

The Duty of Our Citizens.

Oregon City, owing to her location, for many years has been able to draw a small toll from nearly every pound of freight and each passenger going up or coming down the river. This key has given employment to many of her citizens, and has been the cause of distributing thousands of dollars worthily among our merchants. But progress and the demands of quicker and more cheap transportation, demanded the opening of the Willamette, and the moment that was done, it was only a question of time as to the discontinuance of the line on this side. Whether it combined with the other company or not, it was just as natural for all the freight to find its way through the locks as it is for water to find its level. We are informed that the combination of the two companies has been effected, and that all hands, with two exceptions, formerly employed on the boats and in the Company's shops have been discharged. This throws out of employment not less than forty or fifty men with families. We may regard this aid to Oregon City as passed away.

The close proximity of this city to Portland cannot enable the business men to get even the local trade, as many of our townspeople go off to Portland to do their trading. While we deprecate this, it is nevertheless a fact which cannot be denied. The people in the northern part of the county, anywhere two miles below town, go to Portland to do their trading, and many farmers in this vicinity may be seen at the metropolis laying in their supplies. Whether our merchants could stop this or not, we are not prepared to say. We are now talking of things as they exist, and these being facts, we ask our people what they expect will even maintain Oregon City in her present position? It is idle talk to say that we have the greatest water power in the world, and that capital will sooner or later employ it. The gods never help those who do not help themselves. Oregon is full of excellent water power, and even our own country can furnish any amount outside of the falls. Albany has an artificial water power, brought into town at thousands of dollars expense, and to-day there is three times more machinery run by water power in that place than there is in this city. It was and is the citizens of Albany who are building up their manufacturing interests, and they are not waiting for some one to come along and do it for them. Salem has her machinery driven all over town by a water power brought there at great expense, and Corvallis and Harrisburg are both agitating the question of creating water power for their respective towns. Our having the best water power on the face of the earth and enough to run all the spindles of New England, does no good unless we make use of it. We have it in true, two of the finest flouring mills in the State, and a woolen manufactory, which, were it run by white labor, would be a source of great wealth to the town, but as it is, it is of but little benefit to any one except the "heathen Chinese" and its owners.

There is but one thing left for the property holders of Oregon City to do, and that is, to put their shoulder to the wheel and inaugurate some manufacturing interests. There are six property holders in the place who would be making money to start a bag factory. We know of nothing which would be of a surer income, and which would give employment to more men, women and young girls and boys. We use now to market our wheat crop three hundred thousand dollars worth of sacks annually. This is increasing about one-fourth each year. There is no danger of these sacks not being in demand. The experiment to ship wheat in bulk has been tried and proved a failure, and hence, as our wheat exports increase, the demand for sacks will increase. There can be no question that the investment would not only build up our town, but it would pay handsomely to those who would engage in it. This business could be extended to a twine factory, oil mill and many other additions which naturally belong to this business. We have been informed by a gentleman who knows whereof he speaks, that less than \$40,000 will start a bag factory in this place, with sufficient machinery to supply at least the demand of Oregon and Washington Territory. No one need question our ability to raise the flax, and that of a superior quality. We see it stated that Eastern linen makers are soon to commence the manufacture of linen at Jefferson, from the flax raised by Messrs. Parrish & Miller, and they claim that it will make the best quality of Irish linen. If it will pay to make linen in Oregon and compete with the markets of the world, why would it not pay to manufacture our sacks, for which we would find a market at our very doors, and for which the ready cash would be paid. We have thrown out these suggestions to our people, and we now warn them in time, that unless they do something for them-

selves, the darkest day of Oregon City's prosperity has not yet arrived. There should be a concert of action and the property holders and business men of the town ought to take the matter in hand, and if there is any other branch which promises to be more remunerative, than what we have suggested, let it be carried out, but something ought and must be done or our prospects are indeed anything but bright for the future. We feel a deep interest for the future prosperity of our town, and hope those most interested will lose no time to inaugurate some enterprises which will at least place us on the same basis we were before we lost the key of the Willamette Valley.

Sargent's Chinese Speech.

A Washington dispatch of the 6th inst. has the following in regard to Sargent's speech the other day, in regard to the overturning of the country by the heathens:

Sargent's speech on the Chinese question has excited much interest here. Congressional sentiment on the question is awakening under such efforts and the discussion by the California press. California was slow to appreciate the drawbacks of Chinese immigration, and it is not surprising, by effecting a settlement, respond but slowly. But Sargent's argument and statement of facts, evidently expressing the certain features of the degrading influence of Chinese in California, has seemed to startle the public mind into a more careful examination and review of the whole subject. The threatened mob violence in San Francisco, however, tends to create a reaction against this improving sentiment, and aggravates the difficulty of securing a constitutional remedy. If your people are tolerant, there is hope that the Senate may soon initiate a movement looking to a modification of the treaty. In the meantime Piper will push his bill securing the rigid execution of the existing law relative to cooling importation. The theory of Piper's bill is that the law of March 1875, should be effectuated, and Sargent, Shaumou executed it vigorously. Piper therefore proposes to amend the fifth section by adding the following: "When any two citizens shall file with the collector of any port of the United States an affidavit stating that they have reason to believe that on board any vessel arriving at said port there are any persons prohibited from landing by the act, it shall be the duty of said collector to make, or cause to be made, the inspection provided for in this act, and if he finds, or if he has reason to believe that any person, inspector or officer who willfully refuses, or neglects to make such inspection or enforces the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$3,000, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, or both; that this amendment shall not be construed as to relieve the collector of ports from causing the inspection of vessels to be made as provided in the original section, though no affidavit be made as required by this amendment."

This amendatory bill will be submitted to the House with a unanimous recommendation for its passage as soon as it can be called for report.

The Veto.

Grant says in his veto of the bill to reduce his salary that \$25,000 a year has not defrayed his expenses as Executive. That shows how much costlier a President he is than Lincoln or Johnson. The Philadelphia Times, in an article on this subject, says that both Lincoln and Johnson saved money out of the \$25,000 salary, when gold was at a premium of from fifty to a hundred and fifty per cent. And their household allowances were very much smaller than Grant's have been. If this be true—and we see no reason to doubt it,—how particularly flat falls that portion of the President's veto message which touches on his "successor." How very magnanimous! We see an almost endless line of candidates rising to thank him. Of course we admit, with the President, that the reduction would not affect him, but he could not approve of it without acknowledging that he had approved and even allowed his special friends to lobby for an unnecessary increase and had been actually receiving, by his own active consent, a greater salary than a President should receive. His veto was, therefore, to be expected, unless he rated himself worth twice as much as any one who would succeed him. To have signed his name to a bill which would have been a confession that \$50,000 was too big a salary, which would, in conscience, compel him to make restitution of the surplus,—a thing that Grant would never do.

Mail Agent Underwood in a spasm of economy while at Washington, recommended that the Kelton and Dalles daily mail route be reduced to a tri-weekly, but the politicians and mail contractors got after him pretty warmly and made him recant, and "he promises not to do so any more and is sorry for it." So far as we are able to discover there is no need for more than a weekly mail in that direction, but we presume the mail of the contractor and politician must be preserved.

Independent of the excitement usually attending our State elections, the additional importance is lent to the one of next month that it is close upon the heels of the great Presidential contest in November. The knowing ones of both parties fully admit that the organization which wins in the State election will, in all probability, "bear the palm" in November. In consequence the election in June will carry with it more than the usual interest of an ordinary State election, and the voters of both parties will turn out in full force.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senate resumed the consideration of the articles of impeachment against Belknap.

Conkling submitted the following questions to the board of officers: In office cease to be officers at the same time, one by removal and the other by resignation, and one rather than the other is subject to impeachment after, if any distinction between the two cases exists, please state it.

Second—Is a private citizen liable to impeachment under the constitution of the United States; if his having previously held an office distinguishes him in this respect from other citizens, does it embrace the distinction in the clause of the constitution or to the principle in which it is found;

Mitchell, of Oregon, submitted the following question: The constitution provides that when the President of the United States is tried and acquitted by the chief justice shall preside; suppose a late President, were impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, committed while President, and presented at the bar of the Senate for trial, who would preside there, the chief justice or the president of the Senate?

Manager Knott was unable to conclude his argument, commenced yesterday, on account of physical indisposition, and leave was granted to conclude Monday. Manager Jenks then read a lengthy argument to the effect that the senate has jurisdiction in the case, and the conclusion which the Senate took a recess of twenty minutes.

The item for postmasters was increased to \$6,800,000. A long debate ensued on abolishing the letter carrier system in towns containing less than 4000 people. Mr. Wiley, in disposing of the question the House adjourned.

May 5.—The House resolution accepting the invitation to attend, the opening ceremonies of the Centennial exhibition and providing for an adjournment to the 25th of Friday of next week was adopted.

The consideration of the articles of impeachment was then resumed.

Carpenter, in response, began his argument on the question of jurisdiction. After reviewing the question of impeachment could not be maintained against any private citizen in any case whatever; second that when articles of impeachment were exhibited, they must set forth every fact essential to constitute a crime impeachable. He stated he would confine himself in his argument to the legal question, and would be as brief as possible and as dry as a stick. Carpenter read at great length from the debates of the constitution committee.

After recess, Carpenter continued his argument against the Senate's jurisdiction.

Proctor Knott followed on behalf of the managers. After speaking some time he asked for an adjournment, as he was suffering physically.

The Senate then went into executive business and soon after adjourned.

May 8.—The impeachment trial was continued, and Manager Knott resumed his argument. He concluded at 1:20 P. M. with a charge of counsel for the accused, began the closing argument.

At 1:15 Manager Knott was interrupted in his argument, that the Senate might convene for regular business.

Sargent submitted the following preamble and resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It appears that a vast influx of Chinese to the Pacific coast is working great injury to the morals and labor interests of the Pacific States and Territories; and whereas the same is the result of the cooling traffic and the importation of females for immoral purposes fail in execution for want of evidence of the intended evasion thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to consider the subject and to report, with appropriate restrictions upon the immigration of Chinese to this country.

At 2 o'clock the Senate took a recess for 30 minutes.

Judge Black concluded his argument at 3 o'clock, when the motion of Edmunds, the galleries were cleared and the Senate went into secret session. At 5 o'clock the doors were reopened and the chair announced that the Senate had agreed upon two orders, which were read as follows: Ordered, That at 12 o'clock to-morrow the attendance before the Senate of the managers and the respondent will not be required.

The bill further provides that the trade dollar shall not be a legal tender; referred to the banking and currency committee.

The House at 5:30 adjourned with the understanding that no business would be transacted to-morrow, and that the House would merely meet and adjourn.

All the Pacific coast members were present and voted for the treaty bill.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Eastern.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Congressmen Page and Piper had an interview with Secretary Fish to-day. The latter was not willing, but anxious, to procure a treaty modification to prevent the evils which the Pacific coast complains and reiterated his former statement to Page, that he had already instructed Minister Seward to bring the subject earnestly to the attention of the Chinese government; but he was at a loss to know just what modifications would accomplish the desired end, and he, therefore, asks the Pacific delegation in Congress to consult with each other and the committees on foreign affairs in the case.

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Washington, May 7.—Offices established: Howell Prairie, Marion county, Oregon, D. W. Elledge, postmaster, Quinn, Columbia Co., Oregon, Jas. G. Upm, postmaster. Robert Knott, Mulatto county, Oregon, Tylestran, postmaster, Klakitat Landing, Klakitat, W. T. J. W. Williamson, Postmasters appointed: F. H. Hirschfield, Coos City, Coos county, Oregon; William Brickley, Huntley, Wasco county, Oregon; George H. Labets, Benton, King county, W. T.

The amount of silver in the treasury department at the time of the passage of the specie resumption act, June 14, 1875, which, according to the Secretary of the Treasury will be equal to ordinary disbursements, is \$2,500,000.

FORT LARAMIE, WY., May 6.—Indians run off 31 head of horses and mules from Hutton's ranch, belonging to Colonel Bullock, of Cheyenne, and a Mr. Johnson, yesterday. Jas. Bullock and a brother, Klakitat county, Oregon, rode eight miles from the ranch at Goshen Hole and brought into the ranch by J. H. Owens, of Clung Springs ranch, and Little Bat, a hunter and scout. Mr. Tiven's ox team, of Cheyenne, were attacked by Indians in the 2d night last. They made a strong defense, keeping up a running fight for some time, corraling trains and fighting from behind wagons and teams and finally reaching a good point for natural defense, stopped and drove the Indians off. One man was wounded and 14 horses killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The Chronicle this morning publishes an interview with Spaniards, in which the latter is reported as saying that he was forced to employ Pinney, knowing that he was a convict, for no reason to believe that there was anything wrong about him. He was given to understand that his retention of his office depended upon the continuance of Pinney in his position as purchasing clerk; that his own re-appointment was contingent upon the condition that Pinney should remain as clerk; that Sargent ran both army and navy on this coast, and Pinney was in favor with him. He says he will soon wind up his defense, during which he hopes to bring out the bottom facts.

The British steamer Lord of the Isles arrived this afternoon from Hong-Kong direct and brings an addition of 1,012 to the Chinese population.

Berkeley, May 6.—Wm. Dressax McCloskey, a member of the freshman class of the State University, was accidentally drowned this afternoon while bathing in the creek which feeds the reservoir back of Temascal.

Chicago, May 6.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon a terrible rain storm accompanied by a rotating tornado visited the city and did much damage to property. The wind seemed to come from above, and dropped here and there over the city, skipping some portions which lay in its course. Houses were unroofed and eight or ten persons fatally injured. The passenger train on the Illinois Central R. R. had the sleeping car blown from the track, and nearly all the passengers more or less injured.

Chicago, May 8.—Dispatches from various points indicate that the storm of Saturday was general throughout the State of Missouri and Kansas, and the planting of corn will be considerably delayed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Great progress has been made since Saturday in the preparations for the opening of the Centennial Exhibition. Portions of Memorial Hall are ready, but there still remains a large quantity of scaffolding and material in the way of the building. Many cars of the narrow gauge railway are on the track and the managers promise to have them operating to-morrow.

The French exhibit of silks has been partially uncovered, but the message ways are filled with boxes. The English department is progressing rapidly, and most of the exhibitors promised to be ready Wednesday.

Gen. Hawley says the grounds of the exhibition may possibly be opened on Sunday, but the decision concerning the openings is final.

New York, May 8.—The Herald has a letter from Midland, Georgian Bay, Canada, saying boss Tweed and two companions spent the winter on Muskoka river, thirty miles from Midland. It appears that Tweed had taken on board a small steamer last November, and had been engaged in navigation with a quantity of provisions and went to Park's mills, which have not been running. On the 28th of April two detectives left Midland and went to Park's mill, arriving there Saturday. On being discovered the whole of Tweed's party fled on board the steamer by small boats, one being sunk by ice and he getting a ducking. Their escape in boats was covered by some four men on the steamer with revolvers, and shots were exchanged with the detectives on the dock.

The steamship escaped with Tweed to the bay; the detectives being unable to follow. They expect to soon capture him.

The Liberal Republican National convention met here to-day. Among the guests were Lieut. Gov. Nicholson of California, Judge Clark of Connecticut, Hon. C. S. Dawes of Massachusetts, and others. Col. Ethan Allen called the meeting to order and resolutions were adopted calling a convention of the Liberal Republicans on the 26th of July to meet at Philadelphia.

New York, May 9.—The Times editorial says: Another man, hitherto high in public estimation, has fallen a victim to Presidential aspirations. The moderate conservative Democrats of the nationists consider the leadership of Thurman, Tilden and Hendricks, had picked out Judge Davis as the best available candidate. It now appears the Judge has been carrying out a sort of double courtship with the hard-money Democrats and the inflationists.

Most of the special depute that Miss Dickinson's debut was a failure, and the play also.

OMAHA, May 10.—General Crook left to-day for Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies in order to discover the feelings of the Indians and thus deterred from taking up arms with them during the coming campaign, whether to use and trust, or distrust them. The Indians escaping from Crazy Horse's band have joined Sitting Bull and are busy getting together guns and ammunition, and trouble is anticipated from this source.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The grand jury of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia to-day found a true bill of indictment against Belknap for receiving bribes.

Partie Coast. SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The petition from the Young Men's Reform Club to deny license to Chinese peddlers, was referred to the city and county attorney to ascertain if the board has power to pass such an ordinance.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The board of supervisors last night passed a resolution authorizing the mayor to extend a suitable welcome to the Irish patriot, O'Donovan Rossa.

The board voted \$5,000 to pay the expenses of the anti-Chinese delegation.

Foreign. PARIS, May 8.—General Cluseret writes to the Gaulois, denying the statement, which he regards as an insult, that he solicited a pardon. He says he expected to be shot, if captured and would have shot exp. President Thiers or President MacMahon, if he had captured them.

New York, May 8.—This Herald's Rome special says His Holiness is very feeble in body. He has to be supported by two prelates of the church, and on the occasion of Vatican receptions, he alleges his bodily weakness as his excuse for not going round to bless trinkets or other matters which are presented to him.

Losnox, May 9.—The Mark Lane Express says there has been no noticeable change in the aspect of the country, all recitation making slow progress owing to a prevalent cold wind. The season in Scotland is much behind hand; adverse weather caused seeding to be unusually protracted. In trade increased activity has been apparent, millers buying more freely and speculators showing considerable interest in the present course of prices. Transactions for continental at our local markets have been only of a tentative nature. Some small quantities of both English and foreign wheat have been taken for export. The export demand for oats having abated, prices declined slightly, the supply of maza having been sufficient to check any advance.

Continental advances, except from France, are fairly satisfactory as to the condition of crops, although want of sunshine has been felt there also. Navigation has not been resumed at Petersburg, and the prices of wheat are very high, both there and at Odessa.

Losnox, May 9.—An English peddler named Vaughn has succeeded in walking 100 miles in 18 hours 51 minutes and 20 seconds, thus beating O'Leary's best time by two minutes and five seconds.

While he was seeking information as to her nationality, the German and French consuls were separately informed that the woman belonged to their respective nations and had been dragged into a Mosque. They consequently repaired to the Mosque where they were beaten to death.

A Paris correspondent learns that the American consul, fearing that the mob would succeed in forcing his house sent the girl to the German consul. The mob in the Mosque compelled the German consul to sign an order for the delivery and then murdered him.

Losnox, May 9.—A correspondent at Berlin says it is generally thought here that the Salonica affair will prove fatal to Turkey. Interference of European powers for the benefit of Christians is now considered unavoidable, as it is evident the Port is powerless to protect them against the outbreaks of fanatics.

A telegram from Berlin states that the German corvette Medusa, has been ordered to leave Messina for Salonica without delay. Russian and Austrian men-of-war have also been ordered to Salonica in consequence of an urgent dispatch from the Chancellor of the French Consulate at Salonica. Additional men-of-war have gone to Syria, where they await insurrections. The British Consul ordered a man-of-war from Pirron to come to Salonica immediately.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

Burglars broke into the county clerk's office at Hillsboro last week, but failed to open the safe.

A wolf club has been organized at Gaston, Washington county.

Two young men were arrested at Gaston last week for riotous conduct and using obscene language in the presence of ladies at a Good Templars' lodge.

Chinamen were on a strike at the fisheries last week.

A steaming tug was launched on the Coquille river last week. She will be used at the new mill on that river.

George Marshall, a son of the notorious "Mother Marshall," of Salem, tried to suicide last week.

More grain has been shown this year in Tillamook county than ever before.

On the 1st of July next Lane county intends to be out of debt and \$10,000 in the treasury.

W. J. Small, and John Dick and wife were drowned while sailing on Klamath river, near Linkville, on the 3d inst., by the boat capsizing. The bodies had not been recovered at the latest account.

The M. E. Church, North, will hold their camping out on the 15th of June, at their grounds near McMinnville.

Myrtle Point is the name of a new town on the south fork of the Coquille river.

The Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., meets at Portland on the 15th. The printers of Portland will hold their annual picnic in June.

Crops are looking well in Umatilla county.

The Republicans of Multnomah hold their convention on the 16th.

Salmon are running freely in the Columbia and fisheries are doing well.

Snakes are found in the hydrant water at Portland.

The double headed calf is on its way to the Centennial.

Uncle Sammy Allen and Hon. A. J. Monroe, of Salem, are dangerously ill, and but slight hopes are entertained of their recovery.

Hazzlet, the drunken print, has turned up at Astoria.

Al. Cooledge, of Silverton, was thrown from a horse, the other day, and his foot catching in the stirrup he was dragged some distance and received some severe bruises.

Dr. Palmer, of Roseburg, is on trial for manslaughter.

The Salem woolen mills are to be rebuilt at an early day.

Wolf hunting is the rage at Turner's station.

G. M. Jessen and party left Portland last week to commence surveying the mouth of the Columbia.

Special term of the circuit court is to be held in Yamhill county.

Ex-Attorney General Williams has signified his intention of participating in the Centennial celebration at Portland.

The bodies of W. J. Small and Mrs. Dick, who were drowned at Linkville on the 3d, have been recovered. The body of John Dick has not been found as yet.