

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, OCTOBER 29, 1875.

TENTH VOLUME.—With this issue the ENTERPRISE commences its tenth volume. We have no regrets to recount for the past nor promises to make for the future, consequently we shall not trouble our readers with a lengthy article on what we shall do in time to come.

The Result.

The returns of the election are not sufficiently in to give anything like a satisfactory estimate as to the final result. Enough, however, is known to put the Democratic majority at from 1,200 to 1,400, and it may exceed the latter figure. But a meagre vote has been cast; the Democrats losing as many votes as the Republicans. In this county, the Republican vote is proportionately larger than the Democratic, while in other counties the reverse is the case. Taken as a whole, however, the losses may be set down as equal. The victory is complete, and while the Radicals had their best man on the track and bought out the Independent politicians, they have been beautifully cleaned out, and their case is hopeless in Oregon. The Democracy have carried the State by a majority over all the other candidates, and we trust that our Radical friends will console themselves with the idea that had there been but two candidates in the field they could have done better. This is about all the consolation left them. Oregon is Democratic over all opposition, and we trust that the wedding which was consummated at Salem between the Custom House and Independent politicians, may prove a happy union in the future. But we apprehend that none will be so blind as not to see that such a combination of elements would be detrimental to both wings. The few Independents have no business with the corrupt Radical leaders, and they should hereafter ally themselves with the only national party which can and will restore the nation to its former greatness.—The Democratic Party.

Treachery Consummated.

When Hon. Henry Warren was placed in nomination, we freely stated to his personal and political friends that he would not be elected, and that we regretted that as good a man as Henry Warren would allow himself to be run by the crowd which placed him before the people. We stated that he had bribed Mitchell into the Senate, and now he was to be used to unite the Oregonian and Custom House crowd, but at the same time he was to be defeated. The result has shown that we were correct. Multnomah county, the strong-hold of the Federal crew has shown its hand. They simply desired to use him to "head up the breach" existing between the ins and outs, not in the State, but in Multnomah county. He was not to be elected, simply because if he had been, it would seem as a condemnation of Mitchell for removing him from the Land Office. Sooner than allow this, Multnomah should go for Lane. As much as this we state before the election, and the result shows that we were not incorrect in our views. Personally we consider that the Radicals have thrown off Mr. Warren, and have buried, politically speaking, a man that is one of the best in their ranks. He was slaughtered to appease the wrath of designing demagogues, and from the very beginning, Mr. Warren was to be defeated. Being an honest man himself, he regarded the professions of the Ring as true, and that he was not only to be heartily supported by them but would be the means by which past differences were to be satisfactorily settled. But the treachery is now too apparent for even the most blind not to see it, and we regret that Mr. Warren should have been made the instrument for the treachery of these rotten politicians. We trust that Mr. Warren will be able to see now that the men who chopped his head off in the Land Office, have carried it into this campaign, and that they have committed a double slaughter and a most barefaced treachery.

THE NEW POSTAL CARD.—We have just had some of the newly designed postal cards laid on our table, and are pleased to find them a great improvement on the old style. The paper composing the new cards is of much better quality and of not nearly so dark a color as heretofore. The address side is left without the troublesome lines, and, though the goddess of liberty, which represents a cent's worth in one corner, is, artistically speaking, a "botch," still we cannot refrain welcoming the change so long needed and so well made.

The *Mountain Sentinel* says: The people of Union county have raised a purse of \$1,000, in gold coin, which they are ready to hang at any time between now and November 20th, to be run for by any three of the following horses: Osceola, Twenty One, Foster, Emma McCormick, and free to all other horses; race to be three best in five, mile heats, or further if a majority of the parties entering so agree; race to be run to rules of the National Turf Association or Bay District Fair Ground Association; entrance 10 per cent.



1,500 Democratic Majority! GOOD NEWS FOR GRANT! Democratic Over All Opposition.

The returns are incomplete, but enough is known to indicate a Democratic victory by about 1,200 to 1,500 majority. The following are the returns as far as received up to the time of going to press. They include about all the Republican counties:

Counties.	Lane.	Warren.
Benton	188	133
Clackamas	319	442
Clatsop	167	148
Columbia	34	5
Douglas	197	245
Lane	319	254
Linn	421	405
Marion	625	1030
Multnomah	1046	1168
Umatilla	26	8
Washington	180	305
Wasco	140	90
Yamhill	308	482
	3970	4715

Clackamas County Returns.

We have not received the full returns from this county up to the hour of going to press. Marquam's Eagle Creek, Union, and Cuttings have not yet made their returns. The county will be very close. Mr. Warren probably getting a majority of from 15 to 25. This is pretty good, considering that our Radical friends expected to carry the county by 150. The following are the precincts reported:

Oregon City.	Lane.	Warren.
Canemah	6	33
Beaver Creek	25	10
Rock Creek	10	35
Harding's	18	12
Canby	26	26
Pleasant Hill	20	20
Milwaukie	21	21
Tualatin	9	17
Lower Molalla	19	27
Cascades	17	9
Oswego	22	32
Springwater	31	11
Upper Molalla, maj.	35	
	385	453

The Meaning of State Rights.

By State Rights we do not mean secessionism, we do not mean a return to slavery or the payment of the confederate war debt. These, we hope, are delusions that have passed off the stage of action. By State Rights we do not mean repudiation or such a distinction between States as to make a bordering sister an absolute foreigner, such is not the doctrine of State Rights. Briefly, by this sentiment we mean that the General Government shall not trespass beyond the powers delegated it by the Constitution, that our people shall be allowed the free exercise of the elective franchise in the various States, and that all powers and rights not absolutely belonging to the General Government by explicit mention in the Constitution, shall be reserved and exercised solely by the people, in their respective States. This is one of the grand principles of our government, and one upon which the Democratic party bases its hope of future domination. By State Rights we mean that the people shall elect their own Representatives, and that the centralizing power at Washington, with the army at its bid, shall not outrage the ballot-box by thrusting from Legislative halls, at the point of the bayonet, duly chosen Representatives. By State Rights we mean the subordination of the military to the people, that "the Government is for the people, and should be by the people." By State Rights we mean that the people of a State are the best judges of the necessities of their own territory, and shall be free to pass such laws and be governed in such a manner as shall best shape their desired end, without any interference from those who know nothing of their local interests nor have them truly at heart. For instance, our few Representatives in Congress would have but a feeble voice, should the combined Representatives of the other States insist upon, say, for instance, our rich valleys becoming one immense Indian reservation.

We mean just what the Declaration of Independence says, that we are "free and independent States," subject only to the General Government to the extent of the powers derivable from our National Constitution. By State Rights we mean that the Government of States shall not be perverted into a grand centralized despotism,—and if it be treason to foster such sentiments, would to God our country were swarming with traitors.

The *Astorian* says the late heavy tides are washing Fort Stevens away rapidly. Unless Congress is appealed to, and takes some action on this subject the coming winter, the south entrance to the Columbia river will be damaged, and the property of the Government be nearly destroyed.

The horse Osceola made some good time in a three in five race at La-Grande last week. The heats were made in 1:46 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1:46 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1:50, respectively.

Woman Suffrage.

In a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States it has been very clearly shown that the right of female suffrage is not derivable from the United States Constitution. The *New York Evening Post* in an editorial on this decision says: "If it shall be extended to any class of persons who have not exercised it heretofore, it can be only by State laws. The clause of the Constitution under which woman suffrage is sought to be established in the Fourteenth Amendment, which declares 'all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof' to be 'citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.' This amendment was intended to apply to colored persons, but the advocates of 'woman's rights' have endeavored by means of it to promote their own peculiar objects. The Supreme Court admits that women are citizens under the amendment—that they were citizens before it was adopted; but it denies that the right to vote is an essential privilege to citizenship. The makers of the amendment never believed that the recognition of citizenship conferred the suffrage, even in respect to the colored people who were immediately within their view; because, having established the citizenship of the freedmen by the Fourteenth Amendment, they found it necessary to make another, the Fifteenth, to prevent the denial or abridgment by a State of the right of suffrage by reason of race, color or previous servitude. Manifestly, if the construction of the Fourteenth Amendment by the advocates of 'woman's rights' was correct, the Fifteenth Amendment would not have been necessary. The latter amendment, it should be observed, does not prohibit the denial or abridgment of the rights of suffrage to any citizen of the United States, nor on any other ground than that of race, color or previous servitude. There is nothing in the prohibition to prevent the limiting of the right to men more than thirty years old or to men possessed of a certain amount of property. The qualification of property existed in some of the States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution and long afterward, so that it is plain that the framers of that instrument and the founders of the government did not include the right to vote among the fundamental privileges of citizenship.

The agitation for 'woman's rights' has not been active recently. So far as woman suffrage is concerned we have heard the last of it in the courts. Chief Justice Waite's opinion not only determines the law beyond appeal, but is so clear and cogent that even Mrs. Virginia L. Minor, the plaintiff in the case, must be convinced of its soundness. Further effort to secure admission for women to the polls, if there shall be any, must be addressed to the Legislatures of the several States and to the public opinion which shapes legislation. It is safe to say that a very considerable effort will be required to change public opinion from its customary conservative channel in regard to this subject."

Ridiculous Position.

The *Oregonian*, in its defeat, consoles itself on the ground that but a meagre vote has been cast. Taking the fact that every Democrat was satisfied that Lane would be elected, it is more than probable that the stay-at-homes were as largely from the Democratic party as from the Radical. But the great falling off of the Radical strength was in Multnomah, and the returns in this county show the vote is much larger than it was at the special election of 1873. In that contest, Smith carried Multnomah county by near six hundred majority. Mr. Warren has carried it by about 60. In Marion Mr. Smith got only about 60 majority, while Mr. Warren gets about 400. Yet, with all this change, he will be the worst beaten candidate that has ever run in Oregon. The vote, while it is not full, will be larger than it was at the special election of 1873, and fully as large as could be expected. For our Radical friends to console themselves that the full vote was not brought out, and this being the cause of their defeat, is very poor consolation, and we here notify them, in the language of one of their Federal officials, that on a fair vote, without Federal corruption fund, Oregon is Democratic by not less than 1,500 and is constantly increasing. This dodge of off years and light vote has been worn out, and our Radical friends may as well look things in the face and take them as they are.

In Memoriam.

Let him R. I. P.
Of a lingering disease, contracted by imbibing at an early age that fatal poison known as "Know Nothingism," on the 25th day of October, in the 17th year of his (office-holding) life, Mr. Warren (politically) died.
Send his speeches back to Scotty.
Hide the shirt he used to wave.
Stow away his little grammar—
Jab him in his little grave.
Gone to meet Lindley Murray and other strangers.

Immigration.

Of the many able articles we have read on the subject of immigration, none seems so thoroughly sensible and practicable as the following carefully reported of Mr. Melone, the California Secretary of State. As the interests of Oregon are almost identical with those of California, the following valuable suggestions will be of interest to our people, and we hope be of a nature to awaken them to a sense of their duty. He says: "This State needs only population to go forward and prosper. There is a great disposition to rely solely and too confidently upon our unrivalled natural advantages. California comprises one hundred and eighty-eight thousand square miles of territory, and estimating her population at six hundred thousand, she contains less than four souls to the square mile, while she is capable of sustaining an hundred. And yet, while the demand for immigration issues from every county in the State, in but one or two instances have the people inaugurated a movement to that end. More than this, when immigration to the extent of a few thousand almost uninvited started in this direction last spring, there were found those, and the number not few, who unqualifiedly expressed dread at their coming, based upon the humane but egregiously mistaken idea that we were unprepared to receive them, and that suffering would be the consequence—croakers ever forbode evil.

The plan I would suggest, as promising the most satisfactory results, is the appointment of agencies in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Atlanta, Norfolk, and New Orleans, with allowance of salary, and means with which to open an office and for the necessary traveling expenses and postage, and with one chief agency to superintend and instruct these. Detailed descriptions of every county in the State, with maps showing their locality, and printed information embracing character and quality of soil, water, timber, game, fish, minerals, rivers, lakes, etc.; prices of improved and unimproved land, of cattle, sheep, hogs, of labor and wages; the number of churches, schools, and mills; the different routes and roads by which immigration may reach them; and in short, everything that a person would desire to know of a country to which he was about to remove should be published, and the office of agents made the depot for their distribution. Immigrants secured by this means would be of the most desirable character—intelligent, reading people of the agricultural and mechanical classes—who would bring with them resources constituting a valuable addition to the wealth of the State."

The Cuban Insurrection.

It may be supposed that, next to an irredeemable currency, a state of insurrection is the most unfavorable to the prosperous and peaceful of a country's resources. The advancement of the island of Cuba has been obstructed in this way for so many years that the "wealthy Spaniards" are reported to be getting weary of this condition of affairs. Other classes of Cuban society were tired of it long ago. In one year, 1870-71, forty millions of dollars were expended by Spain in trying to quell this insurrection, and one hundred thousand men were employed at the work at one time. How much has been spent, and how many men employed since, we do not know; but it is very evident that the insurrection has not yet been put down. We do not exactly believe that other nations have any right to interfere in this home quarrel, but certainly wealthy Spaniards and other inhabitants of Cuba may be excused for demanding that the Spanish government either shall repress the revolt or stop pretending to do so.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—The latest accounts from New Mexico show that the most outrageous frauds were committed in making the returns of the recent election, and the Democrats claim that their candidate for Delegate in Congress, Mr. Valdes, was really elected by a majority of from 700 to 900. The Santa Fe ring, on the other hand, assert that Elkins was elected by a large majority, but have reduced their figures from time to time, until they have reached 1,581 where they propose to stand. This majority is less than their originally claimed for Elkins in Valencia county alone, where in three precincts, having barely 1,500 total population, the representative of Grantism was credited with 1,753 votes more than his opponent received! Mr. Valdes will contest the election, and if he is successful, he will probably be able to seriously interfere with the operations of one of the most abominable rings in this country.

ACCOMMODATING.—Oregon City clerk (in rapture, trying to sell a pair of short trousers)—"Beautiful, sir! I never before saw pantaloons fit to such a nicety." Granger (looking at his stockings)—"Yaas, that's so. But honest now, don't you think they'd have a darned sight more style about 'em if I was to cut off about six inches of my shin bone, to kinder accommodate myself to their length, you know?"

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1875.

It is safe to say that all New York is once more in town. The people who had gone away on account of the summer heat, have been driven to their homes by the cold; and the European voyagers (such we believe is the correct epithet to apply) are nearly all with us again. A couple of these voyagers lately distinguished themselves in Paris by fighting a duel with broadswords. The combatants were Elisha Riggs and Wm. H. Paine, both residents of this city. Very few of the details have reached the friends of either of the young duellists on this side of the Atlantic, but it is said that Mr. Paine joined a club in Paris called the "Washington," of which most of the members are Americans. Mr. Riggs being President; and that into card playing, one of the favorite pastimes of the club, Mr. Paine entered with a zest.

The diversion seems to have been expensive, and the quarrel between Riggs and Paine is said to have arisen from a complaint made by the former that the latter did not settle his losses with promptitude. At all events, either for this reason or some other, a few months ago when Mr. Paine one evening took his accustomed seat at the card table Mr. Riggs arose and said he would not play with him. Deeply mortified as Paine was, he did not immediately resent the insult, but at once relinquished his seat and withdrew from the room, leaving Mr. Riggs for the time being in undisputed possession of the field.

But late that night, after the card party had broken up, and while the members of the club were descending the stairs, Paine stood below, and as the President passed he attacked him furiously and struck him in the face. Before many blows had been exchanged, however, the other members of the club interfered and separated them. But Riggs was not inclined to let the dispute rest. He formally preferred charges against his assailant, an investigation followed, and Paine was expelled from the club.

There seems to have been no other personal difficulty between the two Americans until last Thursday evening, when they met in the Renaissance Theatre, and after some altercation astonished the spectators by openly engaging in a fight. Several blows were struck on both sides before the police put a stop to the combat.

What followed has not been ascertained, but one of the combatants challenged the other. It is not easy to understand why words were the weapons selected, unless it was that neither duellist knew anything whatever of their use, and the combat was, therefore, more fairly conducted than had pistols been employed, one being a dead shot and the other not shot at all. They met at Vesinet, near Paris, and fought, as far as can be ascertained, without interruption until Paine received a wound on his sword arm that forced him to abandon the encounter. The injury does not seem to be much more than a flesh wound.

If you have heard about New York's inability to run a religious daily, the following matter concerning this collapse will be read with interest.

The *Witness* of New York was started as a daily religious paper. Some years ago the *World* was started on the same basis but passed into other hands. Recently the *Witness* was under financial embarrassment, and a meeting of its friends was held. Mr. John Douglass, the editor and proprietor of the *Witness*, said that after much prayerful deliberation it had been deemed best to discontinue the daily; but after the announcement to that effect had been made he was surprised at the instantaneous outburst of sympathy from his hands. Letters had poured into the office begging that the paper be not discontinued. Contributions had been sent in inadequate to meet the demand, he confessed, but all showing the good will of the givers. The investment of actual capital on the *Witness* within about three years was \$100,000, including all his own property, and much of that of his friends. The *Weekly Witness* was nearly self-supporting with its 82,000 subscribers, and when the number of subscribers reached 100,000 it would be entirely self-supporting. For some time past the daily had been published at a weekly loss of \$600. The actual present wants of the paper were \$10,000 but the assurance of half of that sum would warrant the continuance of the journal.

The following topic of social interest we clip from the *N. Y. Sun*: St. Christophers Protestant Episcopal Church was filled last night with a richly-dressed throng, assembled on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Annie Wood, daughter of the Hon. Fernando Wood, to Mr. Alonzo G. Hagedorn, a merchant of this city. At half past seven o'clock forty ushers preceded the bride party up the broad centre aisle. Following them were Miss Kate Wood, sister of the bride, and a brother of the groom; then the groom accompanied by the bride's brother, and then the bride leaning on her father's arm. She wore a dress of white silk of Parisian style, a veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white flowers. Her sister, dressed also in plain white, carried a bunch of brilliant crimson roses. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Cooke. The party drove to Mr. Wood's residence, and there received their friends.

Helmhold, the patent medicine man escaped from the Insane Asylum last night. Look out for Buchu advertisements.
Tom Fields, one of the Tweed ring, is being prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law—it will soon be my turn.
H.

The Money Element in Politics.

The telegraph informs us that Gov. Tilden has instructed the District Attorneys throughout the State of New York to prosecute all persons guilty of the improper use of money at elections, on pain of dismissal.

If the public men of the country would follow the example of Mr. Tilden in discountenancing the improper use of money at elections, and before election in the preliminary matters in politics, before long we should witness a purification and refinement of our elective system where there is now so much corruption and villainess. There are few men who, speaking in their individual capacity, will not concede that the use of money in politics is a very pernicious practice; but it is seldom that men in official position take such a stand as Tilden, or speaking collectively, in political conventions, have the nerve to denounce the practice as it deserves; but a case of this latter kind occurred in the Wisconsin Democratic Convention, which boldly faced the evil as one of the most hurtful of the age. The Wisconsin Democrats and Gov. Tilden have set an example, which, if followed, may serve to secure that purity in elections which has always been the theory, but never the strict practice, of American politics.

The resolution of the Wisconsin Democratic Convention on this subject is deserving of commemoration. Here it is: "That the use or contribution of money by party candidates for the purpose of directly or indirectly corrupting public opinion is an offense which demands the execration of all enlightened and patriotic men. And we insist upon the prompt and vigorous enforcement of the law to punish the crime of bribery committed at or before elections, and upon such amendments to such law as experience may prove necessary to the full protection of the ballot-box from crimes of this class."

Every man who presents himself for office, and every man who actively participates in political contests ought to cut that out and paste it in his hat for frequent inspection on election day, and thereby remind himself that the money which he has in his pocket or which he has contributed to the general fund is blood money, that wrecks men's souls, prostitutes their citizenship and disgraces free government.

The Folly of Inflation.

It was hardly to be expected that Mr. Wendell Phillips should have passed over ex-Senator Schurz's elaborate and exhaustive argument on Inflation, delivered some time ago in Connecticut, without attempting to reply to it. Mr. Phillips' many brilliant qualities and acknowledged disinterestedness always secure him a hearing on matters of public importance, but it is evident that the subject of finance is beyond his grasp.

In his letter to the Legal Tender Club in New York, he clearly shows his lack of information and conclusively proves that he is no match for Mr. Schurz's precise reasoning. He evades the point at issue by asserting that paper money fought the battle of Waterloo. This may be true, but does it disprove the fact that fraud, corruption and profligacy were rampant at the same time? What England attempted years ago in the way of paper money and speedily abandoned, Mr. Phillips and his ilk are now trying to promote and imitate in this country, or, in simple words, to spend money for the sake of getting it out. It would be utterly absurd to suppose for one moment that Mr. Phillips' scheme would benefit those who always stand in the need of money and clamor for more greenbacks, for neither government nor banks would lend them a cent, except on substantial securities.

There never was a time when money was more plentiful than now. The bank vaults are stuffed with greenbacks, which anybody can have for a sound equivalent. Money is plenty, but good securities are required. This is the whole thing in a nut shell.

We mean, says Mr. Phillips, to have more greenbacks and less checks, more democracy and less aristocracy in everybody's reach, and less bank favor for the petted few. Such nonsense is worthy of a demagogue and fraud, but too ready an echo in the breast of every poor devil who is ever willing to risk other people's money for his own benefit.

The banks must deposit, in good securities with the Government, \$123 for every \$90 they issue, and have a right to do with their money what they please. Their monopoly is not so cheap as Mr. Phillips thinks.

We do not contradict his statement that specie averts panics. As Mr. Schurz truly remarks, no money system has as yet been invented to prevent them, but when from their periodical recurrence the inference is drawn that the specie system is worth nothing, is as wise as to say that good health is worth nothing, because it is sometimes interrupted by sickness. Inflationists stand back, and resumptionists come to the front!

Wheat on the line of the Northern Pacific in Dakota commands \$1 to \$1.05 per bushel; 90 cents is the ruling price on the St. Paul and Pacific, and 85 cents in Southern Dakota.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1875.

In the breathless expectancy prevailing political circles here, we recognize that proverbial quiet which precedes the storm. To-morrow will bring the Ohio election, which is really the opening skirmish of the great battle to be fought. And it will be a mighty conflict. And it involves not merely the question of our currency and of our whole financial policy, and of our national faith and credit, but our vast and varied industry, with all its complicated necessities and impassioned theories. Though in the battle Ohio and Pennsylvania fall, they are but outposts, and will but determine the field for the conflict and the attitudes of the belligerents. If by hard-money victories extreme positions shall be irrevocably assigned to the contending parties, our free institutions will be exposed to a more severe crucible than that of civil war, with all its demoralization and sacrifices, and capital is to-day charged with the responsibility of shaping the issues.

We regard the man who insists on unconditional resumption in 1876 as the foe of industry, of prosperity and of national faith—as hand in hand with the madman who would flood the nation with irredeemable currency and demand that it be called money. We cannot resume until we have gold; we cannot pay till we earn; we cannot earn until our productive industry is employed, and our gold coffers will be empty until the balance of trade is in our favor by selling more than we buy. Volumes of platitudes, however plausible, cannot answer these plain assumptions. And the remedy is simple. It is not to be the work of an act of Congress whose fruit shall ripen in a day. There must be an inflexible adherence to the specie standard as the anchor of financial, business and industrial safety; there must be no enforced resumption in the face of impossibilities imposed, by paralyzed and unproductive labor; there must be a steady effort toward resumption by quickening the creative energies of the people and the gradual equalization of currency and values with gold; there must be a judicious revision of our banking system to adopt it to the new and imperative necessities of the country, and to disarm it of every semblance of monopoly; there must be a self-adjustable currency that will diversify the business of the nation from the caprices of speculations of Presidents, Cabinets and money gamblers; there must be wholesome and just laws for the whole people rather than for favored classes; the compensation of capital must yield to the reduced compensation of labor, and there must be integrity, economy and statesmanship substituted for the debauched authority that now rules in almost every department and grade of public trust.

These views accepted by all the liberal spirits of the East may serve to unite them in closer bonds to their brothers of the West, and in any event we may look to such expounding of our doctrines as the forerunner of an action which will cement the foundation of our Union and our liberties.

Of Eastern local events we have little to note. The centennial project still advances toward its consummation. With the exception of an action of Russia no drawback has occurred.

Mr. John Jay, who was Minister to Austria, and is now Adviser-at-large, at present is in the midst of a correspondence with the *New York Tribune* touching the Centennial. The writer is among those who have only recently awakened to the knowledge that there is to be an actual celebration here next year, which he has to say about things omitted and things that ought to be done and is naturally neither very new nor very startling. Of course he realizes now that it was a mistake not to accord the Commission recognition and governmental aid, and that the error ought to be corrected as speedily as possible. He does not dwell upon the fact, which we are inclined undoubtedly to think exceedingly creditable to the patriotism that sustained the Centennial, that all the great foreign powers Russia is the only one which has declined to exhibit, but he lays great stress upon the idea that if the undertaking were now to be assumed by the government, the Centennial refusal related to the conduct of our embassy at his court rather than to the undiplomatic character of the invitation, but it cannot be questioned that the Centennial ought to have a more definite national character.

Mr. Wanamaker says that it is uncertain when Moody and Sankey will set to work upon the morals of Philadelphia, though Moody, when he was impressed by the attention received by him that he had struck in the right spot for evangelizing with Colonel Stuart, in his interview with Colonel Scott and Mr. Wanamaker, had arranged satisfactorily for the placing of the service of the revivals at the large building on Thirtieth and Market streets, all felt certain that work would soon begin. But in his view prevailed upon to open in the Brooklyn Park, there to labor while the Philadelphia building is being put in order.

Strombos.

Capt. A. W. Waters, of La Granda, the recent purchaser and proprietor of the *Statesman*, has arrived in Salem, and will hereafter make the capital his home.