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The Oregon Weekly Statesman.

VOL. 19. SALEM, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870. NO. 42.

Union Republic[illegible] State Ticket

For Representative i[illegible]gress—HON. JOS. G. WILSON, of Wasco.

For Governor—GE[illegible]EL PALMER, of Yamhill.

For Secretary of State—JAMES ELKINS, of Linn.

For State Treasurer—MAYER HIRSCH, of Marion.

For State Printer—H. R. KINCAID, of Laine.

For Judge Third Judicial District—R. P. BOISE, of Polk.

For District Attorney—J. C. POWELL, of Linn.

Marion County Union Republican Ticket.

For State Senators—SAMUEL BROWN, J. H. MOORES,

For Representatives, T. W. DAVENPORT, J. M. HARRISON, R. P. EARHART, W. R. DUNBAR, GEO. P. HOLMAN.

For County Judge—CHESTER N. TERRY.

For County Clerk—A. B. COSPER.

For Sheriff—J. N. MATHENY.

For County Commissioners—AI COOLIDGE, J. GIESY.

For Treasurer—W. S. MOORE.

For Assessor—T. C. SHAW.

For Surveyor—JOHN NEWSON.

For School Superintendent—L. J. POWELL.

For Coroner—J. HENRY BROWN.

Grover's Record.

Great delight the Democratic journals are taking in making out Grover's record, reciting his exploits, pronouncing his achievements and denouncing his opponent. Soon after his nomination, Mr. Grover assured us in the presence of a witness, that he would rather not have "personalities" made use of in the campaign; he was willing his "principles" should be attacked, and expected they would be, but he couldn't see what our allusion to his "amiability" had to do with his being a candidate for Governor. The public can form whatever opinion they please of a man who thus deprecated personalities and afterward aided with his means the establishment of a personal organ which has become in one week infamous by its use of personalities, and has succeeded in disgusting every man of character, by its outrage of all the common decencies of life. On our first allusion to his candidacy, we gave him credit for immense "amiability" — that being his most striking characteristic, and we propose to show that through life his docility has been the amiable means of his personal availability.

There are some who endeavor to show that Grover has not a clear Democratic record; that he has been victimized by Bush, slaughtered by Nesmith, turned round and round by Harding, and has at times—as they bid him—been unfaithful to the commands of the Democratic party. Some of these cruel writers recount his exploits in the field of Indian warfare. How he ran for Major and 2d Major and came out minor and minus an election, and not being willing to serve as a "high private," "folded his tent like the Arabs, and silently stole away" to Salem. It is positively true that the army refused to consider him as a combatant and declined to elect him as a military chieftain. He wanted military honors, perhaps, from a mistaken idea that success lay in the line of musket and sabre and Indian scalps. The very idea of Grover's taking a scalp—except by proxy—is absurd, and we leave to those who may choose it to analyze and criticize his military record, while we recite his exploits in the field of politics. We decline also to tear his Democracy to pieces, because, having never been a Democrat, we do not pretend to understand the business.

When we came to Salem in 1852, Mr. Grover was making his first effort in Democracy, and acquired a great deal of reputation—whether good or bad—by presenting to Judge Nelson, the Chief Justice of Oregon, acting as the spokesman of Democracy, their resolution, publicly adopted, commanding him to neither eat, sleep or stay within the city of Salem. Judge Nelson had decided that Oregon City was the Territorial seat of Government, according to law, and the Democracy of Salem declared that he shouldn't come here, or stay here, or eat here, or sleep here, which was wind thrown away, for Nelson did all of these as long as he chose. The first official position we remember to have heard of as held by Mr. Grover, was Clerk of Judge Nelson's Court, and his action in the premises aforesaid is recited to show that Mr. Grover's Democracy, even then, knew no limits or bounds. Judge Nelson was a Whig, and of course he had no rights which even his Democratic appointee could be induced to respect.

The time came, at length, when Oregon became a State, and Mr. Grover could have been sent to the Senate of the United States by the united votes of some Democrats and many Republicans in the Legislature, he being preferred by the latter as a lesser evil than some other Democrat. His election would not have suited some of his particular friends, and their influence was sufficient to induce him to renounce the opportunity and refuse to be elected by Republican votes. Not one of the friends who so persuaded him but would have gladly accepted the situation and been Senator on any such terms, but Grover's amiability prevented his perceiving that they had sacrificed him, until it was too late. That he devoted his time to money-making thereafter was a natural consequence of the bitter things said about him by his present intimate friends. He really disappeared from political life, and in the meantime grew rich, which was much more commendable than if he had been known as a prominent Democrat during war time.

We consider that he was too amiable to appear on the field of politics when Democracy was at a discount and loyalty at a premium, and no doubt he is again too amiable to keep in the background after Demacracy has made a successful effort. Believing that the election of Smith in 1868 foretold Democratic supremacy, he is a candidate for Governor, but if the case had been different, and Democracy had a hopeless battle to fight, nobody believes that Grover would have crowded Avery, Whiteaker and Chapman off the stage and have been the candidate for Governor.

His crowning act of amiability was that in which he triumphed over all the malcontents, in the convention, by declaring that they "couldn't make a platform he wouldn't stand on." We do trust and hope that he will succeed in keeping on hand, until the election returns come in, enough of his constitutional amiability to sustain the certain defeat which will overwhelm Democracy in June, and to endure the bitter taunts sure to be uttered by his associates among the "Association of gentlemen, so-called."

Shall we have Free Trade.

The Democratic platform favors a tariff simply for revenue, which means that we are willing to let every article of manufactured goods used in the United States be brought from abroad, where capital and labor do not command half the price paid in the United States, and the only question Democracy asks, is: What rate of duty charged on foreign goods, will yield the largest revenue to the Government? They directly disclaim being willing to have a tariff which can protect manufacturers. The 10th article of their resolutions sets this forth explicitly.

Mr. Grover being a manufacturer—more largely interested in manufactures than any other man in Oregon—let us see how it will affect him. The Chinese are already employed in woolen factories on this coast, and no doubt exists that they make excellent operatives. Suppose some enterprising manufacturer should take the machinery for a large mill to China; should build the mill, run it successfully and make cloth at a great deal less price than Mr. Grover can make it, as of course he could, for the feasibility of the thing being demonstrated, he could employ capital in China at less than half the interest charged in Salem, and labor could be procured for a very trifle compared to the prices now paid by the Salem Woolen Mills. These goods could, of course, be shipped to Oregon and would drive Mr. Grover's goods out of the market unless there was some "protection" afforded by Government. The Democratic platform says, charge a "revenue" but afford no protection;" which would be done by collecting just duty enough to prevent the Salem Mills from selling a single yard of goods in Oregod. The consequences would be heavy on the operatives; manufacturing would cease and they would starve. Mr. Grover could move his machinery to China and go on manufacturing, but the operatives would be ruined.

Carry out the principles expressed in the State Democratic platform of Oregon, and not a single branch of manufactures could live in America. We might be tillers of the earth and feeders of flocks, but we would have to depend on the rest of the world for all manufactured goods, or in times when our crops would not sell, could dress in skins and eat simply our own products. As a nation we could have no commence, for we couldn't make our own ships. We would be a nation without importance in the world, with power and prestige gone. The Atlantic States would be flooded with goods from the looms run by cheap labor in Europe, while Asia would paralize the manufactures of the Pacific.

The Republican platform favors a tariff for revenue, and incidentally affording protection to American capital and labor. The revenue would be collected principally off of luxuries and articles that are not raised or made in the United States, and the "protection" would be as much in favor of the laborer as of the capitalist, and even more so, for the capitalist could stop his machinery until the price of labor came down to that in Europe, or China, and the operatives could not refuse, for they must either work or starve.

Protection then favors the laboring man; builds up manufacturing interests, and makes it an object for the skilled labor of Europe to come to the United States. Protection gives us a demand at home for the bread we raise; encourages the inventive spirit of our citizens; builds up all our institutions; encourages the study of the arts and sciences, and keeps the wealth of the country at home. Free trade is a catch-word to gull the laboring classes, but they need the "protection" the Republican platform favors.

"Protection" means the encouragement of industry among us. Let the looms and workshops of Europe supply our wants, and you incidentally strengthen despotism in the old World and weaken our own Republic. Protect the inventive spirit of our artisans, by a system which shall secure sale for our manufactures and good wages for workmen, says the Republican platform. Let our laborers compete with the world and take the chances, says the Democracy.

We have come to this new World and have adopted a new system of government. Let us break loose from the commercial bonds that have bound us to Europe and Asia, and make us pay tribute to them, and let us "protect" our own interests, determined to build up within our own resources, the means for supplying every reasonable want. Protect labor. Capital has always been selfish enough to protect itself.

NOT IN FAVOR OF REPUDIATION.—The Albany *Democrat* denies with great positiveness that it ever favored repudiation. We cheerfully give it the benefit of the denial, but as it claims to be a disciple of Pendleton, whose theory is to pay the debt off in greenbacks, and considers that to be the "equitable adjustment" mentioned in the Democratic platform, the denial strikes us as more theoretical than practical.

The Retort Courteous.

The following extract from the *Mountain Democrat*, with the letter explanatory, evidently written by one who knows the circumstances, shows to what desperate straits the repudiators are driven for a chance to make a point. We may add that the last number of the *Democrat* had a statement of the capture of the horse-thieves by the Indians:

"On last Tuesday we noticed several Indians in town. As they were looking after the Register, we are of the opinion that they must be some of the majority Radicals speak of when claiming that they will carry the State."

Editor Oregonian: The above extract we clip from the 7 by 9 sheet published at La Grand, Oregon, calling itself *Mountain Democrat*, and of date April 9, 1870.

For the edification of that paper and its party, we will inform them that the Indians referred to were in pursuit of three *Democrats*—horse-thieves; that two of said Indians found said "Democrats" with their horses and arrested them—brought them to Baker City, where they have been confined in jail for several days, and that to day they were taken by the Democratic sheriff of the Democratic county of Umatilla for trial—thus reducing the Democratic (?) vote of this State three at the ensuing election—provided, always, that they get their just deserts on a trial for their crimes.

How is that "for high," Mr. *Mountain Democrat*? JUSTICE.

Baker City, April 14, 1870.

PALMER AND SHERIDAN.—The charge is being industriously made and circulated, that Gen. Palmer has wronged Gen. Sheridan by payment of a large debt in depreciated currency. It is true that L. F. Grover acted as agent for Gen. Sheridan in the settlement of his accounts with Gen. Palmer, and Mr. Grover knows that the settlement which Gen. Palmer made, was entirely satisfactory to Gen. Sheridan and according to instructions from him to his agent, Grover. These facts will be established by Sheridan's own word if necessary. It will appear that Mr. Grover has been guilty of breach of confidence and misrepresentation of the grossest character, or that some of his agents have compromised his honor by spreading this lie. The malicious slanders made through his organ and for his benefit are really his, and he must stand by them, for he is too amiable to deny them.

Since the above was put in type, the Corvallis *Gazette* has come to hand, with the following telegram published in its columns:

CHICAGO, April 18, 1870.

To ——— ——— *Corvallis:*

General Palmer settuled with me honorably. P. H. SHERIDAN.

Waconda Correspondence.

WACONDA, April 26, 1870.

ED. STATESMAN: In Grover's Organ of April 18th is published what the writer terms a report of a Republican ratification meeting held in this place, April 9th. Now we are willing that "Spectator" shall have his say, as he is aspiring for literary honors. But we are opposed to any such false statement going before the public without letting them have the benefit of a true statement of the case. The meeting was a complete success, and Union men were well pleased with the affair. The statement made by "Spectator" that Grover got a severe drubbing is true; also that the band were mostly Democrats, and that they didn't play marching through Georgia very well, is also true. This, however is not at all surprising, as it is well known that Democrats hate that patriotic tune as bad as did their late Confederates in arms hate to heard the tramp of Gen. Sherman's soldiers on the march from Atlanta to the sea. As to the speakers, it is not necessary to correct any misstatements made by "Spectator," as they are all men of excellent character, and cannot be injured by any onslaught from such a knight of the quill as he. "Spectator" says a disgusted Democrat moved to adjourn. Well, the most disgusted Democrat present was "Spectator," who made several moves during the evening, the last of which was to crouch down in a corner of the room and take a seat on the floor and try to hide as much as possible his physiognomy from the audience. If this is what Spec. calls moving to adjourn, he is correct. But his motion was not recognized by the Chairman, he having been instructed under different parliamentary rules. The fact is this, motion to adjourn was made by a Union soldier, who by no means is a Democrat, but radically to the contrary. In regard to rewarding the band by "handing out one half dozen two-cent cigars," that is also erroneous, as the proposition was made by a Republican to let the boys have a smoke, whereupon the cigars were furnished, the band not even asking for them or for any remuneration whatever. Spectator omitted to tell about the last feat of hard blowing performed by the Democratic portion of the band, which is as follows: A few nights after the ratification meeting aforesaid, the band was invited to go to Bascom's Saloon and perform a few pieces, which the Democratic portion consented to, after Bascom agreed to give them all the chain-lightning, lager beer and two-cent cigars they wanted. So after playing, drinking and smoking for considerable time, Bascom came to the conclusion that he had made a bad investment, and thought he would close his shebang, whereupon the band very reluctantly marched off to the tune of Dixie, which they got off tolerably well, for they were all Democrats. "Shoo-fly, don't bodder me." KATIFER.

HE WON'T DENY IT.—The *Herald*, with extraordinary cunning, answers the query of the *Oregonian* "whether Grover had not left a Chinaman in his kitchen at home?" with the remark: "The Republican party is responsible for the Chinaman's *presence* here, and it is, therefore, responsible for his *employment*, whether he be in the service of Republicans or of Democrats." A sort of plea of guilty with a recommendation to mercy. Grover's own organ comes out with the brazen assertion that he never employed a Chinaman. The fact is not important, but since it is denied so promptly, we inform those interested that Mr. Grove *has* employed Chinamen and will not deny it. We won't insist on an "affidavit" in this case, but will wait patiently to see if his simple denial can be got. He is not so given to lying as his agents are.

The Tariff Question Again.

Having pronounced in favor of the doctrine laid down in the Republican platform, that we should have a tariff for revenue, with protection incidentally afforded to American industry, we will continue the discussion of the subject to denounce the idea of protection for the mere benefit of the capitalists who seek to influence legislation and secure for themselves a virtual monopoly of the business they follow, and to maintain that monopoly to make unreasonable profit on their goods. We have shown that protection is needed to foster American invention and so create a field for the laborer. We claim that the enterprise of our country should not be crushed by allowing the competition of the almost pauper labor of older countries to supersede it, but we have no desire to favor a system of high tariffs merely in the interest of men who seek to corrupt legislation for the sole purpose of self-aggrandizement. There are great interests that need encouragement, for their success will lend strength to the nation and benefit every section. Oregon is an agricutural State, and that being the principle field of labor here, and manufacturing being of greatly less importance, the farmer and stock raiser will natuaally ask how this principle of protection will affect them. If agriculture is our only aim and we have no ambition save to raise the products natural to the soil and climate, and ship them to foreign markets, as we are already doing, then we stand in no need of protection and can use goods of foreign make, and remain, as we are now, a farming people. But Oregon is not so easily satisfied. Her majestic water powers entitle her to become the New England of the Pacific, and more than that, we can vie with Pennsylvania in the production of iron and coal, while we can rival the greatest timber region on the globe in the manufacture of lumber.

Our vast iron beds will lie buried and idle unless the manufacture of iron is protected by the Government. No spindles will be heard at our greater water power without protection is afforded, unless we become so un-Democratic as to get the Chinaman to work for lower wages than he has ever yet received.

The question then is, shall Oregon be a great manufactnring region? Shall we combine, as we certainly can, for we possess them, the elements of wealth that distinctively belong to New England, with her manufactures; Pennsylvania, with her coal and iron beds, and the west with its great wheat fields? This we can do by receiving protection for our manufacturing interests, so that soon the great interior, which will be filled up crowding millions, will look to this State as the mother of great enterprises.

It will be no disadvantage to the farmer to find consumers at home for all the bread and meat he raises, as well as for the wool, hides and other products of his farm and dairy. It is true we only claim protection, not the power of monopoly. We want to have trade and commence, and exchange products with the whole civilized world.

As to to the charge that protection impoverishes one section and enriches another, that is answered by the truth that manufactures should exist and be encouraged everywhere. Certainly there is no American so lacking in national pride as to doubt that we can banish upon emergency all foreign products from our midst and enjoy abundance and prosperity without them. What we need to achieve is the ability to keep our immense product of gold and silver at home, and to carry on every species of manufacture by our own labor. We need never fear that the world will fail to claim and make use of our surplus cotton and our surplus bread.

It is even difficult to perceive how capital can monopolize a field of labor so as to oppress the people. If a state of war should arise and our commerce with the world be literally destroyed, there would be high market for a while, but as soon as competition could be brought to bear, prices would be lowered by it as inevitably as if that competition came from abroad. This nation contains every variety of climate, and can cultivate almost any known product. The rivalry and competition of trade exist for the benefit of all alike.

LO, THE POOR CHINAMAN.—Wednesday evening, at Portland, Grover opened his part of the campaign with a speech at the court house, in which he singled out his adversary and made a terrific onslaught. With even more amiability than we have given him credit for, he left the Republican party and platform out of sight and went after the Chinaman, raking that unfortunate individual "fore and aft," which may have been the effect of indigestion, cause by eating grub prepared by a Chinese cook. So we are to have a Democratic war upon the Chinese! well, let it come! Artemas Ward was not half so willing to offer up his wife's male relatives on the shrine of freedom, as we are to see the Democratic guns leveled at Asia. At the same time, if Grover does not back up his Organ in its attacks on "the sons of Japhet," they will certainly feel slighted.

PARTICULARS WANTED.—The Cops have no idea of being able to elect B. F. Bonham Judge of this District, so they are very willing to slaughter him on their altar, as they are doing by charging around on the school fund question. By an examination of the books of the County Treasurer they will find that March 27, 1865, Bonham paid that officer five hundred and forty-dollars *currency*, which had been borrowed in coin. Also, on the the same day, the books of the State Treasurer show that he paid a coin debt of $378 in the same way. Now the public want particularly to know how the Democratic candidate for Judge, owing only for coin borrowed, came to swindle the school fund by the payment of depreciated currency.

THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

SATURDAY.

STAGES—The stages commenced yesterdar to run on short time. The mail arrives from the south in the morning and and leaves in the evening immediately after the mail from the north comes in.

SPRING GOODS.—All manner of spring goods — ladies and gentlemen's wear, hats, shawls, bonnets, clothing and an assortment of every thing any body wants, were being opened yesterday by Nicklin & Wilson, and are for exhibition to-day. They probably want to sell them and no doubt they will.

BEDSTEADS FOR PORTLAND.—Speaking of the arrival in Portland of a large lot of bedsteads of Salem make, the *Oregonian* calls that "carrying coals to Newcastle." We can't see it in that light. If there were not sufficient demand for the Salem article to pay for making and shipping they they would not thus be sent. As it is, we can congratulate ourselves on the fact that our manufactures supply the emporium of the State.

STEAM BOILER.—The steamer Fannie Patton took up the river yesterday a fourteen-foot steam boiler, with fire box, consigned to E. G. Cartwright, Albany. This is intended for use in the California Oil Company's Works at that place, and is another evidence of the rapidly increasing importance of flax culture in Oregon. The low price of wheat, and the short crop of last year, have caused many to turn their attention to this branch of agriculture, and it will not be surprising if in a few years flax becomes one of the leading products in the Willamette Valley.

GRADING HAMS.—Mr. Cross, who has already won the foremost position as an Oregon pork-packer, keeps improving his methods of doing business. We noticed yesterday on the wharf a lot of sugar-cured hams shipped for San Francisco, which were graded by brands on the cases. There was one lot marked "large hams," another "small," another "pig ham," and still another "mutton hams." They were all packed in meat-boxes, containing about 150 lbs, and it can readily be seen that the idea of grading them will add to their value in market, while it adds but little, if anything, to their cost.

AN EGG PELTING.—It is not often that our boys enjoy a first rate sensation, but night before last, they had a genuine indignation affair. It seems that a certain fellow whose gross habits had become so bold as to shock the decency of everyone, while at the same time he was too cunning for the law to take hold of the case, was furnished with a large quantity of eggs *gratis*. Quite late in the evening some fifteen or twenty men well supplied with eggs, good, bad and indifferent, gave him a call, and commenced pelting him and a dusky partner in infamy unmercifully. They fled and attempted to find refuge in more than one house, but were denied admission. At length the supply of ammunition being exhausted, and the stores all closed, they were warned to leave the town or be "touched up," and the boys bade them farewell for the occasion.

SUNDAY.

The Scio *News* failed to appear this week on account of the foreman breaking his leg.

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.—Mr. E. Mathiot, of Butteville, has been sentenced in the U. S Court to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $2,000, for distilling liquors contrary to law.

TO CANVASS.—Hon. E. L Applegate passed through town yesterday on his way to commence the canvass of Eastern Oregon. We predict that Elisha will give a good account of himself and naturally assist the demoralization of repudiation Democracy.

GOOD PLAN.—The Commercial Hotel Company, instead of going to the expense of hauling water for use at their building, have put in a hydraulic ram and pipe, and have a steady stream running all the while, thereby effecting quite a saving.

IMPROVING.—Mr. W. Griswold has the posts and planks dressed and ready to erect an awning along the front of the Griswold block, and part way down the side on State street. We understand that Mr. G. purposes to renovate and refit the interior of the building, making a number of nice offices. Such rooms in a central place like that will always be in demand.

A LITTLE HERO.—Jesse Bowen, a boy of ten years, lives with his widowed mother on a piece of rented ground, across the river, some four miles from this place. He is the oldest of his mother's children, and has already proved his ability to act as the head of the family. The little fellow has been at work this spring, plowing with a yoke of cattle and a heavy plow, which our informant remarked, would kill a man. Nothing daunted, however, the boy worked away and plowed some ten acres of land in good style. His last day's work was about an acre, which, with one yoke of cattle, would not be bad for a child of much larger growth. His brave conduct attracted the attention of the neighbors, and a few days since Mr. D. D. Prettyman and some others volunteered their help and went to work and put in his grain in one day. The family have about twelve acres in all sowed, and it is safe to venture that there is not another boy in the country who can show as much for his work. We were about to say that he is the making of a man, but in one sense of the word he is a man already.

FINE WOOL.—The Reliance took down the river yesterday a number of bales of selected fine wool for Boston, Mass. This wool is the extra fine, selected from the miscellaneous lots purchased by the W. W. Mfg. Company, from Oregon sheep-raisers. This makes amends in part for the shipments here of California wool, and besides, the fact of our sending abroad a prime article will be a better advertisement for Oregon than a score of newspaper articles. It may be said that it is not a fair sample, being selected from the best of the clip, but we must remember also, that if this much wool can be produced of a superior quality, it proves that by proper management we can produce as much as there is any demand for. There is no doubting the fact, that Oregon, both here and east of the mountains, offers superior facilities to the wool-raiser. Some of the wealthiest men in the State laid the foundations of their fortunes while in this business, and it is noteworthy that only those who don't believe in going to any expense to improve the blood of their flocks ever find any fault with the country.

PRACTICE VS. THEORY.—A friend, writing from Waconda, tells of some young ladies who, instead of preaching about woman's rights and wrongs, quietly go to work to show woman's capacity and powers. It is a noticeable fact that while woman who spends her time talking of what she should be allowed to do, often meets with opposition or ridicule, the one who quietly sets to work at that for which she has taste or ability, uniformly meets with the approval of every sensible man. Says our correspondent:

Last week, as the viewers and surveyor appointed to locate a road from Butteville to Waconda, were at the house of one of the pioneer settlers, holding a responsible office in this county, they remarked that they were afraid of not getting men to carry the chain the next day. Two of his daughters, who were present, and who had paid considerable attention to mathematical and surveying studies, said they would help them. The viewers however, looked at it as a mere joke; but the next morning the three young ladies appeared at Butteville on horseback. One of them led the horses, and occasionally read off the course on the compass, and did it with accuracy. The other two were sworn in and carried the chain correctly and efficiently for seven miles, on a bad road, occupying the whole day. One of the young ladies is the same who two or three years ago climbed Mount Hood, and we believe stood on its highest pinnacle.

TUESDAY.

NEW HARNESS BUCKLE.—Mr. Mathias Marvin has just received letters patent for a self-tightener harness buckle, invented by him, which he believes to be a practically useful invention.

DELEGATES.—The following delegates were elected to represent Olive Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., at the approaching session of the Grand Lodge of the Order in Oregon: J. M. Scott, J. Q. Wilson, A. L. Stinson.

AURORA BOREALIS.—On Sunday evening the aurora was plainly to be perceived. We noticed one pillar of light very broad and beautiful, shooting up to a great hight. The California papers state that these displays have been prominent there of late.

STRAW HATS.—The sun is becoming obtrusive of late; summer has commenced and everybody, of course, needs a summer hat, a want that has been provided for by Messrs. Nicklin & Wilson, who can sell you the highest and nicest kind of a straw to thatch your head from the broiling sun.

A SAD CORTEGE.—Mr. Robinson, of Albany, with his family of children and the remains of the wife and mother, passed up the river on yesterday's boat. They left home some months ago, and went to Eastern Oregon in hopes of finding health for Mrs. R., who had been an invalid for some time. But it was of no avail, and finally she died at Walla Walla.

BRICK MAKING.—The season for building and brick-making is here, and we see signs of activity all around us. Major Berry informs us that he has had his forces engaged for some time at preparing for brick-making and last week made some. The shower put a stop to the operations, but they succeeded in saving what had been moulded. To-day the regular work with full force commences, and all who expect to build will have a chance.

CORNER STONE.—The corner stone of the Commercial Hotel will be laid this afternoon at four o'clock. We are not aware of the exact extent of the proposed inauguration ceremonies, but learn that the public are invited, and that there will be some short speeches by those interested and others. Messrs. Bowker & Smith, the contractors, will immediately proceed with the work of building the foundation.

A FOOT BRIDGE.—There is probably no single improvement proposed in our city that is more needed, and none that would speak better for the enterprise of the place than a foot bridge across Mill creek on Commercial street. It has happened more than once that parties living in South Salem and owning property there, have moved to less convenient localities, solely to avoid the Long Bridge, which is now the only means of communication between the two sides of the creek. Thus the value of all the property in the Southern part of town is depreciated far more than the cost of erecting a neat and substantial crossing for foot passengers. We are pleased to see a movement on foot to remedy this state of affairs. Mr. Chase has shown us drawings of a proposed bridge, to be placed on the west side of the covered bridge, in a straight line with the sidewalk, to be ten feet wide (we prefer twelve), and something over three hundred feet in length. A substantial railing on either side makes the walk safe and the structure slight. This Mr. C. proposed to build — furnishing everything—for $700. A subscription will be circulated, and with some help from the city, there is little doubt but we shall see this much-needed improvement before the summer ends.

CALIFORNIA AND MINNESOTA.—The report of the Surveyor General of Minnesota put the wheat production of that State for the year 1869 at $18,500,000 bushels. The report of the Surveyor General of California of the wheat product of 1868, is 19,651,984 bushels. So that we were over a million bushels in excess of Minnesota's crop last year. Our wheat area was 1,118,981 acres. The whole cultivated area of Minnesota last year was 1,690,000 acres. Her average was over seventeen bushels to the acre. Ours about the same. Minnesota claims to be the foremost wheat producing State. Our figures show that we beat her by six per cent. It is likely, therefore, that California now produces more wheat than any other State, and ours is certainly of the best quality. Minnesota has a total population of 460,000; California, 600,000. Their aggregate taxable property is but $79'124,000; ours, $245,000,000.—*Sacramento Union.*

PORTLAND, April 24.—From the *Herald*: Lady Franklin, whose arrival in San Francisco has been announced by telegraph, is on her way to this State. She comes in search of a letter, said to be in this State, supposed to be in the handwriting of her husband.....The sum of $620 had been collected for the family of Depenning, lately killed by the caving in of an excavation at Portland.....The steamer Ajax leaves for San Francisco to-day (Tuesday, April 16) at 4 p m..... The musical entertainment and tableaux at Oro Fino Hall, on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Depenning family, was a great success and the hall was crowded.

GENERAL NEWS.

LANE COUNTY TICKET.—The Republicans of Lane county held their County Convention on the 16th instant, and nominated a good ticket as follows: For State Senator, W. H. Odell; Representatives, Roscoe Knox, W. N. Luckey and Henry Luce; County Judge, D. W. Risdon; Clerk, Joel Ware; Sheriff, John Vaughn; Assessor, William Crow; Treasurer, F. B. Dunn; County Commissioners, Wm. Smith and — — McLaine; School Superintendent, —— Carter.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 23d inst., Mr. Wm. Depenning, living in Portland, while at work in a shaft which was being sunk on the block occupied by Richardson & Co.'s brick yard, was buried by a slide in the wall of the shaft. Alarm was given by the man near him, and other workmen went immediately to his relief. A fresh slide again buried him, and this occurred a second and third time, until it became absolutely dangerous for men to remain in the shaft; but the laborers present worked heroically, and in about two hours the body was recovered, but, of course, life was extinct. Mr. Depenning leaves a wife and six children, none of whom are of age sufficient to render the family assistance. He had been out of work for some time, and had just succeeded in getting a job which was to last him all summer. The coroner's jury recommended that the county pay the expenses of the burial.

HORSE THIEVES.—Last week several Indians were in town trying to obtain the aid of a white man in catching three men, that had stolen a band of horses from the Reservation, and were supposed to be in Baker county. Having secured the aid required, they started after the thieves and overhauled them near Wingville. Upon the Indians coming up, the whites showed fight, but were compelled to come to terms. From Hon. S. Alberson, just returned, we learn the men, Shaw, Wilson and Gillespie by name, were confined in the Baker county jail awaiting the arrival of the Sheriff of Umatilla county. The blame of the whole matter is said to rest upon Gillespie, as the other two are but boys, comparatively speaking, and were led into the crime by him.—*Mountain Democrat.*

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT EL DORADO.—From a private letter received by Mr. John P. Stevens of this place, dated El Dorado, April 10th, we extract the following: "The ball is open. Spring fights have commenced. On last Friday morning there was a lively little skirmish between three men, Bill Faucett, Bill Leggitt and John McCort, in which the latter gentleman came off third best, he having received a pretty severe wound in the leg. Faucett had a pretty close call, a bullet cut the rim of his hat and took a small piece off of his ear so that it bled profusely. Faucett and Leggitt had an examination before a Justice, and were acquitted. The difficulty grew out of a dispute about some mining claims. Among the miners the feeling is very bitter agaist McCort. Business is tolerably good with the merchants, but outside there is very little doing.—*Mountain Democrat.*

LINN COUNTY TICKET.—The Republican County Convention met in Albany on the 21st instant. The following named gentlemen were nominated: For State Senators, E. E. Wheeler and Hiram Smith; Representatives, H. M. Brown, J. P. Combs, M. C. George, Wm. R. Kirk, A. Decard; Judge, Thos. G. Tyler; Clerk, J. B. Monteith; Treasurer, D. Andrews; Commissioners, A Hannon and J. Warsom; Superintendent of Schools, S. G. Irvine; Assessor, H. C. Powell; Surveyor, J. A. Warren; Coroner, D. Thompson.

IDAHO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention met at Boise City on the 12th instant, and after effecting a permanent organization, adopted a platform endorsing the Administration of President Grant, favoring a full maintainance of the national credit, protesting against the law passed by the last Idaho Legislature, allowing extra compension to office holders, and complimenting Gov. Ballard as an able and fearless officer. Hon. T. J. Butler, of Owyhee, was unanimously nominated for Delegate to Congress.

BEAUTY ON SNOW SHOES.—On pleasant afternoons it is a common occurrence to see the fair dames and lovely damsels of Silver City disporting themselves on snow shoes. As a general thing, women are not graceful snow-shoeists. They incline either too far backward or forward, consequently lose their balance and tip over. It is not pleasant to see a woman fall; she just loses all control of herself, and settles down in one mass of curls, petticoats, and other odds and ends, and how bewitching they look when you help them to regain their equilibrium!—*Avalanche.*

PORTLAND, April 22.—From the *Oregonian:* A man at work on the railroad had his shoulder dislocated by being caught in a slide.....The Delegates to the Washington Territory Republican Convention at Vancouver, after nominating Hon. S. Garfielde for Delegate to Congress, arrived in Portland late in the evening, having held an enthusiastic ratification meeting in Vancouver.

From the *Herald:* The colored men have organized a political club.....Prof. J. A. Veatch is lying dangerously ill of billious fever at East Portland.

ROSEBURG, April 23.—The *Ensign* says: A company has been incorporated for the purpose of navigating the Umpqua river. Capital stock $12,000.....An action commenced on Monday against the Canyon Road Company, for five thousand dollars damages, on behalf of the estate of Eli Durbin, deceased. Mr. Durbin was killed about the 4th of November last, when coming through the Canyon. This action is brought by John Martin, administrator of the Durbin estate, on the assumption that the Canyon Road Company are liable in damages for his death.....A gentleman from Scottsburg brings the intelligence that Simon H. Allenworth, who resided about six miles this side of Scottsburg, was killed on the 15th instant. He was engaged in rolling a log, when a skid upon which the log rested broke, and it rolled back upon him, crushing him fearfully and causing instant death.....Robt. Hailey, of Lane county, was arrested in this county on Wednesday, in consequent of an indictment having been found against him in Lane. He was engaged in a shooting affray last fall in Eugene City, in which he received a wound from a pistol in the hands of the Marshal of that town..... Capt. Hann expects to start next week for San Francisco, as the agent of the M. & F. N. Company, to order machinery for the new steamer, which is to be built at an early day.....A small drove of cattle passed through town on Thursday, going South. This is the first drove that has moved in this valley this spring.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

S. R. JESSUP, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office—with Dr. Carpenter; residence on Liberty street, first door north of Evangelical Church.
April 8 '70

E. F. RUSSELL, Attorney at Law. C. P. FERRY, Notary Pub'
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SALEM, OREGON.
OFFICE—State street, up stairs, front room, adjoining Lobdell's Photograph Gallery.
RESIDENCE—High street, second house north of the Christian Brick Church.
Dec. 27.

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JAMES W. PARKER
Attorney & Counselor at Law
sep28 EMPIRE CITY, OREGON.

T. PEARCE,
Notary Public,
POLK COUNTY, OREGON
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The Hotel Coach will be attendance to convey passengers to and from the house *free of charge.*
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