A. L. Bancroft

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IN MEMORIAM

OF CHESTER E. CLARK.

O friend of friends, the requiem of thy fate,
I sing of thee, with tearful eyes
And thoughts that chase each other in their flow,
I breathe thy name; and heave full sorrowing sighs.
From thy dear native home, thou wander'st here to dwell,
With hopes elated, and thy future bright
Thou crossed the boundless wastes;
To dwell with us, thy new found friends;
And friendship's sky ne'er felt the shades of night.

A change comes o'er the scene; and we awhile are parted
From each kindly grasp well-founded friendship gives;
And thou must wend thy way afar to seek another clime;
And takest with thee the kindest wish that in our bosom lives.
And sped the time along, and once again to meet thee we did wait.
'Twas drawing nearer to the close of time;
And space, once more was not so vast but it would melt away,
Before the sunshine of our hopes—that sorrowing clouds efface.

But oh, dreadful thought, the time had speed apace;
And thy returning footsteps are delayed;
Thou cam'st not; and soon our hopes are blasted
By the withering breath of death, that hath thy course stayed.—
For in the fairness of thy hopes, and manhood's halcyon days,
Thou dar'st the tide of fair Columbia's waves, in dark so frail;
And nestling on her bosom fair, thou gavest on her lake,
And thought'st not that treachery lurk'd beneath the folds of beauty's veil.

Thou smilest with joy; and in ecstacies it laughtful, safe and steered thy bark,
As thro' it bore the banner of thy hopes aloft, like pennant waving,
And dreamest not of the danger lurking near;
And hearkened the air around;
That soon would mock thy circles, and soon thy bark ingulfing.
It came; and then, as helpless child, could'st not avert the doom
That o'er thee pended, and engulphing thee in wild embrace,
Within the waves that o'er Columbia's breast was heaving;—
It drew thee down to death—a death yet sweet to die—a death that of thee left no trace.

O friend, thou'rt gone—thy voice ne'er heard in frantic cry for help,
A help that was not near to save.
"O God!" methinks I hear thee cry, "give help!"—thy voice is faint—
Thou breathest not—thou'rt gone from us, thou hast found a watery grave.
Ye rocks, and hills around, ye waves sing ye the dirge;
Ye winds, wail thro' the trees, and moan the tale
Of our lost friend; cease, cruel Columbia, cease to flow,
And give to us the relics of the one that's fled material state. MINSTREL.

OREGON CITY, Aug. 28, 1873.

Rules for Everybody.

A regular humbug.—The Bee.

Don Piatt has reached London.

A butter panic.—The flight of goats.

Sleight of hand.—Giving the mitten.

Happiness and vice are eternally divorced.

Current literature most in vogue—Price currents.

Mark Twain is building a $40,000 house in Hartford.

Men and women are made from the roar material—babies.

The College year at Berkley will begin September 24th.

A circuit court—The longest way home from singing-school.

Educate men without religion and you but make them clever devils.

A young lady of Nehan has been made a member of a hose company.

It is easy to look down on others; to look down on ourselves is the difficulty.

"Doctor, what will cure the fever of love?" "The child of wedlock, mademoselle."

Don't tell an editor how to run a newspaper. Let the poor fool find it out for himself.

The Panama Mail Company will put on a semi-monthly line of China steamships in October.

The following advertisment appears in a local paper: "A house for a family in good repair."

Don't invest all your money in lottery tickets. Give some other man a chance for a prize.

Next to the busy bee the boot-black furnishes the brightest example of improving the "shining hours."

Jefferson Davis has purchased a mansion residence just below Mississippi city, on the Gulf of Mexico.

Minnesota estimates that she will have a surplus of 30,000,000 bushels of wheat for exportation this year.

The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next good sense, the third good humor and the fourth wit.

The servant girls of Denver have struck for $30 a month, two silk dresses, and the privilege of the parlor every Sunday.

When Thieves Fall Out &c.

The Charleston (Mass.) *Courier*, Ben. Butler's home organ, rather thinks there should be a sacrifice offered up for the sin of the Republican party in passing the odious Salary steal bill, but seems to be mighty particular which animal is offered. Like true christians they should seize upon the first animal that presented itself, and thus continue so long as the sacrifice was needful, or as long as the animals lasted. Here are his sentiments, candidly and truthfully given:

If some must be thrown to the pack let President Grant be chosen as the victim it is his right. He has earned the honor of the martyrdom. He got the chief benefit of the bill; he alone could have defeated it; and he, therefore, is his best representative. It was a Republican measure, passed by Republican votes and approved by a Republican President. The party, as such, is as much responsible for it as for any act that they claim the credit of passing since Lincoln was elected. Face the music gentlemen. Only—if you are too cowardly to do so—don't imagine you can swim Grant and sink Butler. They are in the same boat—and so is the Republican party.

Radical State Convention at Albany.

MITCHELL ENDORSED—HIRAM SMITH OF HARRISBURG, THE VICTIM OF NEXT OCTOBER—THE HIPPLE-MITCHELLITES DECLARE IN FAVOR OF POLIGAMY.

The Radical State Convention met at Albany on the 11th inst., for the purpose of whitewashing Mitchell's early indiscretions and transacting such other business as might come before it. M. P. Berry, of Salem, presided.

THE MITCHELL STUNNER.

Baker, of Union, introduced and read the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That whatever may have been the misfortunes, faults or shortcomings of the Hon. J. H. Mitchell, U. S. Senator of this State, in his early private life, we neither apologize for, pass judgment upon nor justify him, but express our unqualified belief that by his many years of consistant, upright and honorable conduct in this State he has outlived any imputations cast upon him, and that to-day not only the Republican party, but a large majority of the people of this State, have entire confidence in his integrity, ability and patriotism, and that he will faithfully and ably represent them in the United States Senate.

This fell like a bombshell in the Convention.

Burbank moved to lay it on the table.

Mulkey moved to adopt.

Confusion ensued, when Ben Simpson called for ayes and nays on motion to lay on table—motion lost, 34 to 63.

Pending motion to adopt, Hinman of Washington county asked: Was it right to thus rupture the Republican party to endorse John M. Hipple. It was impossible to have harmony and pass the resolution. [Applause.] Pass it, and the Convention disrupted the party. Many Republicans like him, who had never scratched a ticket, would not stand it. [Applause.] Hipple ought to be ashamed to compel this Convention to do so. Hipple came to Albany for that purpose, and after having, as he thought, fixed the matter, took his satchel two hours before the assembling of the Convention, and left. The best man in our ranks could not on that resolution command the strength of the party. [Applause.] This sentiment was rife in every man's mouth on the street. The part of good policy and honor was silence on the Hipple question. [Applause.] Let that gentleman stand on his own merits. He had performed no public service as Senator yet. Let him labor for six years, and then come before a Convention and ask endorsement. [Applause.] No man with such a record could receive endorsement of the party. He might in this body, but never at the polls. [Applause.] He had been a bigamist in the State during most of the period for which he asked endorsement. Why not date the resolution from the time he became divorced from his first wife, 1867? [Prolonged Applause.] It was a disgrace to the State to be called upon to endorse such a character. Never will the Republican party endorse J. H. Mitchell. [Continued Applause.]

Dolph (who left the States on a Government mule to escape a draft in 1862) regretted the necessity that compelled him to reply. He defended wrong in no man; the resolution said nothing—meant nothing, but to eulogize the Senator for his righteous acts, passing over the "perturbed" period in charitable silence. He let fly a brick at the Oregonian and Democratic press; dodged a defence of his pet, and closed with a panegyric on Hipple, repeating the oft-told crushing defence of his virtuous conduct by that "friend" in Pennsylvania, "NO BODY EVER LOST A CENT BY YOU!" Hipple was the only Republican the Custom House, Postoffice and Railroad fellows had in Congress, and to have him resign would never do.

Baker moved the previous question.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

Baker, by request, again read the resolution.

Nichols, of Polk, opposed the resolution because he loved his party more than any man. He believed the Hipple side of the house had the numerical strength and disposition to carry the measure by applying the gag law. He reviewed the Senator's political course and showed where good, honest Republicans had been removed from office, because they did not endorse Mitchell. He never had been an office-seeker nor holder. If it was the policy of Republicans to pass this resolution he was no longer a Republican. [Applause.] The people of Polk would not endorse such action. If the resolution passed they would bolt. He was neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but ventured the prediction that if the resolution was adopted, Col. Nesmith would carry Polk county by TWO HUNDRED MAJORITY! [Immense applause.]

Cross, of Marion, desired to know why gentlemen did not adhere to principle. He denounced the Mitchell faction as corrupt. [Cheers.] They did not allow free discussion, nor make a fair fight. That body had assembled to nominate a candidate for Representative—not to laud Hipple. Let him defend his own character, and to attend to his own business. [Applause.]

Baker was sorry to see this discussion. He regretted to hear such prophecies as came from the gentleman from Polk. He interpretted them to mean that the gentleman would vote for Nesmith, to make his words good.

Cross interrupted to ask if an election to the U. S. Senate was not endorsement enough to satisfy the average office-seeker. To an assertion by Baker that he believed Mitchell to be a gentleman now, Cross replied that it was the general opinion in his county that Hipple was "keeping mistresses in Portland at this time!" [Deafening applause.]

Baker here wandered into forbidden paths on the "mistress" question, and was called to order by the chair, who stated that the Convention wanted no mistresses, but a master.

Mr. Baker—Yes; I suppose you desire to master this Convention and the Republican party.

Nichols, of Polk, wanted to offer a substitute, but was choked off.

Mulkey insisted on the question before the house.

J. T. Apperson, of Clackamas, made frantic efforts to be heard, but was incontinently squelched, amid tumultuous confusion.

Question—Shall the main question now be put?

Hinman wanted Nichols' substitute read. Ruled out of order.

Question on the adoption of the Hipple resolution: Ayes, 67; nays, 29.

Adjourned to 9 a. m. Friday.

HUNTING FOR A VICTIM.

On the re-assembling of the Convention, Friday morning, the chair stated that nominations were in order.

Rev. E. R. Geary and Hiram Smith, of Linn, and Dr. J. W. Watts, of Yamhill, were placed in nomination; before the vote was taken, Smith's name was withdrawn.

The ballot stood: Geary, 79; Watts, 7; blank, 4; Ben Simpson, 1; R. Williams, 2; whole number votes cast, 94; necessary to a choice, 48.

Mr. Geary appeared and briefly address the Convention, declining the nomination.

The Convention took a short recess to hunt up a candidate.

On reassembling Jos. N. Dolph was placed in nomination, but declined for "obvious reasons."

Dr. J. W. Watts arose and after a few remarks, asked to have his name withdrawn on account of the Mitchell resolution.

J. M. Shelly placed in nomination H. Smith, his partner in business.

Mr. Engle nominated T. W. Davenport, of Marion.

In a short address, Mr. Davenport declined the nomination for reasons similar to those given by Dr. Watts.

The name of Hon. R. Williams, but after defining his position, he positively declined on account of the Mitchell resolution.

Hon. R. P. Boise was next nominated. That gentleman positively declined the honor, with a few very appropriate remarks, in which he deplored the action of the Convention in relation to the adoption of the resolution touching the character of Senator Mitchell. The candidate who went before the people with such a resolution to defend would, he felt fully convinced, be sacrificed—as the resolution was an endorsement of polygamy.

HOPKIN'S CHOICE.

Ben Simpson moved that the Hon. Hi. Smith be declared the nominee by acclamation. The motion prevailed by a very small vote—not more than one-third of the delegates voting at all.

H. Smith elected member of National Republican Committee vice J. G. Wilson, deceased.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine and to die on 13th proximo.

Falling in Love.

One of the most mysterious and unaccountable things in the world is how people fall in love. We do not mean the gradual and equable descent by which two long time acquaintances, steadily becoming more and more attractive to each other, ultimately grow to be inseparable. We refer to the sudden plunge—the falling off a precipice as it were—by which people sometimes become instantaneously absorbed in each other, and mutually encircled and overborne by in all engrossing, reciprocal affection. Love at first sight as it is commonly called.

A man may have been a great deal in society; he may have traveled over the world; he may have seen hundreds of beautiful girls; but no one has ever made any serious impression upon him. All at once he meets a glance, he perceives a female form, he encounters a woman's face, the like of which he instantaneously feels he has never beheld before. He is fascinated, enthralled, bound hand and foot for evermore.

Why it is he cannot tell—he cannot imagine. The mystery is unfathomable. There may be desparity in years, in what is called social position, in fortune, and indeed in almost every particular. For that he cares not, or if he cares, his regrets are inoperative upon his feelings, and vain. He only knows that he has met an object which, in spite of himself, it may be, he must love and adore.

And women fall in love in the same inexplainable manner, being wholly unable to explain even to themselves the reason of it—perhaps more frequently than men.

What does it mean? There must be some magnetic or spiritual influence which is unknown to any system of philosphy ever yet discovered.

So it has been from the beginning of the world; so it will probably continue to be to the end of time.

But there is one thing about falling in love; it is not so chilling or unpleasant as falling through ice.—*New York Ledger.*

ARRIVAL OF THE JUNIATA FROM ST. JOHNS—NEWS FROM POLARIS.—WASHINGTON, September 10.—The Secretary of the Navy received the following dispatch from the United States' ship Juniata:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 10th. Arrived here to-day. Met the Tigress at Upernavik and coaled her. She sailed August 11th for Littleton Island. The Tigress met the Juniata's steam launch, under Lieutenant DeLong, off Tessuisk, who had been to Cape York in the launch and returned. At Disco they met the Tigress again and coaled her on August 25th. Commander Greer reports that the camp of the crew of the Polaris was found August 14th off Littleton Island, in latitude 78 23 N., longitude 73 46 W. The crew of the Polaris were all well and had gone south two months before in two boats made from the ships. The Tigress kept a careful lookout, going north and coming south, but there were no signs. She stopped at all the settlements for news. The crew of the Polaris are probably on board a whaler. The Tigress left Disco August 25th for the Labrador coast, to continue her search as long as her coal and season permits.

Signed, D. L. BRAINE,
Commander, U. S. N.

United States Minister Foster has extended an invitation to the Mexican Government to participate in the centennial celebration to be held at Philadelphia, July 4th, 1876. President Lerdo Tejada accepted for his Government the invitation, assuring the Minister that Mexico will make great efforts to be worthily represented at the exposition.

Carl Schurz has been journeying in Switzerland and the Tyrol. While he has an intense admirarion for the natural beauties to be found in those mountainous sections of the world, he assured the fourth of July celebrators in Munich that he still deems an American prairie over which floats the banner of freedom equal in interest to them all.

ALL IN THE FAMILY.—At Junction last Sunday week there was a double wedding, at which a young couple were married, and immediately after the father of the young man and the mother of the young lady were spliced.—*Eugene City Guard.*

Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Perhaps our next President of the United States will be Gov. Booth, of California, who is the ablest and most earnest advocate of the farmer's cause, who delivered the most powerful of all the speeches against railroad monopolies, and who is a man of great talents, perfect honesty and considerable political experience, though he has never trained with the class known as professional politicians. In two years and three-quarters from this time we will see how he stands."

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 10.—The cable which was laid between Kingston and Aspinwall and twice lost has again been recovered.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Emperor William will probably leave the city on the 15th of next month on a visit to the Emperor of Austria at Vienna.

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 10.—Yellow fever prevails as an epidemic and business of all kinds is prostrated. There is much suffering for want of attention, nurses and doctors being worn out. At least 400 people are down, though not all with fever.

BALTIMORE, Sep. 10.—The loss of John Ford, Proprietor of the Holliday Street Theatre, will reach at least $60,000, with about $40,000 insurance.

WORCESTER, Sept. 10.—At the opening of the evening session General Butler said he was satisfied that the majority of the delegates were in favor of the nomination of Governor Washburn.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A Catholic paper says the project of an American pilgrimage once more to the shrines of Europe and Rome has been under consideration by those who would probably be leaders in it. This statement is drawn by a correspondent who is particularly anxious that some of the sons of Mary in America should visit the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. The plan which meets with most favor contemplates chartering a steamer and taking freight both ways as a help to pay expenses and unite the highly spiritual work with relaxation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch says persons interested in the new America trans-Atlantic steamship line will ask Congres to grant a bounty of $10 per head on every immigrant brought to this country in steamvessels built in the United States and carrying the American flag. It is claimed that a subsidy in this form will secure much more valuable results to the Government than the subsidy as now voted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The United States Marshal, at Shreveport, La., telegraphs to Attorney General Williams, that the local authorities in Texas, have stopped the cars by force on account of the fever at Shreveport and asking that the General Government interfere to compel the running of trains.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Evening *Post* says the next trial of Stokes, for shooting Fisk, is set down for October 6th.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Dispatches from British Consuls in France, Russia, Italy and Germany report the cholera increasing in those countries.

BOMBAY, Sept. 11—A serious riot broke out several days ago at the Presidency of Madras. Troops were sent to the scene of disturbance and restored order, not, however, before they had fired upon the rioters, and killed eight.

SEATTLE, Sept. 10.—The United States steamer Tuscarora, which has been detailed to make the surveys and soundings preliminary to laying the telegraph cable from this coast to Japan and the Asiatic continent, arrived here last evening from San Francisco. She will make Cape Flattery the initial point of the survey.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—Prince Charles Esberbasy, an Austrian statesman, has committed suicide.

HALIFAX, Sept. 12.—The schooner *Ellen Beaubrat* sunk at her anchorage in Cause Bay, during the late gale. All on board are supposed to be lost.

LISBONY, Sept. 12.—Accounts from different sections represent the spine disease as making great havoc.

CÆSARISM.—The Chicago *Tribune* is of the opinion that the most bitter opponents of Cæsarism will be found in the North and West. It says: For the present Cæsarism is a laughing stock, but it is more than probable that in a very short time it would have the direct or indirect support of several large classes of the population including the following: 1. The whites of the South. 2. The blacks of the South. 3. The Northern monopolists of all kinds, the land grabbers, subsidy-grabbers, salary-grabbers, tariff-grabbers. 4. The Federal office-holders. But Cæsarism would find sturdy odponents in the great mass of the Northern people who are not monopolists, are not office-holders or office seekers, and who are not interested in schemes against the public Treasury. All the traditions of these people, their religious and secular education, their industrial habits, their political and social hopes and ambitions, are entirely hostile to it; and these people will be likely to unite against any proposition in that direction, whether it came in the form of a third election to the Presidency or any other shape.

The *Catholic Sentinel* gives the following as the number of Indians belonging to the Catholic Church in the entire Northwest coast: Puget Sound, 2,500; Simcoe and vicinity, 500; Colville, 606; Spockane, 300; Lower Kalispel, 403; Okanagons, 107; Senaichilts, 229; Flatheads, 450; Kalispels and Kootenays, 1,500 Black feet 2,000; Cour D'Alenes, 400; Kettle Fall Indians 600; Oregon Indians, 5,000, Total Catholic Indians. 14, 695.

Radical Platform.

The following platform was adopted by the Radical State Convention at Albany on the 11th inst:

1. That we look with pride and satisfaction upon the peaceful and prosperous condition of our country as the natural result of its application of the principles controlling the Republican party, to the administration of national affairs, and that we reaffirm the principles of the party heretofore enunciated in its conventions and declare their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the country and the maintenance of the rights and liberties of the people.

2. That the Chief Executive of the Nation has our unabated and unqualfied confidence in his ability and enlightened patriotism in the administration of the duties of his high office.

3. That we point to the discordant and chaotic political elements which oppose the Republican party to-day, to the grand advances made by our Government in its political standing, financial credit, commercial importance and the material development of the resources of the whole country, as the direct, natural and inevitable result of the enlightened policy and principles of the Republican party.

4. That we denounce the recent act of Congress known as the "Back Pay Bill," and the voting pay for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered.

5. That we denounce all "Credit Mobilier" transactions, whatever their form, and we heartily approve of the action of the late Congress in exposing and punishing official corruption.

6. That we favor retrenchment and reform, and rigid economy in the expenditure of the public money in the State and National Administration, and the reduction of taxation as rapidly as consistent with good government and the maintenance of the public credit.

7. That we cordially welcome to our shores the oppressed of all nations, and remembering that our adopted fellow citizens have always proved loyal to the flag of the Republic, we demand for them the fullest protection of the laws, and we favor increased facilities of naturalization; but we condemn the coolie trade and all forms of involuntary servitude, and affirm that the safety and perpetuity of free institutions demand more stringent laws to prevent such traffic.

8. That the interests of this State demands, in its commercial relations with the other States of the Union, both present and prospective, will warrant a liberal expenditure on the part of our National Government in the improvement of our harbor and river chanels; and it is the true policy of our people that they should be so represented in Congress as shall most effectively secure this result.

9. That true economy in the management of the public lands of the United States as well as the settlement of our vast domain and the development of its resources, demand liberal grant of the public lands to aid in the construction of railroads and other public works, with such limitations and restrictions as will secure the ultimate sale to actual settlers.

10. That we are in favor of Congressional grants of the public lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Portland in Oregon, to some point of junction with the Central or Union Pacific Railroad, in Salt Lake Valley; of a railroad from the Rogue River Valley to a junction with the Central Pacific Railroad.

11. That the interests of commerce demand the construction of a breakwater at Port Orford in this State and an appropriation by Congress for that purpose.

12. That the protection of the commerce of the Columbia River demands the placing of a steam revenue cutter with all necessary appliances at the mouth of said river.

13. That the producing commercial and industrial interests of the country, should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation have a reasonable remuneration, and these interests should be fully protected, the facilities for transportation should be adjusted as far as possible to the wants of every part of the State; with no unjust discrimination as to any section, person or class, and that as capital and labor are inseperably connected and mutually dependent, the resources of the State will be best developed and the best interests of all classes promoted by mutual concessions and accommodations between labor and capital and between the producer and carrier.

14. That we are opposed to the setting apart of the Willowa Valley for an Indian Reservation, and the candidate of this Convention is hereby pledged to use his influence to secure to white settlers the lands in said valley; that the Modoc murderers of citizens on Lost River and Tule Lake in November last, should at once be delivered to the civil authorities of this State, so they may be dealt with according to law; that we are in favor of a humane peace policy towards peaceable Indians. But that full and complete protection should at all times be given to settlers on our frontiers against the depredations of hostile and refractory Indians.

TOO SMART FOR HIM.—A youth of nineteen lately fled from Dodson, Ohio to escape the clutches of an enamored girl of twenty-one. At Rockfield, Indiana, he received this telegram: "Get up and dust. Sal's on your track close." He "dusted" his best, forthwith, but she came up with him at an obscure town in an Illinois town and led him back home and to the altar.

Republican Trickery.

From the Kasson (Minn.) Telegraph.

Since the farmers' movement has become so formidable, the Republicans are indulging in all sorts of chicanery to make political capital out of it, for themselves, in the coming election. At a Republican Convention held in Bureau County, Ill., a friend of free trade offered a Resolution demanding the abolition of the duty on salt, iron and lumber, those articles so necessary to the farmer. This was defeated and the Convention stood pledged to Protection. The afterthought occurred that this action might not be viewed favorably by the farmers, and another resolution was immediately offered and adopted, affirming the belief of the Convention that a tariff for revenue was alone desirable, and that the duty upon iron, salt and lumber, should be removed as soon as possible. Upon mature reflection, however, it was determined that even this would not do and accordingly they adopted the resolution they had first rejected, and made free trade so far as salt, iron and lumber are concerned, the corner post of their platform. But the farmers of Illinoia are not such great fools as the Republicans take them them to be, for they declared at one of their meetings in this same county "that the Republican party which for the past thirteen years has had perfect and exclusive control of our State and national affairs, with ample time and power to remedy all evils and corrupt all abuses within the scope of governmental action, if it had so desired or intended, is fully and clearly responsible for the grievances of which we [they] complain."

These farmers are also well aware that it was a Republican, not a Democratic Presicent who packed the Supreme Bench; a Republican President who gave effect to the shameless salary-steal bill; a Republican Secretary of War who consummated the Fort Snelling swindle; a Republican Cabinet that counselled the outrages upon Carolina and Louisiana; a Republican Congress that organized robbery and called it tariff. Nearer home, it was Republican Legislatures that swelled the tax-levies of every State in the West and Northwest; Republican County treasurers who embezzled or misapplied local funds; Republican Governors who connived at or shielded such convicted theives as Seegel and Munch, of this State, and Edmunds, of Michigan. With all these facts before them, we do not believe the Grangers will fall an easy prey to the manipulations of the Republican party.

The People vs. the Politicians.

The venerable Francis P. Blair, Sr. being interviewed by a *Herald* correspondent, expresses the following political opinions: So long as the people sre immersed in business and are content with the course of things they will get used to most any encroachment on our civil rights. It is so long since the Democracy had a voice in the administration of affairs that I do not wonder that its enemies say it is dead. What is there to give life to a party if it depends upon money and officeholders, or greed for gain and power? It takes expectation to make excitement, to rouse the masses to united effort. As I told you in the first part of our conversation, I have great confidence in the restoration of the old Democratic principles. I think I see evidences of dissatisfaction cropping out of the Republican party that is fatal to a third term for Grant, if his party is rash enough to put him in nomination. There are thousands quite as anxious to hold office as those now provided for, and that is an element of weakness in any party long in power. There will certainly be antagonism. Selfishness is superior to patriotism, and though the Greeley movement did not succeed within the next three years there will be such a falling off from the Republican ranks as will make defeat certain. Grant will have no inducements to hold out for re-election. Those in office will expect to be retained, and if there is not enough vitality in the fortunate officials to exact that promise, then, indeed, may it be said, our country is governed by one man. But I have confidence in the people more than in the politicians.

OUR POPULATION.—The Washington correspondent of the State *Journal* says the population of Oregon, in 1870, according to the first report made by officers engaged in taking the 9th census, was set down at 90,923. These figures have since been taken without question as the true population, but only that portion classified by the census officers under the head of "constitutional" and "representative" population, and is made up as follows: White, 86,819; colored, 956; Chinese, 3,330; Indians, 318. Total, 90,923. According to the report of the superintendent of the 9th census, published as a preface to the first, or population, volume of the statistics of the 9th census, the true population of Oregon, in 1870, was 101,883, (of whom 24,608 were twenty-one years of age and upwards,) made up as follows: White, 86,929; colored, 346; Chinese, 3,339; Indians, 11,287. Total, 101,883. It will be seen by the above figures, taken from the official report of the superintendent of the census, that in "constitutional" and "representative" population of 90,923, all the negroes and all the Chinese in the State, and 318 Indians, are included, while 10,980 Indians are excluded. In the total, or true population, all the Indians are counted, as in other States, making the population 101,883.

Morton's Millenium.

The admirers of the Radical Senator Morton, of Indiana, delight to call him a bold politician. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks it certainly required a deal of boldness for him to say in his speech in Ohio, the other day, that public morals have gradually improved since 1860, and that Congress is a purer body than it ever was before. We do not remember to have heard or read of a bolder assertion than this flight of Mortonian audacity or audacious Mortonism, made right in the teeth of the numerous instances of official dishonesty and corruption which have occurred under the existing Administration. It is the general testimony of history that wars are accompanied and followed by official corruption. The history of our own Government during the late war and subsequent to the inauguration of Grant furnishes strong corroboration of this testimony. The records of official dishonesty from the days of Washingtom down to the Credit Mobilier do not show in their aggregate sum an amount of knavery equal to the single fraud of the Credit Mobilier. It was a wholesale plot which involved the great lights of the Administration party. And yet the men most deeply implicated in that affair still hold their places in the Administration councils, although in any former Administration public sentiment would have hissed them into obscurity. Ignoring this giant fraud it is not strange that Senator Morton ignored the Philadelphia frauds, the New York and New Orleans Custom House frauds, the Kellogg fraud consummated by Judge Durell's infamy, whose turpitude was well expressed in Senator Morton's strong report to the Senate. Partisanism aside, it would perhaps be historically accurate to say that no country has shown a greater amount of official profligacy than does our own at the present time. It has contaminated even our high judiciary. When was it ever heard of before Judge Sherman's time that a Federal Judge, for a fee of $10,000, went to Washington to argue a case before a Senate Committee in behalf of a client, the payment of the large fee being based upon the fact that the Judge's brother was the Chairman of the Senate Committee, and might possibly use his influence in favor of his brother's client. In Massachusetts the heart and brain of the Republican party, a desperate contest is going on at this time to prevent Gen. Butler from getting the Republican nomination for Governor. What shall be said of a party whose standard of morality is such that a man of Butler's reputation can muster so strong a support in its ranks?. No, no, Senator Morton. You have been improved by your visit to the Hot Springs, but the millenium is still far away, and the Republicans in Congress resemble no angels except those which fought under Lucifer.

Depredations on the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Col. Robb one of the Commissioners to inquire into depredations committed on the persons and property of American citizens on the Rio Grande border, has recently received numerous letters stating that such acts are continually occurring, and that since the Commission left that section last spring large droves of cattle have been driven to the Mexican side from ranchoes between Brownsville and Brazos De Santiago and between Brownsville and Rio Grande City. These thieving operations were committed in daylight, and in several instances exultingly by the Mexicans, who had escaped with their booty from the U. S. cavalry who had pursued them, but had halted on the American side of the river. In addition to cattle stealing, murders have been committed not far from Forts Clark and Concho. It will be recollected that the Commission reported an actual loss of $15,000,000 by such incursions. This amount has been considerably increased since the term of the Commission expired. No doubt that the attention of Congress will again be called to this subject by the President with a view to the protection of citizens of the United States on the border. Demands on Mexico to put an end to these maranding expeditions have not been successful, and gentlemen in high positions say they see no remedy for the evil except in the acquisition of a portion of Northern Mexico, commanding both sides of the river, and that such acquisition is not improbable, considering that Mexico will be unable to pay the aggregate damage which Texans have sustained by the unability of Mexico to restrain its citizens from their wrong doings.

NO WONDER.—The Syracuse *Courier* commends as follows upon the removal of the statue of Jefferson from the front of the White House:

No wonder Grant wanted the statue of Jefferson taken out of his sight. It stood a rebuke to the man who has been swinging the Government away from the Democratic principles on which it was founded. But what will the people say to such vandalism practiced on the statue of the author of the Declation of Independence?

FAILS TO SAY.—An editor in Fort Scott, Ark., announces that he has seen snakes in the sun, but he fails to say how many whisky smashes he took to accomplish it.

ITS PRICE.—The "motto" of a Missouri paper reads as follows: "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty: two dollars a year is the price of the Press."

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