompson, Elliott, and other representatives, and the attorneys of New Idria company. The money used during Kerr's candidacy for speakership was said to be contributed by the company. There is some comment on Kerr's taking of the ironical oath, considering the testimony in Indiana treason cases of 1864, where one of the witnesses swore as follows: "Do you know whether Mr. Michal C. Kerr is a member of this order or not. The Sons of Liberty? Answer—He was. I initiated him in New Albany, Indiana, at a harness shop on the east. I believe at Mr. Graff's." Kerr, in 1861, is said to have denied on the stump that he was a member of the order or ever saw the witness, but the testimony at the time was unimpeached and indisputed, and in the face of it he treats it as false and takes the ironical oath. A witness will be subpoenaed who is expected to testify as to Strous, ex-Congressman, having appointed a man for pay. The testimony to impeach Harney will be forthcoming to-morrow. It is said Bowen will be put to the stand to prove that he lived with some woman he represented to be his wife.

The committee on expenditures in the war department continued investigation into the charge against speaker Kerr.

Mary T. Murray testified that she had resided on Capital Hill since 1875. Lawrence Harney hired a room at her house in December, 1855; in 1857 he also had a room there with his wife and both took their meals there. Danforth raised a point as to how far the committee would go in this part of matter, taking the ground that witness could not be contradicted on immaterial or collateral question. Elliott counsel for Kerr, replied, taking the ground that he was a competent witness. Blackburn said if Harney had deliberately sworn falsely as to his married life, it was entitled to know whether his objection was the fact. Danforth expected his objection, and asked whether witness would not be entitled to production. Blackburn said the committee was not bound by the strict technical rules that govern courts

The question was as to the date of Harney's marriage, and if it could be shown that he had perjured himself, it would impeach his credibility as a witness.

Elliott referred to the testimony taken on the 2d instant, in which Harney said he was married in July, 1867, to Annie Prior, and that he had no wife when he was here as an assistant doorkeeper. Elliott asked Judge Story to show that if witness does not testify correctly in relation to a fact about which he could not be mistaken, he is not entitled to credit. Clymer also took the ground that it was now competent to pursue the question so as to show the character of the man; for if Harney was not married at the time he boarded with Mrs. Murray, he lived in adulterous intercourse with a woman there. Clymer asked the question of Mrs. Murray: Did you have any doubt that the woman who lived with Harney at your house was his wife? Answer—I would not have boarded them if I had not thought they were married. I kept a respectable boarding house, and would not have boarded a man and woman who were not married for \$100 a day.

A. P. Greene was called and contradicted Harney's testimony in several particulars, and said he did not believe that Harney ever paid Speaker Kerr a cent of the money that he (Greene) paid to Harney.

J. S. Moore testified to an interview with Harney in New York with regard to the anonymous letter sent to Kerr, when Harney said Geo. Bliss was crowding him, and that Bliss and Johnnie Davenport sought to make political capital out of the charge against Kerr, and that they were damned rascals and scoundrels. It appeared from Moore's testimony that Kerr, through the advice of friends, engaged Sidney Webster to find out the writer of the anonymous letter so as to have him prosecuted. It being thought that bringing the matter before the criminal court would have the effect of punishing a conspiracy. Moore read a statement from Speaker Kerr by which he reported he never conclusively knew Harney; never talked with him on business matters, and that Harney certainly never offered or gave him any money. The statement was utterly and wickedly false. The Speaker explained at length the circumstances attending the appointment of Greene.

Decision in the Chicago Majority Case.

CHICAGO, June 5.—In the Circuit Court this morning, five judges sitting, Baker gave an adverse opinion in the majority case of Colvin vs. Hoyne. The majority of the judges, McAllister, Williams and Rogers, decided that since such a call is necessary to secure a valid election, that the votes recently cast for Mr. Hoyne are nugatory and that Mr. Colvin holds his office until an election is duly called by the council. Judges Farwell and Booth read dissenting opinions, in effect that the failure of the council to perform its duty does not invalidate the votes cast, because the law is mandatory and an election may legally be held notwithstanding such dereliction on the part of the council.

Chicago City Officer's Squabble.

In the city council to-night, Mayor Colvin presided. An ordinance was introduced, declaring an election for Mayor July 27, and was referred to the judiciary committee with instructions to report on it Wednesday.

Boiler Explosion in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, one of the boilers of the Miller White Lead Works, corner of Tenth and Clark avenues, exploded with terrific force, demolishing the southeastern part of the building and severely injuring several employes. Nicholas Dickendorp, foreman, was badly bruised, scalded and injured internally; Werman Beckman was also severely scalded and otherwise injured; Jno. Brennan, foreman, was badly hurt on the neck, not dangerously. One or two others received injuries. Loss estimated at \$20,000.

Blaine Investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The judiciary committee met this morning at 10 o'clock, but through misunderstanding about the hour of meeting, neither Blaine nor Frye were present, and the committee adjourned till to-morrow. The Tribune's Washington special thinks the Democrats released witnesses Atkins, Fisher and Mulligan expressly to leave Blaine in a bad position before the Cincinnati convention. Blaine's friends will be very much disappointed if he allows his enemies to overthrow him in this. While nothing authentic can be learned from him in regard to his intentions, it would not be strange if he were to ask the House to-morrow, or next day at the farthest, to hear him in personal explanation. He would probably put the case before the House and country in the strongest light. As the case now stands, Blaine's nomination is doubtful, if not impossible; but still two delegates to the Cincinnati convention who were not supporters of Blaine returned to their homes yesterday after a brief visit to Washington. Before leaving they told a friend they should vote for Blaine on the first ballot. They had watched the investigation with great interest, and were very indignant at the unfairness with which it had been conducted.

Battle in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 4.—The town of Cigo de Avilla, in the jurisdiction of Santa Spiritas, was attacked on the night of May 30th by the insurgent leader, Maximo Gomez, with 1,600 men, most of them mounted. The place was defended by a garrison 400 strong. The insurgents were repulsed after desperate fighting and retired without being pursued. They lost 39 killed and about 75 wounded. The Spanish casualties were two officers killed and three men wounded.

Foreign Crop Prospects.

LONDON, June 5.—The Mark Lane Express says the harvest prospects are fairly hopeful, despite some drawbacks. The weather recently has been on the whole, advantageous to the wheat plant. The state of political affairs in the East are beginning to exercise a marked influence in both monetary and commercial circles. It cannot be denied that the possibilities of war may become, at any moment, stern realities. Consequently the daily course of foreign politics is being anxiously watched, and should the worst ensue, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, with the rapid diminution of stocks abroad and of the visible supply in America, a great alteration in the present range of prices in our market will, in all probability, occur. However, political influences have not yet affected our markets to any extent, and our present position is simply one of careful watching. Supplies of wheat from abroad during the week have been fair. No feeling of depression has shown itself. Millers still operate sparingly; but no transactions in this quarter are expected to show more animation, as the stocks of English wheat in farmers hands are believed to be unusually small. The fine weather on the continent has caused a somewhat diminished enquiry on the part of continental buyers.

LAMARINE.

An article in Blackwood on Lamartine closes as follows:

When all other inspiration fails, the inspiration of home never fails him. Whatever he may be elsewhere, at Milly he is ever a true poet. This is the highest praise we can give to Lamartine. His longer poems are monotonous and cloying; his poetical romances of a mawkish and unwholesome sweetness. But on his native soil, in the homely house of his mother, all objectionable qualities disappear. He loves the skies which overarch that dear bit of country; he loves the hills and the fields because they surround that centre of all association; and in his companionship with Nature he is always tender and natural, seldom exaggerated, and scarcely ever morbid. His shorter strains are full of the fresh atmosphere of the country he loved; and the sentiment of pensive evenings and the still nights, soft-breathing, full of stars and darkness, is to be found everywhere in the gentle, melodious verse;—not lofty or all-absorbing, like the Nature-worship of Wordsworth, but more within the range of the ordinary mind, and quite as genuine and true. Had he been content with this, and not aspired to represent passion of which he knew nothing, his fame would have been more real and more lasting. He was such a poet as the quieter intellectual, the pensive thinker loves. He could not touch the greater springs of human feeling; but he could so play upon the milder stops of that great instinct as to fill his audience with a soft enthusiasm. Some of his prose works reach to a profounder influence; and those readers who remember, when it came out, the "History of the Girondins," will not refuse to the poet a certain power of moving and exciting the mind; but this work, and the many others which preceded and followed it, have little to do with our argument. They are poetical and exaggerated prose, and have no claim to the higher tide of poetry.

IN MARION.

At Smith's Ferry, Weatherford's summer house is nearly completed, so is Morris' new store. The new town site, "Mahama," is up for sale in lots to suit, for summer resort. They are opening a wagon road on the line above the ferry and village as part of the Minto road. L. Stout's mineral springs 1 1/2 miles west of the ferry, afford an abundance of cool water, which holds soda, sulphur and iodine in solution, good for sanitary uses. A large number of immigrants have located in that part of Marion county during the past year, and many Germans in the vicinity of Sublimity and Stayton. Several new buildings going up at Stayton. New Catholic Church and other improvements talked of for Sublimity this summer, and new store opened.

A suggestion is offered by—that all owners of Stallions in Marion county, put up \$10 each as purse, at the next State Fair, and the owner whose horse shows the best colts a year old take the funds. Parties favoring this proposition, please report to the STATESMAN.

Crops in the Waldo hills promise a bountiful return to the industrious husbandman.

There is economy in traveling on the fast mail trains. You make what you cost, a great deal farther in a given length of time.