

WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1877

47 GUNS

Were fired on Monday night, in honor of the inauguration of Hayes and Wheeler.

TOO "THIN."

We take the following from the Daily Bee, of the 5th inst.

PORTLAND, March 5, 1877. EDITOR BEE:—I have taken great pleasure in your severe but deserved strictures upon the conduct of the editor of the Oregonian in yielding his influence to the Democrats in their attempt to steal an Oregon election.

Is it possible that Mr. Corbett did not know that the editor of the Oregonian was receiving money for assisting in the Grover-Cronin steal? If he did not know it at the time the money was paid he knows it now, and still the same editor is at work, and it is said and believed, by nearly all the community that his wages has lately been raised on account of the manner in which he vilifies distinguished Republicans, who do not fall down and worship him.

WHERE THE PARTISANSHIP LIES.

From the first the Democrats have accused the majority of the Electoral Commission of partisanship, but the action of the tribunal upon the Oregon case conclusively demonstrates that the partisanship is upon the other side.

ISSUES.

It is always better to pass a dozen intended insults than to take offense at a single unintentional neglect or reflection. Misunderstandings are fruitful of more unkindly feelings in society than ever result from deliberate ill-nature.

Boston Post: Ex-Governor Bruce, of Chicago, illustrates the marvelous growth of the city by saying that in 1850 he saw a wolf pass his door in Michigan Avenue.

OUR



Is Still There.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES INAUGURATED MARCH 5, 1877.

"And the Star Spangled Banner, In triumph shall wave."

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

PERSONAL JOURNALISM.

The Oregonian undertakes to defend its personal attacks on Senator Mitchell by declaring his private character to be public property. The statements that he has been engaged in financial "jobs" while in the Senate, are so thin that the cursory reader will detect the fallacy.

It has been charged that the Oregonian and the law firm which controls it, received a large sum of money for aiding in the Grover-Cronin attempt to steal the electoral vote of Oregon.

MUTE SCHOOL.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of visiting the Mute School in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooper, and under the tutorage of Rev. K. B. Knight and his accomplished wife.

Every department of the house, which is under the supervision of Mrs. Cooper, is in a cleanly and perfect condition, and from the display of pies and cakes and substantial of nearly every description, we are lead to believe that the pupils are not only well cared for in the school room, but receive the best possible treatment in the way of eating and sleeping.

The Penitentiary morsel of Democratic "pap" is creating quite a scramble. The Reverend gentleman in charge should send a list of appointments to the STATESMAN, because everybody reads it, and if he is guilty of "nepotism," or other mis-takes it is well to make confession.

Prof. Benn needs a number of teachers for his Democratic school. Col. Gilroy will not go up into the forks of the Santiam, having failed to pass the necessary examination. The Professor is full of business.

TURKEY AT BAY.

After all the great preparations which Russia has been making as if for a certain and determined war upon Turkey, the mobilization of hundreds of thousands of troops, says an exchange, the contracts made abroad as well as at home for rifles, ammunition, bayonets and cannon, the alteration of the Roumanian railroads to conform to those of Russia for expediting the transfer of munitions of war and troops, there appears some chance that Russia will wait for further developments of action on the part of Turkey under her new Constitution, new Minister and new Sultan.

Russia finds the other nations that joined her in sending envoys to Constantinople to urge returns upon the Porte, unwilling to apply force for the purpose of effecting what they had recommended. So far as appears, Turkey, by declining to accept and set upon the advice of the allied Powers, lost the alliance of Great Britain, which nation has many years been considered Turkey's fast friend, and left all the Six Powers free from any obligations to assist Turkey in case of war.

YAQUINA RAILROAD.

A correspondent of the Corvallis Gazette whose name is withheld, from the public through modesty, but whose competency is vouched for by the Gazette and attested by the way in which he takes hold of a practical subject, after stating the facts to show how great benefits would be derived by the people of Benton and adjoining counties from the building of a railway from Corvallis to Yaquina Bay, presents the following detailed estimate of the cost of a narrow gauge road on that line per mile in round numbers:

Earth work, \$1,441; ties, \$650; bridging, \$1,000; iron (suitable) \$1,000. Total \$8,000. In these estimates all the allowance is made for incidental expenses during construction, and to procure sufficient rolling stock to operate with. With this amount the road can be put in complete running order. Then why not? Let the community answer. We are ready to put in our mite, and if all will do likewise, as they are able, we can before another harvest rolls around, hear the rattle of the train through the mountain passes between this place and our natural ocean outlet—the Yaquina Bay.

If it costs three thousand dollars to control a law firm of Portland in the interest of the Grover-Cronin attempt to steal our electoral vote, what would it cost in smaller schemes? Does not that firm control a newspaper?

It Governor Grover should resign his claim to a seat in the Senate, crawl into a cave of gloom, and get somebody to plug up the entrance, the eternal fitness of things would be illustrated.

Ex-Gov. Curry is engaged in literary pursuits. Among his latest effusions we find a translation from Goethe. The Gov. is a highly cultivated gentleman, but we did not suspect him of such things.

Democrat Tribune: Democrats' abuse of Mr. Tilden is ungenerous and unreasonable. With any one else for a candidate, the Democrats would have lost New York. Tilden and Handwerker, events have proved, was the strongest ticket they could have nominated. No other possible combination would have given them both Indiana and New York.

EASTERN OREGON GRANDE RONDE VALLEY.

BY INCOLAS.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—When the English crown gave up its claim to Oregon territory, the wonderful richness of the country was unknown. Every portion of the State has been ascertained to possess its own peculiar advantages. We of the Willamette are attached to our mild temperature and peaceful scenery, while the people of Eastern Oregon are equally partial toward their exhilarating climate and magnificent scenery.

SLANDER.

BY MRS. D. M. HARWOOD.

Of all crimes, slander is one of the most reprehensible. The thief may rob us of worldly goods, they may be replaced; the incendiary may destroy our buildings, they may be reconstructed; though one may inflict a bodily injury, that will heal; but the loss of one's reputation is irreparable, and he who robs a person of this, is guilty of a culpable sin, though we may preserve our character inviolate, for that is in our own keeping. The slanderer may handle our reputation as he chooses, and with his vituperative tongue, deprive us of that, which to us, is of inestimable value, for who can calculate the consequences of a calumnious misrepresentation; you may refute it, you may try to explain it, or annihilate it, it remains unquenchable. Slander is the outgrowth of gossip, and who can estimate the amount of damage effected by an indulgence in this propensity.

Hon. Stephen Staats, member of the legislature from Polk county, is delighted with the management of State affairs under Democratic rule. WEEKLY STATESMAN only \$3 per annum.

The State Printer, we understand, has been engaged in giving banquets to "select" friends. The investigators show a decrease of "nepotism." Can you do that, General?

Democrats seeking reliable information on the subject of public affairs, all subscribe for the STATESMAN. Only \$3 per annum—advance payment preferred.

The probable failure of Judge Grover to obtain a seat in the United States Senate is decidedly annoying to several of his office-seeking friends.

PREPARATIONS FOR INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The inauguration procession on Monday will be very large. Two light batteries from Fortress Monroe will arrive Sunday evening.

The Hartranft and the Crescent Clubs of Philadelphia will be in line; also the Turin Vereines of this city. Two regiments from Pennsylvania are expected. The torchlight procession promises to be a magnificent affair. There will be over 10,000 men in line. Decorating Pennsylvania avenue began this morning. A pyramid will be erected at each crossing, sixteen in all; besides there will be numerous arches, banners and bunting.

The inaugural procession will be composed of four divisions, and will move at 10 o'clock A. M. in the following order: Chief Marshal Brevet Major General William D. Whipple U. S. A., and aids to chief marshal. First division—Captain Ramsey's light battery, four guns and four caissons and twelve companies of artillery, acting as infantry, all under command of Brevet Major General W. H. French second division—U. S. Marine corps, eight companies under command of Lieut. Colonel Haywood; third division—Col. R. J. Fleming, commanding and aids, Washington Light Infantry, corps State Fencibles and Westcoast Legion of Philadelphia, Washington Light Guards, Washington artillery, first battalion district militia (colored) and three companies of Columbus, Ohio, cadets. Following these will come the President and Vice President elect, Commissioners of the District and other distinguished persons. A citizens' mounted guard, organized as escort to the President elect, will follow. The fourth division will consist of various civic organizations.

President Hayes will take the oath of office at post noon to-morrow in the Executive Mansion, which will be administered by Chief Justice Waite. The Executive Mansion is besieged today by an immense throng. The President gave a cordial reception and hand-shaking was kept up for a long time. The President expressed to many his delight at the approach of the time when he shall relinquish public office and its attendant cares. Cars are arriving crowded with travelers. Hotel accommodations are becoming difficult to secure. Flags are flying and decorations line the principal avenues. The Capital already has put on holiday attire. The Columbus Cadets, of Columbus, Ohio, arrived this morning. President Grant, accompanied by Secretaries Fish and Robeson and his secretary, U. S. Grant, Jr., and C. C. Sniffen, went to the President's room in the Senate wing. He sent for several Senators and Representatives with whom he conversed on public matters. He again urged his view in favor of additional legislation to facilitate the resumption of specie payments, and expressed the hope that even in the few hours left of the session something might be effected.

MORE BLUE GLASS CURES.

We do not remember when any subject, not connected with politics, has excited so wide spread and universal interest among our people. There is something so logical in Gen. Pleasonton's theory regarding the beneficial effects of the associated blue and sunlight, and evidence is so incontrovertible, that thousands are convinced that the experiment at least is worth being tried. As a consequence, the demand for "more light" on the subject comes up from every part of the country, and is only equalled by the demand for blue glass. In this city the supply of glass is not equal to the demand, some of the largest dealers having long since exhausted their stock, and been unable to replenish it. The sensation has given birth to a new enterprise in the manufacture and sale of window sashes fitted up with blue and transparent glass as required, which find ready sale. Of the thousands of experiments now being tried with Gen. Pleasonton's theory, we hope to have satisfactory reports. If no other good comes of it the blue glass sensation will at least show our people that sunlight is one of the most priceless gifts a bountiful Creator has bestowed upon us, and which we have too much ignored. The old Romans knew the value of sunlight better than we do, and took their sunbaths with great regularity. We should be pleased to receive and publish correspondence upon this subject, especially such as details the results of experiments. The writer has suffered for many years with rheumatism in the shoulder. It had weather the pain being almost intolerable. Four weeks ago he exposed the shoulders to the associated blue and sunlight for two hours, and has repeated the experiment four times since. He has not had a single rheumatic twinge since taking the first sunbath, although much exposed to the variable weather of this climate, which has heretofore kept him in an agony of pain. Whether the cure is permanent or not remains to be seen, but the relief already received is something physicians have failed to give.—(New York Mail.

The Maine Senate has passed by a unanimous vote a resolution calling for a national prohibition law. Maine seems to be one of the few states where a trial of such laws has not led to their relaxation.

"Let me," said Moody, when he opened Boston, "let me call your attention to a book called 'The Holy Bible.'" Several of his hearers went home and found they had one.

The law's delay. A case was recently decided in England which first commenced in 1812. The amount originally in dispute was \$400,000. Nothing was left.

Several prominent journals will stick to the term "new milk cows," and it seems as if the whole ground had to be gone over again.

London is increasing at the rate of 50,000 people a year, by natural increase only, involving the erection of some 12,000 new houses.

It is a remarkable fact that nothing surpasses, in modern engineering, the pyramid of Ghizeh, built some five thousand years ago. It is universally acknowledged by the highest professional authorities in this line, that the masonry could not be surpassed in the days; and, moreover, the design is perfect for the purpose for which it was intended, above all to endure. The building of pyramids continued for some ten centuries, from sixty to seventy still remain; and contain enormous blocks of granite from thirty to forty feet long, weighing more than three hundred tons, and display the most consummate ingenuity in their construction. A more difficult operation than the mere transport of more than four hundred obelisks weighing more than four hundred tons—was performed with precision by the Egyptians, but there method of lifting them in fortifications, was known to the Peruvians; and in India, too, from their reputation to the use of the arch, builders have commonly used large blocks both in bridge buildings. But the Romans surpassed in use of the arch the Egyptians who set up obelisks since they transported them from Egypt, and afterward erected them at Rome, where more are now to be found than remain in Egypt. Immense stones were used in the towers of Babel; one lies ready quarried which is seventy feet long and fourteen feet square and weighs upward of 1,325 tons.

CROMWELL AND AMERICA.—Cromwell declared himself "truly ready to serve the brethren and the churches" in America. The declaration was sincere. The people of New England were ever sure that Cromwell would listen to their requests and would take a little interest in all the details of their condition. He left them independent, perhaps he gave them their advantageous contracts; he favored the trade. When his arms had made the conquests of Jamaica, he offered to them the island with the promise of all the wealth which the tropical climate pours prodigally into the lap of industry; and though they frequently thwarted his views, his magnanimity preserved for them his regard. English history must judge of Cromwell by his influence on the institutions of England; the American colonies remember the years of his power as the period when British sovereignty was, for them, free from rapacity, intolerance and oppression. He was called the benefactor of the English in America, for he left them to enjoy unshackled the liberal benevolence of Providence, the freedom of industry, of commerce and of government.—Baneroff's History of England.

It is often a matter of great wonder, how what appears to be silver plated ware, can be sold so cheaply. This wonder will be diminished when it is found out that such articles have not a particle of silver in or upon them. More than this, they are not even as valuable as nickel. For the process of nickel plating, which to some extent has replaced silvering, may be itself replaced for many articles of small value, particularly if they are simple. Some rasped or granulated zinc is bolted for some time in a mixture of three parts by weight of sal ammoniac and ten of water, the objects immersed in a mixed up with a zinc rod. The deposit is silver bright, and resists mechanical action as successfully as a coating of nickel. All that is needed, therefore, to produce this so-called silver-plated ware, is a mixture of some cheap material with a portion of copper, and the plate of the article with a preparation of zinc. Beware of cheap silver, then, and be not deceived by a fair and shining surface.

CLIMATE CHANGES IN RUSSIA.—The winters in Russia are becoming colder every year, and the summers hotter, more dry and less fruitful, owing, as is clearly stated by Livingston, to the destruction of the woodlands formerly abundant in the southern districts. The clearing of these lands has caused such an enormous evaporation, that many once capacious water-courses have become mere swamps or are completely dry. The Dnieper becomes every day more shallow, and its tributaries are no longer worthy of the name of streams. The question of re-planting has frequently been agitated, but the dried condition of the earth in many places in Southern Russia makes it a great difficulty.

A MONKEY THAT TALKS.—A speaking monkey from Brazil is to be one of the distinguished visitors to the Paris Exposition in 1878. The animal was found in the arms of its mother, who had been mortally wounded in a fight with a peccary, by M. Coulembert, while shooting on the banks of the Amazon. Little Jean Larousse—Er so he is named—was given over to the charge of a negress who was addicted to the use of the word "carramba." The monkey was noticed to have caught the first syllable of the word, and by dint of proper teaching, has been taught to say, "Papa," "Mamma," "Marranon," and "Brazil." Has the "missing link" at last been discovered?—(Aberdeen N. Y.) Argue.

The New York World ridicules the practice of making up concert programmes of selections and snatches from opera, instead of giving ballads, songs, and other pieces which are complete and appropriate to the concert room. It says it is quite absurd as trying to dispose of a house by exhibiting some of the brick as samples. People affect to enjoy these fragments of melody at the way they rouse up when a simple ballad is sung shows that their instincts are healthy. Managers would do well to provide what people really like, rather than what they pretend to like.

The use of scientific terms often becomes a sort of second nature with some professional men. A servant who incautiously struck the back of his head against the sidewalk the other day pleasantly exclaimed: "Oh, my poor medulla oblongata." The crowd thought he alluded to his wife, and that she must be an Italian lady of rank.—(Brooklyn Argus.

In 1874 the Southern States lost \$20,000,000 by the cotton worm in a single week. In 1875 \$30,000,000 worth of grain was ruined by the chinch bug, and in 1875, 1874 and 1875 the Rocky Mountain grasshopper destroyed food to the amount of \$50,000,000.

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