

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JULY 23, 1875.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention for the State of Oregon is hereby called by the Democratic State Central Committee, convened at Portland on the 24th day of June, 1875, to meet at the city of Salem, Oregon, on

Thursday, July 30th, 1875.

At 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in Congress, to be voted for at the special election to be held October 24th, 1875.

The apportionment of members of said Convention, among the counties is based upon the Democratic vote cast for the late Hon. Geo. A. Ladd for Congress in 1874, allowing one vote to each county and one to each one hundred votes, or fraction over fifty votes cast. The several counties of the State will be entitled to delegates in said Convention as follows:

Baker	6	Benton	4
Clatsop	2	Clackamas	7
Columbia	2	Curry	2
Coos	2	Douglas	2
Grant	3	Jackson	3
Josephine	3	Lane	7
Linn	11	Lake	1
Marion	11	Tillamook	2
Polk	6	Union	6
Umatilla	6	Washington	6
Wasco	5	Yamhill	10
Yamhill	10	Total	121

The Committee having no means of knowing the number of votes cast in that part of Jackson county recently created into Lake, it is expected the several counties hold their Primary Conventions on Saturday, July 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M., and their County Conventions on Wednesday, July 21st, at the same hour. In those counties where these appointments do not meet the convenience of the Democracy, it is expected that they will make the necessary changes through their County Committees. C. B. BELTINGER, Chairman pro tem. A. NOLTEEN, Secretary.

A Question of Justice.

The Pendleton Tribune canvasses the claims and availability of various supposed or possible candidates for Congress, in the Democratic party, and concludes that Hon. J. H. Slater is the man that should be nominated. If a Democrat is to go, and the question of the back-salary business is to be left out of sight, we see no reason why Slater is not about as good as any.—Oregonian.

In all the political history of Oregon, we doubt if there is a man in the State who has been more persistently belied than Hon. J. H. Slater. On this question of back-pay he has been charged, not only by the Radicals, but also by those who belong to his own party, with perpetrating an outrage and wrong. In fact it is the only charge they can make against him. We do not know whether Mr. Slater is a candidate for the position of Congressman or not, and hence we only give this to place him right before the public. Mr. S. voted, spoke and fought against the bill to increase the pay of Congressmen, and especially did he fight the clause relating to the back-pay. This was all done as a Representative could do, and after the bill was passed against his protest, the money was justly due him, and he did only what any other person would have done. When a man says that he would not support Mr. Slater on account of his action in this matter, it will be well to keep a watch on such an individual, for he would not be willing to give to another his just dues, but would be the first to steal from his neighbor. The position we take in this matter is, that it was Mr. Slater's duty to vote and fight the bill, and thus he did, manfully, but when it was passed and signed by the President, who was the biggest pay-grabber of the lot, it was his money and he had a perfect moral, legal and just right to take it, and to use Mr. Slater's own words, "would have been acting the hypocrite not to have taken it," and had he returned it after once drawing it out, we would have regarded him as a double hypocrite, only seeking an opportunity to get a bigger haul from the public treasury. If the people will look at this matter in a fair, honest light, they cannot censure Mr. Slater for his action, and none but demagogues do. It might as well be said that the various county officers who were elected in 1872, knowing that the fees were cut down in 1870, to take effect July 1, 1872, stole the people's money when they accepted the increased pay allowed by the new fee bill of 1872. We trust that this piece of political demagoguery will sometime come to an end, and those who make use of it to Mr. Slater's detriment will not so plainly advertise their own dishonesty.

ANOTHER CHANGE.—Mr. Calvin B. McDonald gives notice in Tuesday's Statesman that his connection with that paper ceased, and that he takes charge of the Bulletin, at Portland, from and after that date. The Bulletin seems to have a hard time to get an editor to stick, and we hope that friend McDonald will have a longer lease of the position than most of his predecessors.

Brother Nolteen, attempting to be facetious, declares that "his head is not at our disposal." Why, bless his simple soul! If his pate could be had for a nickel, we would have no desire to purchase, for a head without brains is so perfectly useless, "Not at our disposal." We hope not, for we haven't the slightest use for a foot-ball.

Bless your soul, dear sister, they never think of such a thing as using them for that purpose.

Returning to their Nest.

The indications throughout the State are, that the fight in the coming election will be between the two old parties. This being a special election, and coming at a season of the year when our people are busy, but little interest will be manifested, and while the Democrats and Republicans have an organization, the Independents virtually have not, and should they seek to place a candidate in the field, it will be done by a small portion of that element. The Democracy have no need to support an Independent candidate for Congress. No Democrat has any fault to find with the party on National questions. Those who supported the Independents at our last election did so on local State questions. The next contest does not come under that head, and will be fought on National issues. On these, we think the Independents generally agree with the Democracy, and hence we shall and may expect many of them supporting the Democratic nominee. There is no doubt but many of the Radicals who went with the Independents last year, have gone back to their party allegiance, and we see no good reason why Democrats should not do the same.

The only hope the Independents have in running a candidate is, that the two old parties may place in the field objectionable men. In that event, they would be justified in placing a ticket in the field, and they would certainly have an equal show with either of the two parties for success. But should the Democracy and Radicals be good and acceptable men in the field, there would be no room for a third candidate. It, therefore, depends upon the wisdom of the two parties as to whether a third man should or will be placed in nomination. Party ties are not what they have been in years gone by. The people know the past history of their representative men, and it will be more of a contest for men than of party. We are justified in this view from the lack of interest manifested by the people, and while we regard the election as one of the greatest importance to the future of Oregon, the masses of the people cannot realize its magnitude, and will not come out to either conventions or the election, unless men are placed in the field who can excite their enthusiasm and rally them at the polls.

This being the condition of the public mind, it is a matter of the utmost importance to the Democracy to place in the field a man who can draw the masses out, and this can only be done by a man who is known to entertain the confidence and respect of the party, and who shall be able to make such a campaign as will show the people the importance that will be attached to the result. The Democrats who assemble at Salem next week have a great responsibility resting upon them. On their action depends the success or defeat of the party this fall, and consequently the success or defeat next spring. A victory won this fall will add very materially to the strength of the party, while defeat will leave its evil effects in the future. The interests and claims of the different localities should be carefully considered, so that no local strife shall ensue, and with a candidate acceptable and worthy of the support of the Democracy, there need be no fear of a defeat. But a candidate obnoxious to any great portion of the party will have but the empty honor of running and being defeated. It was not the number of Democratic votes cast at the special election held two years ago, but the number of stay-at-home Republicans that did the work for the party that time. We apprehend that the Radicals will not perpetrate a similar error, and Democrats should not trust to the mistakes of their opponents. We should gather wisdom from past experience, and if we do not, we are unworthy of success.

The evidence that independent Radicals are going back to their party may be seen in every quarter. It is true, some will never return to the rotten hulk, but many of them—those who are slaves to the Radical managers—will be found in the traces again and kissing the hand which has but recently insulted and smote them. One instance has already occurred, where an Independent organ—in fact the paper which claimed the honor(?) of bringing birth to the party—has sold out and merged with the Radical organ—the Statesman and Record. This shows a move toward kissing and making up, and we shall probably see other evidences of combination before long. In fact, the only trouble with the Radical leaders in the Independent party is, that they are not admitted to full fellowship in the spoils, and whenever they will give the outs a fair share, they will go back to their former allegiance. In this contest, no Democrat has any just grounds for acting outside of his party. There are no differences existing in the party on National issues, and this is an issue as to the course and policy of the Radical party on purely National questions. Let the differences of the party be healed; let a good and reliable Democrat be placed in the field, and success, not only this fall, but next year, will crown the Democratic banner.

Foreigners and the Democracy.

The San Francisco Examiner speaking of the relation between the Democratic party and our foreign population, says that the party has been since its foundation as a distinct political organization by Thomas Jefferson, the firm and unflinching friend of the foreigner who has cast his lot upon American soil. History proves this.

To the Democracy are the foreigners residing here indebted primarily for the elective franchise which they enjoy on such easy terms. In 1798, when the country was governed by the anti-Democratic party, which had the Executive and both Houses of Congress, was repealed the naturalization law which had been enacted under Washington's Administration, which set the limitation of preparatory residence for aliens at five years, made a fourteen years' habitation a pre-requisite to the conferment of citizenship. To a large class of immigrants this was equivalent to a total prohibition, their age rendering improbable their surviving that term. The party then in power also authorized the President to order to leave the country any foreigner whose presence within its confines he might deem prejudicial to the public welfare.

To cap the climax of this proscriptive legislation, it was enacted that if any person in the press or in a popular assemblage, criticized or censured the course of the Administration or the personal characters of its members, severe penalties of fine and imprisonment would be inflicted upon the culprits who should be prosecuted before the Federal tribunals.

This last mentioned act was what was known as the Sedition law, and it by no means a mere *brutum fulmen*, but on the contrary, a very rigorously enforced statute. In every part of the land prosecutions were instituted to carry out its provisions. In the state of Vermont there was a Democratic paper conducted by a gentleman of Irish birth, Matthew Lyon, who was apprehended under this law, convicted and fined one thousand dollars and imprisoned until the fine was paid. Years after a Democratic Congress refunded the amount to Mr. Lyon.

The attitude of the Democratic party towards foreigners has been uniform and consistent since the beginning of this century, it came into power. The very first act of Thomas Jefferson's Administration was to repeal the odious Naturalization Act of the opposition and to restore the short term of five years' residence. In course of time the immigration increased to very large proportions, so much so as to alarm the anti-Democrats, whose hope of ascendancy was rendered smaller as the immigrants increased numerically. The opponents of Democracy, under their various successive party names, omitted no opportunity of presenting the evil effects certain to flow from the liberal laws of naturalization. In 1844 a Native American party was organized in New York and Philadelphia simultaneously. Its motive was to restrict the elective franchise to Americans, or foreigners resident in the country twenty-one consecutive years. It was at once successful in both the cities named. All the elements of opposition to the Democracy united under the standard of the new organization.

Alone the Democratic party maintained a solid front against the proscriptionists, and prevented them from extending over the entire land. In 1853 and 1854 nearly all the old opponents of Democracy combined to revive this proscriptive party and formed the political society commonly called Know-Nothings. The objects of this ephemeral association are too well known to need elucidation here. Its essential element was the overthrow and destruction of foreign influence in the United States. For a while it spread furiously throughout the country, and in the North and West obtained many local victories; but it met its quietus at the hands of the Democratic party, its only opponent.

But for the sturdy opposition and increasing activity of the Democracy this Know Nothing party would have achieved a national triumph, and then encompassed a total repeal of the naturalization laws, thus carrying into effect their watchword: "Americans shall rule America." If successful, the foreigner of to-day would be deprived the privilege of voting and holding office, and thus the country would have been deprived of one of the greatest sources of its prosperity through the consequent discouragement of immigration.

The present Radical party is the lineal successor of the native Americans and Know Nothings. Yet this fact has not repelled from their support a very considerable number of the foreign born population. The Germans especially have not seemed to attach due weight to the historical facts which connected the Radical organization with the proscriptive parties of the past; yet even the Germans are beginning to see more generally how intolerant and antagonistic to them and other foreigners is the Radical party.

Captain A. Waters has secured the mail contract from Union via Cove, Island City and Summerville, to the Willows valley, and has entered on the discharge of his duties.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

New York, July 8, 1875.

At last the Beecher-Tilton jury has signified its inability to arrive at a verdict, and has been discharged. The first vote stood 9 to 3 in favor of Beecher, changing from that to an even division, then to 7 to 5 in Beecher's favor, and lastly to the first vote of 9 to 3. There is a little talk on both sides of a new trial, but I am led to believe that we have now seen the last of it. It has been a very expensive trial, and a great disappointment not only to those interested, but also the public, that no satisfactory conclusion has been arrived at. Plymouth Church, it is said, supplied the "Old Man" with the necessary funds, while the "Mutual Friend" acted as cashier for "Sir Marmaduke." The only fruit to be plucked from this trial is the insight it has given us of the rotteness of that "select circle" which holds "advanced ideas." It has taught our wives and daughters their proper spheres, and how terrible is the risk of playing with such wickedly edged tools. Men and women who call each other by their first names immediately on introduction, who kiss on sight, who become lovingly demonstrative without excuse or provocation, are a class to be tabooed by all virtuous people, no matter how mighty their intellects, how varied their accomplishments or how prominent their social or public stations. As a result of this "great scandal," two upholsterers, named Price and Leoder, are being tried for perjury. It seems they went to Bro. Shearman with a "cock and bull story" about the terrible things they had witnessed between Henry Ward and Elizabeth when engaged in putting down carpets in Livingston street, which transaction they kindly agreed to "keep locked up in the innermost recesses of their hearts" for a "consideration." Shearman failed to nibble, told them flatly he didn't believe a word of their story, and was perfectly willing that the plaintiff's counsel should have the benefit of their testimony. The plaintiff's counsel insisted upon affidavits. This frightened Price, he turned traitor and publicly announced that "the whole thing was a 'put up job' to make a stake." The papers are about equally divided in their opinions as to Beecher's guilt or innocence, and as to whether Tilton is quite as black as he is painted. If I had my way, they should all be put into a bag and marked in glaring capitals, "JOB LOT!"

Speaking of job lots reminds me that the great Grant is demonstrating to the foreigners at Long Branch our Republican simplicity and how hard it is to live on \$50,000 a year, by driving a big English four-in-hand dray. He makes a better horse than quill driver, and may possibly get a situation at the end of his rein. In connection with the Grant family's quill-driving ability, what do you think of this sentence from a report sent in by little Freddie, the Lieut. Colonel? "The fish of the Yellowstone consist of cat-fish near its mouth, Sluicer and jack salmon." Such raw grammar as that, I should think, would make a good bait, if judiciously used. It is said that Ulysses sports his Apollo-like form in the briny surf every day at "the Branch," but looks very little like a President in his bathing suit. Can he be practicing for a swim up Salt River?

As if dissatisfied with our paltry million of inhabitants, our census (and senses too, perhaps) is being again taken (like beer), in the hope of swelling our population. A fine of \$50 is inflicted on all persons refusing to give the called-for information, and strange to say, at least one hundred have already been relieved of that *bagatelle*. Religious old maids, I suppose, who will neither lie nor tell their ages.

The board of finance of the Philadelphia Centennial estimates that there will be 3,000,000, who will attend on an average three times each, making 9,000,000, entire, at the exhibition. The greater part of these will come from Great Britain and Germany; it is difficult to say which will send the larger number. The commissioners estimate 50,000 as the average daily attendance. The largest influx of strangers is expected on July 4th, 1876. The Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Societies will dedicate their monumental fountain. They expect to parade 50,000 strong. Fifty thousand Germans will dedicate a monument to Humboldt. Ten thousand Italians, 25,000 Israelites, and 20,000 Presbyterians, will dedicate their respective statues. At least 25,000 soldiers are expected, besides a number of civic societies not yet determined upon. These figures swell the grand total to 180,000 people who will take active part in celebrating our one hundredth birthday.

A friend writes me that some forelock-grasping acquaintances of his have already written him to engage rooms at Philadelphia for the months of July and August, 1876. At a meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad, held in this city on the last day of last month, a large amount of the securities of the Company was represented. Harmony of feeling appeared to pervade the meeting, and if all present did not share the high hopes expressed by Gen. Cass and others, of future prosperity for the line, they seemed to think that their prospects would be much better by the adoption of the plan of re-organization, presented for their consideration. The marked desire to work together for a common end, shown by the bondholders, certainly gives vast more encouragement to the road, which may be extricated from its worst difficulties than if, as is now the case with so many other embarrassed railroads, there were half a dozen parties, each striving to doze apart from the general wreck, and to get all the advantage possible over the rest.

Secretary Delano has "skipped" to Ohio, never to return, it is said, to the management of the Interior department. The best pews in Dr. Hall's new Presbyterian church, Fifth Avenue, sold for \$6,000 each, besides the premium for choice. The amount received in premiums amounted to \$74,000. The annual income of the Church is about \$50,000. It seems to me, with wealth like this, there is no necessity of the Fiji Islanders going naked, or our missionaries being demoted to the co-operation societies of Great Britain and the Patrons of Husbandry of the United States are considering the feasibility of an international exchange, in their own ships, of their own productions.

Jean Inglow, the portess has just given to the public a very clearly written novel, called "Fated to be Free"—novel fate, that.

The 4th, or rather the 5th, of July was passed with the usual amount of accidents and fires, and a most decided increase in boom, bang and beer. We are in hopes that this Chinese heathenish way of celebrating our nation's birthday will reach its culminating point at the Centennial, and then gently subside into something as little known or cared for as Tom.

The Grand Masonic Reunion.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Oregon, which recently met in Portland, appointed a committee, consisting of J. N. Dolph, J. C. Ainsworth and F. S. Chadwick, to make the necessary arrangements for the contemplated reunion and excursion. The committee, after deliberation, announced that they had contracted for half-fare tickets by the several routes for all who participate in the excursion. Tickets will be issued, good for nine days. The excursion boat will leave Portland to connect with the cars at Kalama, Monday morning, August 16, at 6 o'clock, unless a special train is run from Albany that morning, in which event the boat will leave at 8:30. The following is the programme adopted for the trip: Monday, August 16. The brethren of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Oregon and Idaho, together with the brethren of the subordinate lodges, the brethren of the A. A. S. R. and Royal Arch Chapters, with their wives and daughters, to leave Portland for Kalama, W. T.; by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's steamer, joined by brethren of Washington Territory, residing east of Kalama; proceed by Northern Pacific Railroad to Tacoma, W. T.; thence by steamer chartered for the occasion to Olympia, W. T.; arriving at Olympia, to be received by the brethren of Washington Territory, Tuesday, August 17th. Meeting of the Grand Lodges of Oregon, British Columbia, Idaho and Washington Territory, and visiting brethren, at 10 A. M., at Masonic Hall. Form in grand procession, escorted by Scottish Rite, Royal Arch Chapters and Blue Lodges in full regalia, march to the hall or grove for address of welcome, orations, etc.; with ball or banquet in the evening. Wednesday, August 18th.—The whole day will be devoted to a grand clam-bake. Thursday, August 19th.—Take steamer at daylight on a grand excursion to Victoria, visit the M. W. Grand Lodge of British Columbia. Returning by steamer to Tacoma, so as to reach Portland, Saturday, August 21st, where the Grand Lodge will part company.

The State Convention was called too soon; some think this may have been unthoughtfully done, others say and think it was done so as to prevent the Grand Lodge, which is thinly settled, and the means of communication is slow, from having a full representation in the convention.

We take the above extract from the *Bedrock Democrat*. Our friend is sadly mistaken in his suspicions that the convention was called at so early a date to deprive Eastern Oregon of her representation. The mover of the resolution asked E. S. McComas, of the *La Grande Sentinel*, if that time would be satisfactory to Eastern Oregon, and the introducer, representing an Eastern Oregon county, felt it his duty to consult the interests of that section, who informed him that the time suggested would be as good as any that could be selected. To have called the convention at a later date, say in August or the early part of September, would have thrown it into harvest, and then Eastern as well as Western Oregon would not have been represented. As it is, it comes between haying and harvesting, and it would have been impossible to have selected a better date. Our friend can rest assured that there was no desire to do injustice to Eastern Oregon, as the mover of the resolution, we think, by his past actions, has always shown himself a friend to that section.

READ THEM.—Two very interesting communications will be found on the first page of this week's issue.

Evidence of Jas. Lotan.

The following is the evidence of Jas. Lotan, Inspector of Boilers for this district, in the case of the State of Oregon vs. John V. Smith. Mr. Lotan, witness on the part of the State, testified as follows:

I am a machinist by trade, and now hold the position of Boiler Inspector for this district, which office I have held for twenty years, and have been a machinist for twenty years, and am now employed at the Willamette Iron Works. I am acquainted with the steamer Senator—have known her ever since she was built. I made an inspection of the boiler of the steamer Senator. The last inspection was on November, I am not sure whether it was or not, it was about that time. I inspected her and issued a certificate, found everything correct. Besides the test, I examined the boiler throughout, to see if there was any weakness in it. The external of the boiler was good or else we would not have granted the certificate. We examined the engines, pumps, etc., and found them in good condition and granted the boiler a certificate. The certificate is in the Inspectors office. I have seen such parts of the Senator since the explosion as is left, but didn't see any part of the machinery at all; it was under water; but I saw the fire-box.

Question.—What condition was it in? Answer.—Well, the shell was torn loose from it, the tube sheet was pulled out, part of it left around the edge. The balance of the fire-box all looked good. I didn't see any of the tubes, they were got out afterwards. Some of the rivets were pulled out and some were sheared off.

I have been making all kinds of machinery almost. I have had experience in the construction and use of boilers. I have an opinion as to the cause of the explosion, and I don't pretend to say it is right. I think the explosion was caused from over pressure—probably from low water. Where the water is low in the boiler, below the fire line, the fire strikes these plates and tubes, and it makes them much hotter. Any sudden motion, causing the water to splash upon these plates will then cause an explosion.

Q.—Then by low water, when spoken of as a cause of explosion you mean by it that the plates become exposed to the heat of the fire, and the sudden contact of the water produces an immediate volume of steam? Ans.—Yes, the plates conduct the heat to the water and make steam.

Q.—Cross-examination.—You say you examined this boiler in November; did you do anything more than to apply the hydrostatic pressure to it? A.—Yes, I was from fifteen minutes to two hours making the examination. If she was all right it would not take more than fifteen minutes; it depends on the condition of the boiler—what facilities there are for getting around it to make the examination.

Q.—Just explain to the jury what the hydrostatic test is, will you? A.—I would like to state first, I don't claim to be an expert, I don't claim to be an expert at all. I am a practical machinist.

Q.—What did you mean by not being an expert? A.—I mean that I have always worked at the business, a practical man, and not made a living as an expert.

Q.—Is it a hard matter to be an expert? A.—Yes, it is.

Q.—You have not had very much knowledge in explosions? A.—No, sir, I never saw many of them.

Q.—How many have you seen? A.—Never saw any.

Q.—Did you see any evidence of overheating in this examination you made in this boiler?—what did you mean by overheating? A.—I mean that when the iron gets red hot. There was no evidence of overheating.

Q.—Don't you know as a matter of investigation and reading about these matters that if it should get down below it would give evidence? No, sir, I don't know, I don't think it would.

Q.—Was there any evidence that the water was below the crown-sheet of the iron? A.—No evidence shown on the iron.

Q.—Did you see any evidence that the water had been down over the crown-sheet at all? A.—Only that the boiler exploded.

Q.—I mean from an examination of the iron itself. A.—The iron didn't show any evidence of excessive heat.

Q.—Was there any evidence that it was below the crown-sheet? A.—No, sir, the water might be below the crown-sheet and the fusible plug not melt.

Q.—What degree of heat does it melt at? A.—At about 400 degrees.

Q.—If it was below the crown-sheet why didn't it melt? A.—Because it was not 400 degrees hot.

Q.—What degree of heat is red hot? A.—It would probably be about 1,000 degrees, a dark place from 750 to 800 degrees.

Q.—You spoke about the water coming up after it got low, and the iron up there getting hot and the water splashing on it and then generating steam very fast, would it be likely to generate steam very fast below 400? A.—If the boiler was up to 400, and the water to three hundred, it would generate steam very fast.

Q.—The hotter you get it the higher the steam gets don't it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know the dimensions of this boiler? A.—I don't remember them exactly. I have got a copy of what they are. I don't remember all of them.

Q.—Don't you recollect that it is fifty four inches in diameter? A.—I do, yes.

Q.—A full quarter? A.—Yes, I can't say that I ever measured that iron, I took it from the certificate.

suppose it was made by the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

Q.—Does it show that? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are they allowed to carry on different vessels different amounts? A.—They are allowed to carry the same amount in all places.

Q.—Is that the same table by which you were governed in 1874 when this certificate was made?

Q.—What would be the amount allowed in this boiler? A.—It would be the same.

Q.—This table refers to boilers made prior to 18—what does that mean? A.—Well, it is fixed in another place. This law don't interfere with boilers made prior to this.

Q.—Concerning that fusible plug, I understand you to say that melts at about 400 degrees? A.—Yes.

Q.—Suppose the temperature was 390 have you any idea from your experience about the rapidity of the volume of steam to be generated by contact of the water with the plates?

A.—Well that depends upon how hot the plates were and the amount of heat, and upon the surface of the plates.

Q.—I mean, suppose the temperature was 390 and the water was low, have you any rule, does your profession or occupation, or science by rule as to the rate of experience on that subject,—furnish any rule to determine the volume of steam that would be generated by contact of water at that heat? A.—Well, yes, it does, but it would depend upon the amount of plates. If you had only one square inch, it wouldn't be much; if you had a thousand square inches it would.

Q.—Would it not depend very much upon the heat of the water as well as the heat of the plates? Suppose that the crown-sheet of the boiler was not covered with water, and that it was raised to the temperature of 390 and that the water in the boiler was at the temperature of 210, and was low? A.—You have 210 to start with and it would heat that much more.

Q.—Direct Examination.—Q.—Mr. Lotan, you recognize that book? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who does it belong to? A.—It belongs to the steamboat inspectors office.

Q.—By whom was it furnished? A.—It is furnished by the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q.—State whether you had a record made concerning the inspection of the boiler of the steamer Senator at the time you last inspected the boat, have you that record? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is that it? (showing a book.) A.—Yes, that is it.

Q.—Mr. Lotan, was a copy of this certificate furnished to the boat at the time you last inspected the boat, have you that record? A.—Yes.

Q.—What that furnished to the Custom House? A.—Yes.

Q.—Verified as required by law? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is the tensile strength of iron? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Well by this table you read from the other day, you would not put it down the highest would you? A.—I think not.

Q.—What would you put it? A.—Sixty thousand pounds.

Q.—You don't know just what the tensile strength is? A.—No.

Q.—How did you arrive at that? A.—Well, we arrived at what was allowed before that. They allowed 60,000 pounds.

Q.—Under the new law, how then did you arrive at it? A.—It is marked on the plates.

Q.—Has this higher any stamp on it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you take into consideration the age? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Does not boiler iron after we become less in tensile strength? A.—Yes.

Q.—Become crystallized? A.—Yes.

Q.—This boiler was in use about 18 years and you didn't know the tensile strength? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever run on the river any? A.—No, sir.

Q.—No experience? A.—Not as a runner, no.

Q.—Can you state how the tensile strength is estimated. A.—It is tested in a testing machine.

Q.—Where is that done? A.—It is done where the iron is manufactured.

Q.—By government inspectors, and the iron is stamped then? A.—By the test it will bear, yes.

Q.—You say this iron was 60,000 pounds? A.—Yes—what it is allowed to bear, that is the tensile strength was even marked. There was no law at that time.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.—We are informed that the Christian gentleman, named "Rev." E. Payson Hammond, had something to say in regard to our article last week in his sermon at Albany on Friday night. Our informant could not hear well, as he was outside of the building, but could easily understand such expressions as "tissue of lies, liar," etc. Now, as we are not aware of what particular part the very "reverend" gentleman applied these pet expressions, we will see who is guilty on another score: Did you not, Rev. Payson, tell different persons that you "spent \$100 to come to Oregon City to do good work?" Did you not tell others that you paid \$75 for the same purpose? Are not both of these assertions false? Is it not a fact that you only paid \$25 each trip, and that the fare collected for "a trip to Oregon City and a free pass to heaven" more than paid expenses, or nearly so? A man convicted of one falsehood should be regarded with suspicion in all that he says.

Two editors are now living with bullets in their heads. In a large number of instances if you want to reach an editor's brains, shoot him when his back is to you. And shoot low down.—Seattle Dispatch.

The editor of the Dispatch, owing to his age and association with Radical editors of late, is a judge of such matters and we have no doubt he is correct.

The prospect for abundant grain crops was never better in Douglas county.