

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JUNE 2, 1876.

The Election.

Next Monday will decide the much debated question, which is the stronger party in the State, the Democratic or Republican. The Independent party has existence in only a few counties, and from present appearances will work no serious change in the grand result. In some counties, Independent tickets have been nominated with the idea of splitting the Democratic vote, and in one or two counties in which the Republicans are known to have a large majority of the voters on their side, Independent tickets have been printed with a view of either dividing the ballot or diminishing the majority. We can therefore look upon these Independent tickets, gotten up by each party, as a "stand-off," the one balancing the other, and that the fight is in reality only between the "two great parties."

As we had occasion to say in a previous article in this paper, it is generally conceded that whichever party carries the State in June will in all probability be the victor in February. "Whichever way Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union," is an old political adage; whichever way Oregon goes in June so will she go in the Presidential contest in February, is perhaps a newer expression, yet scarcely less true.

It is therefore the duty of our voters to get to the polls on Monday next at any sacrifice. We were opposed to our farmers wasting time in politics until all their grain should be planted, but when the day of voting arrives we expect them to willingly give the nation the short time required to deposit a ballot, even should they sacrifice no time in seeing that their neighbors get to the polls.

It is a great mistake for the voters of either ticket to imagine that the coming election is of such insignificance that it is overshadowed by the prospective fight for the Presidency in November, and that their votes will have little effect on the general result. These voters who really wish their party to carry the State in November, will see to it that their vote is dropped into the ballot box on Monday next. As Lord Nelson said to his sailors at Trafalgar, we say to the Oregon voters: "On the 5th of June, America expects every son to do his duty."

The Salonia Affair.

The reports received of the recent riots at Salonia are somewhat conflicting in details, but there seems to be no doubt of the main fact that the German and French consuls were killed by an infuriated mob of Mussulmans, in a quarrel growing out of the American consul agent's proper or improper interference in the case of a girl of Christian parentage, who was alleged to have become a convert to Mohammedanism. At first flush this affair appeared to be the mere uprising of an ignorant infuriated mob that could not be controlled until the mischief was accomplished. But this view of the case seems dispensed by subsequent facts, and it is now declared by persons near the scene of action that the outrage was premeditated; that some of the foreign consuls had warned the Governor and the Porte that a massacre of the Christians was intended, and that no steps were taken to prevent such an occurrence. To be sure the Governor tried to save the lives of the consuls, but that seems to have been at a time when such action was impossible. The stream could not then be either breasted or diverted from its channel. It is said that the great powers have united in a formal demand for the execution of the murderers, indemnification of the families of the murdered men, a salute to the French and German flags, and guarantees against similar occurrences. The first part of the programme can be carried out. But can the latter? That is the pinch—that is the portion of the chasm difficult if not impossible to bridge while the Cross and the Crescent face each other in Europe. For some time the opinion has been growing in Europe that the Sultan is powerless to protect Christians against Mussulman outrages, and a feeling of insecurity prevails in all countries where Turks and Christians come in daily contact. The former are exhibiting fierce and implacable hostility to the latter, while the Christians are calling upon their brethren for protection in tones that cannot fail to have an effect in all Christian lands. It is this element of the controversy that will make the Salonia matter so difficult to adjust. The murderers may be decapitated and the flags properly saluted, but will that make Christians secure in the future? Will this stay the tide that is driving toward Turkey and threatening to overwhelm it? The Salonia outrage will be incorporated with the other questions of similar character now troubling the diplomats of Europe, and will no doubt have an emphatic effect on their final decision.

The Walla Walla Spirit of the West is to be enlarged, and is to be known hereafter as the Watchman.

Kelton and Dalles Mail Route.

We have been very bitterly assailed by several up county papers recently on account of our animadversions a few weeks ago, on the advisability of reducing the Kelton and Dalles daily mail to a tri-weekly or less. Here is what the *Mountain Sentinel* says of us:

Frank S. Dement is the editor of the Oregon City Enterprise. There is nothing singular about that, but he makes a statement in the Enterprise of the 12th inst., that does sound a little singular. In speaking of the proposed reduction of mail service on the Kelton Dalles route, through Utah, Idaho and Eastern Oregon, he says: "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 man of the contract or politician must be appeased."

Now, so far as we are able to discover, Mr. Dement knows about as much concerning the vast extent of country supplied by this mail route as a last year's horse's nest. Here is an extent of country over four hundred miles in length with settlements on every hand and mining camps in almost every mountain, and a country, too, that cannot be surpassed for fertility, adaptability for stock raising, or for mining purposes, that this young sprig, who got his start on the banks of the foaming Willamette, which has been looked and damned by money drawn from Eastern Oregon, would do well to ponder. The weekly mail has no use for "more than a weekly mail." A trip through Eastern Oregon would do that young man much good. He would acquire a practical knowledge of the State he lives in and its surroundings, that he will never be able to see if he remains in the fog and mist of the office of the Willamette. Come out of the wet; take a trip through this country and see if you don't discover that the people of this section of country are as much entitled to mail service and appreciate it as highly as in any other section of the Union.

And now follows extracts from nearly a column article in the Idaho Statesman on the same subject:

With all its advantages and facilities for knowing what is going on in the world, the Enterprise has failed to learn important facts which have long been made public. What Agent Underwood recommended when he was in Washington was, that not the service on the routes named be reduced to a tri-weekly mail, but that mail service between Boise City and Kelton be discontinued.

This was so palpably absurd and unjust that it was evident to every one that the Agent had either completely lost his head, or that he was moved by hostility to some party which he wished to strike regardless of the people who would be involved in the consequences of the blow.

This is so true that Mr. Underwood when here voluntarily admitted his mistake and promised to do what he could to correct it. If he afterward forgot his promise, and waited to be reminded of it, it only shows how unwilling men are to go back on what they have once said.

Having stirred up the menagerie in Eastern Oregon and bringing about a general chorus of vehement abuse, it only remains for us to establish our proposition first enunciated. It has been proven in figures furnished by the New York Sun, obtained from official sources, that there is an expenditure of \$16 for every \$1 of revenue derived by the Government in keeping up the daily service over said route. This is quite as emphatic an answer, and as conclusive to the general mind, as is necessary for all the parade and gush of the aforesaid.

You are a nice people, and your flatteries to us are duly appreciated; sheep and cattle herding is a great business, but at such a price you are decidedly too costly to Uncle Sam.

While the Puget Sound country, from Olympia to Victoria, whose aggregate population exceeds 40,000 people, is denied more than a tri-weekly mail, it does not seem a hardship that the 10,000 or 15,000 people between the Dalles and Kelton can be much outraged with a weekly service, while the glaring injustice of giving the one the tri-weekly and the other the daily is strikingly apparent.

The original scheme of a daily mail over the route referred to was an outrage in its inception, but created to appease scheming contractors and politicians. We believe it was for this very route that the present Governor of Idaho was given a bonus of \$15,000 to withdraw his bid in order to enable the ring to get a better swing at the public pan. It was born in sin and conceived in iniquity, and the Postmaster General—if he was a true reformer—would reduce it to a weekly mail, and make it more commensurate with the actual wants of a scattered community.

The "Great Unknown."

Under this head-line, Whitelaw Reid has written an editorial in his happiest strain. He says:

That was altogether an effective remark which a *Tri-Weekly* correspondent recently attributed to Mr. Blaine about his having no fear of any of the rival candidates now named, but being really afraid of the Great Unknown. There may have been something of the manner of the seer in the appearance of the Maine statesman as he made this oracular remark; possibly he glowed with prophecy as one who had gathered all the portents of the sky and read them all, except the low-down speck of cloud no bigger than a man's hand. At any rate, the utterance seemed saturated with something that seemed like prescience—a sort of limited foreknowledge—that confessed its limitations, and was all the more impressive for the confession.

It certainly has impressed a great many persons and relatively absurd as it may seem, we cannot help cherishing the idea that the *Incopita* will

come from this State—for are any politicians in the country less conspicuous than those in Oregon? They are the very quintessence of "unknownness," and on this fact we base our future hopes. The press has started off in all directions to find this Great Unknown, but thus far we fail to hear of anyone answering so truly the desired description of the individual looked for as some of our Webfoot representative men. Every corner of the nation has been searched in which a Great Unknown would be likely to hide, but as yet no paper has cried Eureka—that honor is reserved for the ENTERPRISE.

People say that the "Great Unknown" is an impossibility, something less than a figment of the imagination, but we say "no," he is a tangible stern reality. Jas. K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, even Abraham Lincoln, were comparatively unknown men when elected to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. In American politics it often happens that the more unknown (to use a peculiar expression) a person is the better are his prospects for office. It is a poor conceit on the prominent men of this nation we admit, but facts bear us out in the statement. We all recollect the congressional campaign in this State in which one candidate stamped Oregon "from Dan to Beer-sheba" and made himself prominent before the voters, while the other, an obscure man, remained sick at home, taking no part in the canvass, and got elected for this very inactivity and on account of the uncertainty of his ability. It would seem that American voters would rather take an unknown man, and in their powerful imaginations make him an ideal of what should constitute a President than trust their suffrages to a man who has been long in the public life and permitted them to discover little discrepancies or petty personal objections. Having been long prominent, the public becomes acquainted with a man's religious views, and if they be not in accordance with their own he is a lamb for the slaughter. Should he drink or smoke, many would vote against him; should he neither smoke nor drink, opposition would be taken by those who see no harm in these indulgences. And so we might go on through the whole category of a man's daily routine, and should he be a prominent man, there will always be two sides to his every action.

The "Great Unknown" escapes all these objections, and is "sprung" upon the people so suddenly that they have no time to inquire into his religious views or personal tastes or peculiarities. Taking this view of the case, we think this corner of the map not improbably the place in which the bonanza is now lurking. In fact, we say, that we feel that we have already discovered him, that if he is to come from Oregon and perfect obscurity be the White House passport. For the present we will reserve his identity, but will in every probability head our column after the Cincinnati Convention with his name. Till then he must continue as now, the "Great Unknown."

Letter from Mr. Orfield.

We clip the following sensible correspondence from the *Oregonian* of the 29th ult:

CANBY, Clackamas Co.,
May 25, 1876.

EDITOR OREGONIAN—I find, on reading the *Oregonian* of May 20th, a letter from Oregon City in relation to the Senatorial contest in this county, in which the writer reflects on me, and also copies from an article in the *Standard* of like character. Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to protest. In this, first, that no ring had ought to do with my nomination, as I was placed on the ticket by the committee, one of whom was my neighbor. As for fitness to represent this county I claim none. This I submit to the public; yet I protest against such charges without pointing to a single act of impropriety. It has been my desire to do my whole duty without consulting party leaders. Neither have I, nor do I expect to, cast my vote which ought to be an honorable man to flush in the presence of his God. I am not a candidate now, nor is politics my profession; yet why hunt all men with calumny without cause? why tear down to build up? why lead the public mind to believe all men are unworthy when this sentiment will soon react on us all? As for myself, I shall do what seems right to me without fear or favor, asking only one support—a clear conscience.

As for the present candidates for the Senate—to bear out the sentiments already expressed—I must say Hon. F. O. McCown is a gentleman whom I have known from boyhood only to respect, and a fair representative of the Republican party. The Hon. John Myers has been a leader of the Democracy for years, and has faithfully served the people in the legislature. Either is well fitted for the position. The contest should be only as between Democrats and Republicans. When will men learn to be just? JAS. W. OPFIELD.

The *Courier* figures up that the postoffice of Washington Territory in 1868 was 66 in number; in 1870, 77; in 1872, 109; in 1875, 155—an increase in seven years of 135 per cent. The increase in the number of Oregon offices during the same time was from 129 to 267—108 per cent. The Territorial mail routes aggregate a length of 1,617 miles in 1868, of 1,678 in 1870, of 3,029 in 1872, Oregon's route in 1868 extended over 2,301 miles, and in 1875 to 4,151.

Whatcom county has an indebtedness of \$6,373 17.

Board of Trade.

A special meeting of the Portland Board of Trade was held on the 24th inst., for the object of considering the various commercial interests requiring State legislation, and the course to be pursued by the board in urging similar non-political measures upon the various candidates in the different counties seeking election to the State Legislature, and for similar purposes.

The following preamble and resolutions were read, and adopted, and after considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Kappus, Green, Gross, Goldsmith, Dekum and Prindle participated, were adopted:

WHEREAS, This board, independent of political views, recognize the urgent necessity of the various commercial matters of the State being attended to at the next legislature, therefore have

Resolved, And do hereby earnestly recommend to the various candidates in every county seeking election to the State Legislature, and following important subjects for their careful consideration, and request them to indicate to the secretary of the board whether or not they are in favor of the following resolutions:

DIRECT RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

To accomplish which the State ought legislatively, for the general good of all its citizens and without exhibiting partiality or preference toward either party, to grant to similar routes to the East, upon a general bill giving to whichever railroad company or capitalists as shall guarantee to commence construction within one year and complete railroad connection within six weeks, the right to his aid and influence. Harney who now is in the appraiser's office in New York, has, it is alleged, said he gave the \$600, or some sum of money, to Kerr, and this was brought to the attention of the Clymer committee in such a spirit that the latter declined to sanction the men before them and makes a thorough investigation. Clymer accordingly, to-day notified Kerr that if Harney arrived as expected, he would open the case to-morrow. Kerr has been for some time threatening to bring a long report favorable to a joint resolution requesting the President to negotiate an additional article in the Burlingame treaty substantially as follows: The United States do hereby reserve the right to regulate, restrict and prevent the immigration of Chinese subjects into the United States except for commercial pursuits; and, reciprocally, the Emperor of China does reserve the right to regulate, restrict and prevent immigration of citizens of the United States into China except for commercial purposes.

The Senate has also passed a bill to the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the United States, and the President is to be notified. For the surveyor general and their clerks in Nevada, \$2,000; Oregon, \$7,500; California, \$7,500; Washington, \$7,500; all salaries of Territorial judges and executive officers are restored to the present standard.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Postoffice established—Atlanta, Yakima county, W. T.; Cedar Grove, Whitman county, W. T. Postmaster appointed—Lacey, Lewis county, Oregon; Benton county, Oregon; Isaac N. Foster, Jewell, Clatsop county, Oregon; S. M. Martin, Zena, Polk county, Oregon.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The testimony of Green, taken last Saturday, was given to the public to-day. The Senate points out that he confessed giving money to Harney for his appointment, but he never believed and does not know that Kerr received it.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Wool is dull; new wool coming in freely but not in large quantities. On the 29th: unwashed, 16c 1/2; extra and merino pulled, 30c 3/4; No 1 and superfine, 30c 3/4; Texas fine and medium, 16c 2/4; coarse, 14c 1/2; California fine and medium, 14c 2/4; coarse, 12c 1/2.

NEW YORK, May 30.—District Attorney Bliss was before the Congressional sub-committee on the administration of the Department of Justice yesterday. During the examination an informal discussion took place in which charges against Speaker Kerr were referred to by Bliss. On being questioned by Canfield, Bliss said he was supposed to be mainly responsible for Harney's appearance at Washington as a witness. He, Bliss, had known the facts to be in the possession of Harney for about two months. He had communicated to Bliss a memorandum with the affairs of the bank were exposed, he would make revelations about Kerr. Bliss said he told him he would not present any charges against Kerr unless they seemed to be well founded. As to the process, he had carefully questioned Harney in regard to his relations with Kerr. He was satisfied that Harney was truthful and honest.

It is stated that Kerr secured the desirable and much sought appointment for Green, whom he did not know, who was of his district, who was opposed to him in politics, and who was introduced to him by a man who took money from applicants who had not any valid ground of influence with Kerr. Why was this? That is the question for Kerr to answer.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Senate this evening by 37 yeas to 29 nays, rejected a resolution of Padgett, that Wm. V. Belknap having ceased to be a civil officer by reason of his resignation before the proposed impeachment against him by the House of Representatives, the Senate cannot take jurisdiction in this case. It was then decided by the same vote that the said Belknap is amenable to trial and impeachment for acts done as Secretary of War notwithstanding his resignation, and it was ordered that the respondents and managers on the part of the House of Representatives appear on Thursday next at 1 o'clock to hear judgment of the Senate. Following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Allison, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron, Wise, Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Dorssey, Eaton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howard, House, Izallio, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Morrill, Padgett, Patterson, Spencer, West and Windom.

Nays—Bayard, Bozay, Barnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Carleton, Cochrill, Cooper, Davis, Davies, Dennis, Edmunds, Goldwaite, Gordon, Hamilton, Hitchcock, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Norwood, Handolph, Hanson, Roberson, Sargent, Sanborn, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte, Withers and Wright.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Independent Labor Reform party met at Mason's Hall to-night and endorsed Peter Cooper and Senator Booth, Presidential nominees of the Indianapolis convention. Instructions were given to delegates to urge the passage of a domestic bill on each congressional day, amending the tariff by taking off duties on ship building material.

The Herald's Washington special says there is a report to-night of a scandal against Speaker Kerr, which is to be investigated to-morrow before Clymer's committee on resolutions in the war department. Clymer has given notice to Kerr this morning that if the witness who had been subpoenaed and who is expected to arrive in the morning is at hand, the matter will be opened at once. The story is to this effect: One Amos H. Green, of New York, in 1866, was made a first lieutenant in the regular army at the request of Kerr, and was commissioned by Andrew Johnson. Green now says he was doorkeeper of the House, and that he paid Harney six hundred dollars for his aid and influence. Harney who now is in the appraiser's office in New York, has, it is alleged, said he gave the \$600, or some sum of money, to Kerr, and this was brought to the attention of the Clymer committee in such a spirit that the latter declined to sanction the men before them and makes a thorough investigation. Clymer accordingly, to-day notified Kerr that if Harney arrived as expected, he would open the case to-morrow. Kerr has been for some time threatening to bring a long report favorable to a joint resolution requesting the President to negotiate an additional article in the Burlingame treaty substantially as follows: The United States do hereby reserve the right to regulate, restrict and prevent the immigration of Chinese subjects into the United States except for commercial pursuits; and, reciprocally, the Emperor of China does reserve the right to regulate, restrict and prevent immigration of citizens of the United States into China except for commercial purposes.

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The Senate having decided that it has jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment matter, the opinion is expressed that the trial will be postponed until November next when the Senate will reconvene for that special purpose. Belknap has a large number of witnesses to be examined, as his counsel will, in the preparation matter, the opinion is expressed that the trial will be postponed until November next when the Senate will reconvene for that special purpose. Belknap has a large number of witnesses to be examined, as his counsel will, in the preparation matter, the opinion is expressed that the trial will be postponed until November next when the Senate will reconvene for that special purpose.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 29.—On Thursday and Friday Admiral Stark, controller of the navy, and Barnes, surveyor of docks and yards, made an elaborate investigation of the work on land that Portsmouth would be able to do in ascertaining the time and money it will require to prepare for sea the various ships now building there. This visit considerably strengthens the impression prevailing at Portsmouth that the navy will be taking a bold position respecting the Eastern question.

The Times says since Friday afternoon insurances at Lloyd's have been made to cover war.

A special from Paris says there are some persons who maintained that if the united power asked Turkey to cease Herzegovina to Montenegro, and Bosnia to Serbia, changing the new principalities with a part of the Turkish debt and settling the internal condition of these provinces in a manner meeting general confidence, Turkey would be obliged to do so.

Stocks were quiet to-day. The market was depressed by the fact of a change of weather will materially alter the state of the country and modify the surmises of a drier season. If it should be a wet one, the face of favorable growing weather here and abroad, the fact would indicate that stocks are really as nearly exhausted as has been represented, and that farmers have not on hand any wheat, which may be supposed, was only being stored up for higher prices. All feeding stuffs have fairly maintained their value. Oats, in the face of heavy supplies, have advanced nearly a shilling per quarter.

LONDON, May 30.—The following has just been received here from Constantinople: Officially announced here that by the unanimous will of the people Abdul Aziz has been dethroned and the heir presumptive, Murad Effendi, proclaimed Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30.—Afternoon.—The dethroned Sultan is kept under guard in a court, and the extreme of the seraglio. The minister informed Murad Effendi, that he was proclaimed Sultan on Monday night. The popular demonstration took place next morning, but no resistance was offered to the new regime. The people are very much pleased. Both Christians and Mussulmans express great satisfaction at the change. The city will be illuminated to night, and the festivities will continue three days.

The *Pull-Mull Gazette* says a private telegram states that the revolution in Constantinople was effected without the disturbance of public tranquility.

PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Judge Sawyer, of the circuit court, rendered a decision this forenoon in the case of Green vs. Maguire, the plaintiff being the colored man who was refused admission by Maguire into his theater some months ago, and who brought suit under the civil rights act in consequence thereof. The decision was oral, and in Judge Sawyer declared that the portion of the act of Congress providing that any manager of a theater or similar institution should be guilty of misdemeanor, who should refuse admission to any colored person, was unconstitutional and void. The Judge quoted and read at some length supreme actions in similar cases, in which opinions were expressed coinciding with his own. Assistant district Attorney Van Doren, for plaintiff, gave notice of appeal of the case.

A child was born a few weeks since in the valley back of the Mission, whose head was the exact counterpart of that of an ox. The child died on the third day after its birth. It survived its mother two days, however; for when she was injudiciously shown her offspring, she was so shocked that she was seized with convulsions which terminated fatally a few hours afterward.

STEAMBOAT COMBINATION.

Not long since we published, says the *Willamette Farmer*, the formation of Willamette Transportation and Lock Company, which was really a consolidation of the Goldsmith and Teal company, (which controlled the locks and owned the line of steamers running in connection with the) with the O. S. N. Co., which has always controlled steamboat navigation on the Columbia and now aspires to control the Willamette also. It is now asserted, and is perhaps the most favorable terms to be obtained by lease or purchase, control of the Basin and the steamers common to the Willamette line. This line passed the ownership to the German bondholders, and they, finding that the river boats were and had been a losing business (so it is said) have disposed of that interest on the most favorable terms to be secured. Of course they are not to be blamed for so doing, and neither the Transportation and Locks Company to be blamed for consolidating the business, and we may anticipate that the next morning will be to purchase the two independent steamers, the Ohio and City of Salem, and so

possess an actual monopoly of all the navigable waters in Oregon.

The people are interested in this matter because the consolidation of all the lines means advanced rates, and that will be heavy tax upon the people. We still have the two independent steamers, owned by U. B. Scott & Co., whose enterprise and fair dealing have won them respect and popularity, and if they should resist all overtures to sell out we feel confident they can depend on our support from the people, at fair paying prices, so long as they are satisfied to continue.

This matter of transportation is one that touches the producer. Let it be known that any single corporation has entire control of the river trade and we feel confident that it would result in a popular feeling that would speedily induce the formation of an independent line owned by parties interested in maintaining a reasonable freight tariff. If driven to the wall the producers of Oregon will most certainly build and run their own steamers but they would much prefer freights and fares regulated by a fair competition. It is true that some lines engaged in the river trade have perhaps lost money, but we are reliably informed that U. B. Scott & Co. have done a thriving business, even at the low rate of freights prevailing, and are willing to extend their operations if they can have the same encouragement. In view of this fact they may decline to sell their interests and continue the independent line as before.

It is very important that the Canal and Locks at Oregon City should be maintained and operated in the interests of the people; and if any legislation is required to perfect and insure their usefulness to the public, the place beyond the jurisdiction of any controlling corporation to thwart the intention of the law assisting their construction, we hope that legislation will be carefully perfected during the next session of the legislature. As the session is short, it will be necessary for all persons interested to examine this subject, to ascertain what may need doing in this respect and how it can be best accomplished.—Astorian.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

Lunch parties are fashionable in Salem.

The next Oregon State Fair commences Oct. 9th, 1876.

Strawberries were worth six bits a gallon at Salem last week.

The body of John Dick, who was drowned at Linkville recently, has been recovered.

Eugene has a Beecher and Tilton scandal. The church elders have the case under advisement.

The largest train ever arriving at Roseburg consisted of seven cars, and it happened the other day.

The water is so high at Portland that the river is flooding collars on First street above Washington.

It is said that five men in San Francisco have agreed to build a \$12,000 tug boat for Yaquina Bay.

An old lady seventy-five years of age was indignantly beaten at Portland the other day by her brother's wife.

McDermitt and Jimmy Elmore have been sent to the penitentiary for one year from Yamhill county for larceny.

An institution to be known as the Oregon Menagerie is being collected at Corvallis. The nucleus of the collection is a pair of Elk.

Any person knowing the whereabouts of J. M. Ray, will confer a favor by writing to John A. Ray, Gardner City, Douglas county.

Judge Bonham refuses to commit prisoners to the thing they call a jail in Yamhill, and sentences them to be confined in the Marion county jail.

During the funeral of Mrs. I. W. Case at Astoria, on Monday afternoon, business was entirely suspended, by request of the common council.

\$150 reward is offered for the apprehension of the person or persons who burglarized the store of H. L. Marston at Gaston, about the 12th of May.

Peter Johnson, fishing for Booth & Co., of Astoria is reported to have caught the largest and smallest salmon of the season. The former weighed 92 pounds and the latter 7.

J. H. Maynard, of Umatilla county, was thrown from a horse and fell on his head. The accident produced concussion of the brain, and it is feared that it will prove fatal.

A terrible tragedy occurred on the Coquille river recently, in which a man named Lewis shot his brother three times, killing him almost instantly. The murderer is still at large.

The following medical students comprise the graduating class at the Willamette University this year: Thos. Mann, O. D. Doane, Jno. H. Irvine, L. W. and A. R. Brown, and Harry Lane.

The acting commissioner of the land office at Washington, in a case sent from Roseburg, decides that no title in mining claims can be held by patent prior to the issuance of patents therefor.

The Jacksonville Times says: We were shown one day last week a fine gold nugget recently purchased by C. C. Beckman. It is entirely free from bluish and worth \$540. The lucky finder refused to reveal the locality in which it was found, and also requested that his name be kept secret.

A gentleman named A. Griener, residing on Howell prairie, met with a painful accident while on route from Salem the other day. When near the Fair Grounds the horse which he was riding stumbled and fell. The rider's right leg being beneath the horse, both bones were broken above the ankle.

Maj. James Bruce, who is at the Centennial Exposition, writes to T. C. Mallock of Portland, as follows: "The Oregon produce to accompany anything in its line on exhibition here, and attracts a larger crowd than any other space in the agricultural hall. Mr. Dufur is perfectly delighted with the success that is crowning his efforts to do a good showing for our fair young State."