## A Sea instead of a Sahara.

The labors of engineers have proved that the worst portion of the deserts of North Africa are below the level of the Mediterranean, and can be flooded and converted into sea again, as they once must have been, at a cost of \$3,000,000. which would greatly benefit the health of the surrounding country. An exchange says:

"South of the province of Constantine and of the Djchel Aures chain of mountains in Northern Africa lie the chotts or vast swamps of the Sa-hara. Some of these chotts cover an immense surface. That of Mel-Kir is 150 square leagues in area. The Mel-Kir chott communicates with another, the Scient: and there are others all the way to the Guif of Gabes, a distance of So leagues more. The most important of these are the Rhorsa and the El-Dje-The eastern bank of the El-Djerid is only 12 miles from the Mediterranean Sea. When dry, these chattane covered with a thick layer of salts of magnesia. The bed of the chotts is below the level of the Mediterranean. Mel-Kir is 99 feet below it. Selom is 129 feet below it. It is supposed that the depres-ion continues all the way to the Gulf of Gabes. A canal from the Mediterranean to the El-Djerid would create an inland sea. It is likely that such a sea may be made, because everything goes to show that there was a sea there before, and that the Sahara desert was its bed. The expense of cutting the canal would not be great. It is estimated that it would not cost over \$3,000,000. The proposed sea would be 250 miles in length by 45

A similar enterprise is talled of to redeem the great Colorado desert at the head of the gulf of California, by turning in the Colorado river to funndate a large desert space which is at present lower than either the waters of the river or of the gulf.

### ABOIT ISLEY LAWS.

The Bulletin copies our article on usury laws, and takes exception to evory chuse in it. Not a single proposition we lay down is true, and the prosperity of Oregon, take the word of that paper for it, is dependent on the repeal of the laws limiting the interest on money to the present legal rates .-Facts are against the *Bulletin*, as is siso the usage of civilized nations. Oregon is prospersus, and money is abundant per cent. per month, and no business can thrive paying more than that-save that of extertionate money-lending.

Sift down the Bulletin's clongated argument and it simply amounts that somebody wants the usury laws repealed, and that paper is its special pleader. "Let well enough alone," is 18. Tweive thoroughbred Cotswold ewes a very safe maxim, and the Legislature | average weight of flooces, 12 fbs. These bucks of this State has much more important business to attend to than to waste time | California some years ago, and were satirely in the interest of usurers who want to have free license to extort moncy from all they deal with. There is no occasion for repeal of the law, and such action is not within the scope of the general domand for legislative "reform."

#### District of Columbia.

President Grant nominated as one of the commissioners for the new government of the District of Columbia, Shepherd-the "Boss" Shepherd and late Governor of the district, against whom

## A Senatorial Libel Suit.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan, suce Detroit paper for heavy damages because its correspondent describes his being drunk in the Senate chamber .--He does not deny being under the influence of liquor, but asserts that he was not so drunk as he was described in the correspondence. The Senator comes very near being a habitual say that we had such a breakfast as has made drunkard, and it will hardly be possible for him to raise damages in such a suit. The Senate bill for facilitating the prosecution of newspaper men by making them respond in the courts of the District of Columbia for matter written from Washington, did not pass, and should not pass, for while it is true that many misrepresentations are made concerning public men, it is also true that a fair and honorable man is hardly rounded by an enclosure of yew and other ever slandered, and the times are so rotten that free new-paper criticism is | tured, beautiful rases and violets bloom over one of the necessities of the age we live in. Such men as Chandler cannot complain if a case of besotted drunkenness is worked up against them with some touches of effect. The nation needs only sober and reliable ruen at neatness and beauty, no grass nor weeds are the helm, and the pen of the satirist found among the flower vines or plants. A should be steeped in gall to describe the character of the men and of times at the national capital. One of the most high-handed attempts to gag and bully the independent press was this Senato bill of Carpenter's, which passed the Senate and failed in the House, to summon all offending newspapers to answer for criticism on public men in the courts of the District of Columbia. Chandler is pressing his claim for damages in the community at home, where his habits are best known, and he will probably have the stigma of drunkenness fastened on him-though that will be no new thing-without winning public sympathy, or other damage than

that incident to his general reputation. REAVY FLEES RS .- Mr. Jo Teal gives us the following list of weight of fleeces sheared by him this spring from his thoroughbred sheep, kept on his ranch in Linn coanty. Shearing of thoroughbred Spanish Merino Bucks purchased inst fail of Jewett & Munson: Eernard Goldsmith, 30 ths; Rising Sun, 22%; The Oregon Boy, 18; Shakspeare, 19; The Farmer, 20; Green Mountain, 17; The here, with interest restricted to one Golden Age, 34%; Young America, 18; Dick, 17%; The Warrior, 25%; The Governor, 21; Crusader, 16; The Challenge, 155; Robert, 20; Ocean Wave, 1996; The Chief, 16%; William Tell, 29. Forty-one thoroughred Merino ews have an average weight of fleeces of 133; ibs. Shearing of five thoroughbred Cotswold buoks: Easter Brown, 13 bs; Prince Charles, 16; Henry, 14; Frank, 12; Gen. Lee,

are the descendants of bucks purchased in nizod in Oregon.

## The Excursion to Aurora.

Ma. Eprron: A few Salemitos desirous to have a quiet time, and to enjoy the quiet of the country, on the 4th arranged to meet a like number from Portland, at the beautiful picule grounds of Aurora. We started from Salem on the 6:35 train and moved off with all the cars crowded with passengers, some for Hubbard, some for Aurora and others for Oregon City and Portland and all jolly and happy, determined on finding the best 4th there was in the market.

# throbbing brow.

Woodburn furnishes us a few more passongers-and in 15 minutes we were at Hubbard Station, where three-quarters of our travelling companions left us. Then didn'. we spread out on those car seats? And when we got to Aurora were we not in a condition to enjoy a hot and smoking breakfast which was all ready and waiting for our arrival. It is unnecessary to go into details, suffice it to Aurors so justly celebrated as a first rate place for "hungry brother" to stop over for dinner.

On the arrival of the morning train from Portland, we, with Portland friends, started for the park passing through the orchard, garden and vineyard of the colony. Our attention was called to a beautiful arch overgrown with vines, a smooth and well graveled walk led under the archway to the burial place of the family of Dr. Kell. It is surovergreen trees artistically trimed and oulwhere rests the silent dead. No stone monuments marks the melancholy spot where the loved ones lie, but loving hearts and willing hands of living friends beautify and adorn their silent beds. The vineyard, vegetable and flower gardens are models of road passing from the back of the orchard leads to the park. Here, after romping.chatting and resting and enjoying this change from city dust, and as we were on the eve of returning to see our Fortland friends off on the p. s. train, just in the nick of time, Dr. K. latter, virtuous and exaiting. How foreibly with some of the young ladies of the colony took the stand, and sang for our benefit say. by this contrast; for wherever we eral pieces in German. They sang in per- find it we there behold life grand and enfeet time and harmony.

To-morrow I will give you an account of the exercises upon the ground. Tours. KAR.

# THE AURORA CELEBRATION.

SALEN, July 7, 1874. MR. Forron: In my yesterday communication, I promised to give you a programme of the exercises on the ground which consisted in each one enjoying himself to sait his fancy; some played at ball, some at one game and some at another.

In the early part of the day a unanimous resolution was passed, that any one attempting an oration should be instantly expelled. But the elequence of the American attizen cannot be suppressed on the Fourth of July by any amount of resolutions. On that day patriolism must have vent. The spirit of Patrick Henry burns in every breast, and courses through every vein. As well might you attempt to cork up Vesavius with a corn cob, or raise the scorns from the mighty oak with a fine tooth comb, as to endeavor to bridle the spirit of '78 with resolutions.

So we reconsidered our morning work and resolved ourselves into a meeting to allow all who desired, an opportunity to express his sentiment by electing Jas. Walton, President and O. J. Carr Scoretary, and for fear of disorder Mr. C. E. Burrows was appointed Seargeant-at-Arms, and knowing his ability to check the flow of gas, the appointment was very appropriate. On taking the chair, our venerable and versatile President delivered a soul-stirring and scholastic address, appropriate to the occasion, clothed with rounded periods, and finally ended the same with an improvised poem that would have done credit to the Bard of Avon, but owing to our abtuse memory it is lost to fainrity. He was followed in the same sizain by ir repressible C. A. Reed, the eloquant Col. T. H. Caan, the urbane A. B. Cosper and others, both musceline and feminine, in English, American, Dutch and German languages, commencing in solos but speedily becoming chorusas so uproarous that it was impossible to preserve order. Our gas man worked with a will; but as the register indicated 150, 175, 200, he gave out exhausted and finally at 275, the meeting bursts up in a trem-indous uprosr, but previous to the final collapse we resolved that we had had a good time genorally, that we were indebted to Drs. Kell and Glasy for a sumptons breakfast and dinner. to the girls of the colony for some very plausing songs, to the string band, for some lively music and to all bands for the hospitable manner in which we had been received.

girls sitting on the seat in front, fanned his | method. It goes on daily and with ceaseless | Parents entrust all this to teachers, who are routine, as if it were instinctive. The value of these instructions was not fully considered

> in the moment in which they are given. In fact the importance of education is felt to some extent at an early age, much sooner than the mind consents to labor for it. But it is not until advanced age overtakes us that the mind becomes convinced that education. in all that is useful, is the germ of life itself : that knowledge is the very life principle and that he who is profound in thought and reflects upon what he has learned, and makes his learning an auxiliary in elevating the standard of human intelligence, develops a

principle that gives him a higher appreciation of the purposes and objects of the Creator. It is at this point that the power of knowledge is felt. The great power of Deity is in His wisdom. And all that man can rely upon is found in his own knowledge, and in an obedience to the requirements of the laws derived therefrom. This power is a wonderfursyent in the world. There could be no such a thing as a civilized race without education.

Everything around us suggests the unportance of this work, of obtaining an education. The blade of grass, the flower, raiment, food, the sir we breathe, our relations, everything the mind wants to understand, hespeaks the necessity of learning while there is an opportunity. The world, so to speak, is the continent of the mind.

The world shows the effect of education. Ignorance and culture are striving for the mastery. Contrast, for a moment, an ignorant and a savage life with the scene before us. The former, vicious and degrading: the we are reminded of the power of culture nobling. The whole difference between barbarism and a civilized state consists in the observance or neglect of systematic instruction. This principle is universally correct. The injunction: "Oblain knowledge," follows man into the recesses of darkness and superstition. The same laws, natural and moral, are made for all men.

Those who have distinguished themselves in the cause of education, have entered their namesas witnesses to these great truths, and those whose achievements have been for mankind, but whose power has been that of the will, urged on by a desire to benefit the race and gain renown for themselves, have been prompted to these acts of valor by surrounding circumstances and by the force of refinement and culture, the outgrowth of education.

The effects of montal training are before us, we see them every day. By them we are made familiar with different parts of the world, their inhabitants and their customs, we find them in all discoveries, inventions and trades, in overything for man's advancement. Ignorance claims nothing good in its heroism-oven if it has claims to heroism. It becomes notorious for its depravity and its crimes. No man can become great without developing that character which is canctioned by the intelligent and the educated. We say we see the effects of e-incation before us. Here are the family representatives, in parent and child. Here we meet them face to face. Here they acknowledge their duty and all that we have said respecting it. Here we are permitted to witness in a striking manner, parental and filial obligations. Words have nothing to do with this fact, any more than to refer to it. It is the set as exhibited before us that is more poweri if than great armies, and the beanty of which our language is too feeble to describe.

Of the different kind o of education we have not the time now to spask. Let us pause for a moment here and consider where the parents duty correlates with that of the child. The child at school represents a family. The efforts of parent and teacher are involved in the childs welfare. Is there a higher of ice than that held by a taacher of a little child ? Take for instance the little girl whose life is tender and susceptible, how much care and anxiety are thrown around is? Parents-are sometimes moved by pride if nothing else to have their children excel in their studies. Little children bave a pride also in what they learn, and yet they hardly feel the value of it as we have before stated. They learn enough however net to distrust their teachers. They soon understand that there is more information coming. They become wiser than the great King of Siam was when he first met with some European merchants, who visited him to seek permission to trade with his people. The Ringasked them about the seasons, summer and winter. He was accustomed to warm waather, dry and wei seasons, and when he was told that in Europe, water became so hard in winter that man. horses, and laden carriages, passed over it, and that the rain cears down in beautiful white dakes, as light as feachers. He became canspersted at these statements and branded his visitors with the spikhet of faisifiors. He refused them the right to trade within his demissions, men who could be guilty of telling

honored with their confidence. It is a surrender indeed when the parent says, "take my child and educate it." And no one can feel the weight of responsibility that reste upon the teacher, but the teacher herself [Here the speaker paid a handsome tribute to the office of teacher, spoke of the pupil as a living evidence of the teachers labor and care, and as bearing the impress of the instructors character, of the forgetfulness of parents, of the teachers of their children, but kind remembrances of pupils in after years of those who have taught them all that is good and valuable in the race for human knewledge and happiness.]

The speaker then said of the sufficiency of the school, for the wants of girlwand young ladies there is overwhelming svidence. It is but one of the many in our country and whenever we find them we know their escellence. Their reputation is coexionaive with the land in which we live. They all aim to make the young lady an intelligent and useful member of the family and socisty. They teach hor to be firm and resolved in duty, but graceful and retired in deportment, to secure a knowledge of the useful, age it adorage and beautifies character, and as it is needed in the practical affairs of life.

They teach that education suberdinates fear to duty, and triumphs over terror and danger. Education is not complete without having this principle thoroughly fixed in the mind of the student. It is forcibly alastrated in the character of those who bear the impress of the teachings of these schools. For example we will take the Sisters of Charity. Educated to forget self in all their work for mankind, when suffering is in the land from pestlience, famine or ravages of contagions diseases, and when the wounded and dying upon the field of battle are needing help and comfort, we find them with these unfortunate victims, administering to their wants like angels of meery. The ignorant flee away from sickness and discase, and take their superstitions with them, but Sisters of Charty never. They remain to restore even at the risk of life. We have observed the effect of bese teachings in our own land as well as in thers, and have beepras more and more convinced that edi cation elevates the mind and refines it; an I a refined mind sympathises with distres 4, and combats the evile of amorance.

The influence of this teaching is felt upon others who have s ot seen the principle exemplified in these schools or in the daily duties of the Sisters of Charity and teachers. In the hall as w e entered this building we saw a well execut ed penell drawing by one of the pupils of I his school, of the beautiful home of Florene e Nightengale. In the character of this phi anthropst this principle is illastrated. This young lady of English parents, highly eds cated in the classics, mathematics, music s .nd the languages folt that duty was parant ount to all other considered tions. Where ver a person could be useful there lay the pe th of duty. Seeing that the Roman Catholi e, Sisters of Charity were eugaged in an ext ited and highly useful work, she folt a great need of a counterpart in the Protestantoors munion. And she set herself to work at one a upon her new and laudable undertaking. In due time she appeared amid the carrs age of war in the Crimes, during the engagement of the three great powers of Europe and i there made the suffering victims of the os uffict her constant care. Her career was so on given. Her fame as a philanthropist is world-wide, and the good Queen of England bestified her admiration for her excellence by sending her a letter of thanks accompanied with a superb jewel, and when the soldiers raised money shough to erect a statue to her honor she refused to to accept it, preferring like those whom she imitated to have that imperishable renown, that is bestowed by a grateful pupple and which lives in the universal heart, rather than a monument to be devasated by the unsparing hand of time. This is only one of the many who have in their merifices for others illustrated the power of education as a promptor to duty. Florence Nightengale we mention because all of you have beard of her and confessiber praise, and yet she found her example in the daily work and distinguished character of the Sistors of Charity, whom all adurire, if all cannot pattern after them. Parents have a great work to do, and albough it is a responsible one, I is pleasant; it is to see that the minds of the second mitted to their charge are properly instructed according to their means and direusestances. And girls and young ladles hrive their part to do also. From what we have witnessed here on this openation, they are satisfying parents and isachers for all they are doing for them. They show culture and a familiarity and a proficiency in their starlies worthy ofait admiration. We must not omit to mention those parts of education which add so much to the permanent character of young ladies -neutness and politeness.In deportment, and deference and respect to their superiors.

so many complaints are made of fraud. There was one young couple, which we appointment of Shepherd to "re-Columbia corresponds with the idea of they "come." using the hair of the dog to cure the bite. The action of the Senate was a severe criticism of the President and and shows there is a limit to the subservinecy of that body. The frauds of cooked in the old fashioned continental style. the District government follow closely They were nicely Sardined aboard and we In the track of Tammany.

The soundings with reference to a bed for the cable to Japan reveal a rather different condition of affairs between Honotulu and Yokohama from that which has hitherto been found characteristic of the bottom of the Pacific Ocean. A letter from the sounding expedition describes at least six mountain peaks or ridges that intervene between these points, five being submarine and one reaching the surface. These mountains are from 5,000 to 12,000 feet in height from the rest of the bed, which is a very level plain. The summits of these acclivities are covered with coral and lava, which are so hard as o indent the cylinder.

SHORT-HORN PRICES.- The Country Super-Thous, FRICES. - The Country Gentleman collects statements of 20 pub-ile sales of Short-Horns this spring. Twelve of these were in the United States. At these 535 animals were sold at super-range of \$620.30. At eight Canadian Sumals were sold at an average and 105 siles rate sold at an average the 20 sales 733 animals of \$354.59 A rage price of \$549.76, to sold at an av-a tora, of \$402.683. minuls were sold at an average

ank has been chartered in "dians, and sh, open its "per cent. with be the A grange . Clark county, 1 doors soon. Eigh. Interest charged.

favoritism, and mismanagement. The will call Smith, on scoing the train so crowd-Senate by a vote of 36 to 6 refused to ed, as they met it going through the upper confirm the nomination, and the end of town, simost concluded they would office was otherwise filled. The not go on that train, but, as our accomodating conductor G. McD. S. had found standform " the affairs of the District of ing room for one more couple in the aisle, he winked for them to come aboard, and

> At Brook's Station were some 12 or 15 couple, with their friends who had come down to see them off for Hubbard, where the American Eagle was to be dressed and were off for Gervais.

At Gervals was gathered, a large portion of both male and female of French Prairie of all the varied hues of the five races, and each desirous of carrying off as much as a hind quarter of said Eagle bird, at Hubbard as afore said. Their black and lustrious eyes twinkled and glowed "with looks of delight" as the breaks ground down on the pondorous wheels and the train came to a dead stand. They rushed peil mell like a band of Sepoys into the stready flattened, elongated passengers, who had to hump their backs and stand it-yes and enjoy it, for, was not this the tih of July? Who would be annoyed, on the 4th? What condition of thing would not be enjoyed on the auniversary of the day when 56 farmers, mechanics, and tradesmen, bursted up the ring formed by capitalteta and speculators, to grow rich and powerfal off from the toil, sweat and muscle of the producer. I saw but one in our car that was in any way over-come by the heat. That was one whose condition was alleviated by love, sympathy and the beat of attention. His charming companion took him upon her knee, prited back his jelty locks with loving singers and held his drooping head at the open window, while two beautiful Respectfully yours KAR.

### ADDRESS OF S. F. CHADWICK.

At the Annual Exercises of the Academy of the Sacred Heart. July 2d 1574.

Our crowded columns has previoted us until to-day of making use of the notes taken of the admirable address of Hon, S. F. Chadwick, deliverad last Thursday at the Annual Exercises of the Sisters' school.

The speaker commenced by stating that be had witnessed the exercises with pleasure. and spoke of the admirable manner with which each scholar had acquitted herself in the parts assigned her. He stated that education was almost the first subject that engrosses our attention. The young and the aged are alike affected uy a desire to learn, to acquire knowledge. There was side by side with this thirst for information a disposition to teach-a desire to impart instruction. It was a contest having an object which was not only beneficial but reciprocal between teacher and taught. The child strives to learn and its parents are auxious to teach it. The child looks to its parents for instruction. This duty of the parent grows out of his relation

And yet there is not a child or young lady present, who does not fully understand tols fault or error of the King. A child receives for instance an orange from its roother and asks, "can't we raise oranges?" The mother answers by stating that the warm season is too short; or there is too much cold weather to raise oranges in this climate. This is a simple trath, but like hundreds of others learned by the child from its mother, it is an important one.

such nutruths should not have a foot-head

upon his soil.

There is a great responsibility attached to to the child. The parent's care for the child of life. Propareducation, including physical trial at the October mealing of the Circuit was usually shown without deliberation or training as well as mental enters into it. Court of Linn county.

[In response to the motto of welcome to parents and friends, insorthed over the arch apon the platform, Mr. C. pointing toward it said:]

said:] Sister Superior and teachers, we acknowl-electin great good that is done to the pupils of this institution, wherein is taught this principle of abuscation of self at the call of duty: duty that knows no fast; and where the graces and exaction is of transhe graces and excellen les of true bood are developed by precept and example.

CONMITTED .-- John Wesley Fairchild, who disposed of a stolen horse to Mr. W. J. Igo, of this city, one day fast week, and who was taken to Albany yesterday, was examined and held to answer. Not being able to furthe preparation of a young lady for the daties nish bands he was committed to jail to await