Oregon Weekly Statesman

SALEM, WEDNESDAY DEC. 13, 1871.

Postal Telegraph.

It seems that General Grant has recommended, in his message to Congress, that the postal telegraph system shall be established in the United States as it has been in England, where it has been found to work admirably, though when it first went into operation we were favored by the private telegraph companies, who were jealous of its success, with wonderful accounts of the demoralization which resulted to business all through the United Kingdom from the inefficiency of the telegraph system under Government control. It is true that confusion was the result for a day or so, but very soon the plan was in full and successful operation and it is not easy to say what immense benefits the people of England have realized from the advantages that arise from having cheap communication for business purposes by telegraph. This idea of having the Government purchase all the telegraph lines, and combine the same with the postal system, does not agree with the interests of the mammoth corporations which have absorbed all minor interests and so monopolize the business of telegraphy in the United States. We shall hear of a hired lobby and it may be that a liberal distribution of the profits, which are enormous, will secure the companies in the possession of the precious franchises for awhile longer, but we hope to see honesty and fidelity enough manifested by the peoples' representatives at Washington to secure a fair examination of the President's recommendation and its ultimate adoption.

We are in favor of cheap telegraphy, and if Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union Company, and the magnates of that corporation, don't want to sell to the Government, why, then, let the Government build its own lines and show whether the high priced monopoly, with its well watered stock, is able to run the Government from the field.

We consider this attempt to secure cheap communication by telegraph as the introduction of an era in legislation which shall not pass away without yielding grand results. It looks now as if the corporations were about to become the actual monarchs of all they surveyed, and that their control would in time sweep land and sea. Railroads are in the first place built to fill a public necessity, but in the next few years they are combined in immense strength to form a power which the people cannot resist, and which they must literally maintain by forced subsidies. This is causing alarm in many of the older States, and there is being realized a need for legislation to check this power of combination, but the next move will be to place these great national carriers under direct Government control, or else to have the Government literally own them and run them for the best good of the people.

There is much to be said in favor of having the great telegraph and railroad lines owned by the Nation. By the present postal system post routes are established in new countries and post-offices opened long before they can be maintained by the business there transacted. So with railroad and telegraph lines, Government can own them, and by pursuing the same system as above, can aid the development of new regions, at least it could own the great leading lines and run them in the interest of the people, and have private capital to construct branch roads.

This is an age of progress, and also an age of reform, proved by the intense interest the people feel in connection with great public frauds. If we can preserve the purity of the ballot and establish a civil service that shall not be made a reward for partisan, and most frequently unscrupulous effort, then the Government can be the friend and protector of the people and can be trusted to conduct and manage all things necessary to the public good.

Letter from Warm Springs.

WARM SPRINGS INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON, Dec. 4th, 1871.

ED. STATESMAN:—We are enjoying a warm rain, to-day, and the snow, that for some days covered the hills, has gone from our gaze.

Supt. Meacham is here on an official visit, and the Indians have been all gathered in for the "waw waw." For some time past, through the exertions of Agent Smith, these people have been trying to do away with their former customs, of buying their wives and having more than one wife. Some of the leading spirits opposed the idea, however, and it dragged very slowly. They come now to the school house, when there is to be a "unity of heart and hand," and are made one after the "Boston's fashion," as they call it. A record of all marriages is made and kept at the Agency. We had three weddings during the month of November.

On Saturday a talk was had with the Indians, and to-day the Superintendent made a direct appeal to their hearts—reviewed the condition of their race, and compared it with that of the white race—urged them to take a step up, to sell no more of their children, in marriage, and to do away with a plurality of wives, to adopt the white man's customs, to do away with their "pow-wows" and live like white men. In reply all the Chiefs, and leading men, said their eyes were open, that they would do away with their Indian laws and customs, would have but one wife, would sell no more children and would adopt the laws of the "pale faces." They desired, hereafter, not to be called Indians. They said they were determined in this matter and they would die before they would go back to the customs that they had just now abolished. They spoke with energy and enthusiasm, said they would work and send their children to school to learn. They thanked Col. Meacham, Capt. Smith, and the employes here, for the interest they took in helping them up. They said they were determined to be men, that they had been in ignorance too long. Some of them made as good speeches as I ever listened to from any of their race. Doctor McKay was present and aided much in bringing them to see the right.

Mr. Editor, it would have been a treat to you, I know, to have heard them and seen the enthusiasm and spirit they manifested. Some forty of them made speeches, all taking the same ground. Four of their women came forward with good sensible speeches and endorsed the action of the men. Yours etc.,

W. R. D.

The Democratic papers in the Eastern States are consoling themselves for the loss of California by charging that the Republican success was procured by the expenditure of Radical money. Do they mean to say that Democrats can be bought and sold like sheep?

Seventeen Democratic papers have indorsed the *Missouri Republican's* programme for a No Party Presidential nomination, all the opposition to concentrate upon a liberal Republican candidate in opposition to Grant.

Grand Duke Alexis.

Some of our Oregon papers are continually sneering at the interest manifested by the Government and the people at the East in the visit of Alexis, Grand Duke of Russia, son of the Czar of all the Russias. In a Republican country it may seem an anomaly to bestow honors so freely upon royalty, and then again the carping sneers of hypocrites may be in especial ill taste. As for ourself as an individual we should probably take as little pains to see the Prince as any of those gents, if opportunity was offered; and to meet some man of genuine literary fame, or some statesman whose name had become historic by force and power of mind would be a greater favor than to shake any monarch by the hand. But Alexis is the representative of a great and distant nation and one that stands before the world our friend.

By all accounts he is a modest, unassuming Prince, who wins general respect by his hearty appreciation of the kindness our friends East show him. He has paid us the compliment to come a long ways to see us and it is likely that his visit will cement the good will that has so long existed between the two nations.

We feel like giving a hearty welcome to any representative of royalty who may choos to cross the wide ocean to take a home look at our republican institutions, and the progress Russia has made towards emancipation of her millions of serfs et titles her to the respect of Republican America.

Japan.

Perhaps there is not any country, in the world, which is making more substantial and rapid progress than Japan. It is rather surprising with what eagerness and energy progress is urged in that hitherto considered benighted and heathen land. The following from the Sacramento *Union* gives in brief shape the prominent facts in this connection:

The latest reports represent the court usages of the Mikade, of Japan, to be reduced to republican simplicity. The exclusiveness of the sovereign and affectation of divine attributes have disappeared. The divine head of the nation has vanished altogether and the temporal ruler himself emerges from his seclusion and becomes one of the people. He holds levees like a European prince or American executive; he rides out in a carriage almost unattended, walks about the streets of his capital almost alone, and, if report be true, he has published an order forbidding those who meet him from practicing those abject obeisances and formal ceremonies formerly required by law to be paid to authority. It is said he desires to walk out like other people. The effect upon the ligh dignitaries is electrical. They follow the example set by the sovereign, and at once the people are put somewhat upon an equality. Castes are broken up. The Japanese mind is at once thoroughly progressive. It is stated that there are already five colleges in Japan, containing from 1,500 to 3,000 pupils, studying the foreign languages and science, and more schools are being opened. The Government had long ago organized a navy department, and now a training school on board ship is to be commenced. A postal system is being carried out, telegraphs are erecting, competent Americans are organizing agricultural and treasury departments, and modern idea and customs are taking root with astonishing rapidity. We shall expect soon to hear of Mark Twain lecturing in the Empire, Backus and troupe of negro minstrels delighting crowded houses of Japs, whisky superseding sackee, and instead of the national harikari, the gallows conveniently planted in all parts of the country. Then will the triumph of civilization be complete.

EASTERN OREGON.—W. R. Dunbar of the Warm Springs Indian Agency, furnishes us with the following weather record for the month of November:

There were thirteen clear, and seventeen cloudy days. Very light showers of rain fell on the 3rd, 13th, 16th, 17th, and 20th, and a heavy shower during the evening of the 24th. Snow fell at intervals on the 25th and 27th. Mean temperature for the month 41 deg.—the highest at noon on the 22d, 70 deg., and the lowest on the morning of the 27th,—10 deg. The highest mean was on the 22d,—64 deg., and the lowest mean on the 27th,—16 deg. There was no fog during the month. Seventeen days the wind prevailed from the west, ten from the south, two from the east and one from the N. E. Heavy winds on the 10th, 12th, 13th and 23d, from the west—the heaviest being on the 23d. The greatest depth of snow was attained on the 27th, being about three inches in the Chitike valley.

THE *Advocate* in the last issue says: "from the STATESMAN we learn that Rev. Mr. Knight, of Salem, has opened some kind of a show, but what or why is not stated." The STATESMAN never said anything of the kind. Moreover, we gave several times particulars of Mr. Knight's collection of birds and animals. We can regard the above as no more nor less than a contemptible sneer.

The Funded Loan in Europe.

A dispatch from Washington this morning says: In consequence of reports which have been published in many papers throughout the country, the public have gathered very erroneous impressions relative to the manner of conducting the business pertaining to the syndicate in Europe. It has been said that the bonds forwarded to Europe from the United States treasury have been consigned to Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and forwarded in installments of $10,000,000 each; whereas not a single bond has been transmitted to Jay Cooke McCulloch & Co. direct. Every bond forwarded to Europe has been consigned and delivered to William A. Richardson, assistant secretary of the United States treasury, who has an office in London and a corps of experienced clerks under his immediate supervision, whose duty it is to deliver the new bonds as they are required, taking in payment therefor called bonds of 1862; cancelling, scheduling, and packing the same in iron safes for shipment and final redemption at the United States treasury. No bonds are delivered by the government officers until full payment is received therefor. We learn this morning that the treasury department has received a dispatch from Mr. Richardson, announcing that seven millons of 5-20s had thus far been redeemed at the London financial agency from the proceeds of the sale of now 5 per cents, and that by the first of January the amount of '62 bonds cancelled would reach twenty millions of dollars.

The begira of the Mormon Grand Sultan from Salt Lake to St. George, Southern Utah, is an event worth chronicling. He is accompanied by a regal polygamist outfit, which would do honor to a high-toned Turkish nabob, a Hindoo prince or celestial autocrat. The celebrated Mormon Legion furnishes him a squadron of dragoons, mounted on fiery steeds, and the revelation on polygamy tenderly afflicts him with a half dozen or more dutiful spouses, whose bright eyes flash electric consolation to his susceptible heart. The elders in Israel meet him on the way with sanctimonious benedictions and the "sisters" with open arms. Bands of music sweeten the air at his coming and hallelujahs ascend to heaven at his going. The Gentile saints in Salt Lake revel in his absence, the Mormon sinners in St. George in his presence. Verily, Brigham Young is one of the great Moguls on this mundane ball of mud.

The *Kbedive* has nothing but his salary to live on, a mere pittance of $[illegible],000,000.

Phenomena of The Chicago Fire.

Mr. Alfred Perry, inspector of the Royal Insurance Company, communicates to the Montreal *Daily Witness* some observations on the phenomena of the Chicago fire which, after all that has been written on the subject, may be read with interest. What most struck his professional eye, was that "all the buildings left standing present on the upper stories sound materials, whilst each succeeding downward story shows a proportionately increasing destruction." On the wall of the court-house, some sixty feet above the level of the street, he saw erect a wooden flag staff not even scorched. Passing on to the waterworks, he noticed that the glass lantern of the tower, eighty feet high, had not a pane of glass cracked by the heat, while below, at the base of the tower, blocks of sandstone, ten feet long by five feet wide and two feet thick, are so calcined and splintered into fragments as to be quite useless. It should be remarked, however, that these buildings had been fired by flying brands and consumed before buildings between them and the main conflagration had even been touched. "The fact of the fire not ascending," to use Mr. Perry's words, was also exemplified in the remains of the church of the Holy Name. This church "had its tower running up about 100 feet, and the spire had not been erected. It had been intended to finish it this year, and the contractor had placed his scaffolding on the top of the tower, and two of the four main corner timbers had been placed. These two corner pieces and a portion of the scaffold remain apparently unscorched, whilst the body of the church, its tower, and the surrounding district are ruined, the very cast-iron lamp-post at the edge of the sidewalk being melted." Another more questionable phenomenon which he reports is that, "in those streets where telegraph wires ran, the intensity of the heat destroyed stone and iron work much more completely than in those streets where there were no wires." Finally, the intensity and completeness of the combustion were shown in the total absence of smoke—a fact which did not occur to the imaginative draughtsmen of the illustrated papers.

Our Great Cities.

No man who is a patriot, and who means to give his life for his country, can afford to be on the wrong side on the subject of the cleansing of our great cities, and of obliging them to express the best thoughts of this later period of the world. Our civilization is expressed to the world by the civilization of our cities. And it is a good thing that at last we have an illustration of the vital relations of cities, it it quickens our idea of our duties respecting them, and enlarges our idea of their functions in this great land. For America perhaps above all other countries is the land of cities. Freedom, intelligence, order and thrift always develop in that direction. There are more cities in Massachusetts than there are south of Mason and Dixon's line, in the fifteen States there. Introduce a low form of political economy, and there will be a political economy, and there will be a barbarian form of morals—an old oriental form of despotism such as might have been in vogue as far back as when monkey ceased and man began—If such a time ever was—Introduce antiquated economies, and cities will be few and far between, and abnormal, for the most part, but introduce the great civilizing and refining influences which peculiarly distinguish Christianity, and one of the invariable results will be the multiplication of great communities. Men talk to you about the great mischief which arises from young men leaving the country for the city. I know that a great deal of mischief arises from this cause. And yet, talking against it is like talking against the wind. You might as well read a lesson as to the propriety of the Gulf Stream rolling up and warming England and leaving Greenland untouched. It does so, and it will do so. Cities will grow and increase in population; and it is for us to understand that effect and take heed to it, so that cities shall be the legitimate expressions of the best part of our civilization. No man is a good citizen, no man is a good patriot, no man is a good Christian, who does not care what becomes of the cities so that his business thrives, and his family is happy. It is treason to the flag, and it is treason to that God who made the flag.—*Beecher.*

TOO HIGH PRICE FOR WASTE PAPER.—It is a matter for the curious to investigate where and how the story started that the government would pay three hundred dollars for a million of cancelled postage or revenue stamps. Really the tale bears its falsity on the face of it. What use could the government make of cancelled stamps? Evidently none, but evidently also a good many credulous people think there is in some mysterious way value in these defaced bits engraved paper, to the general post-office, and so simple little girls and confiding old ladies all over the country are raiding on all the attainable old and new envelops that have gone through the mail. One good woman of Bridgeport who couldn't wait to get a million—and it must be rather wearing to the patience—sent on nineteen and a half thousand, the other day, and requested pay *pro rata;* adding, moreover, that if the government wanted a collector of defaced stamps, she would accept such a position for a reasonable compensation. By this time she knows by an official letter, as she might have done before had she carefully read the papers, that her labor has been in vain, and that the superintendent of her Sunday school misled her when he put her into that way of earning money.

BERLIN.—The *National Zeitung*, in commenting on the growth of Berlin, says that, excepting the cities of North America, no other metropolis in the world has progressed in anything like the same proportion as the chief city of Prussia. In 1730 Paris held a population of 800,000 inhabitants, while Berlin at the same period had about 120,000 having increased from 20,000 souls in the century which elapsed since 1690. From 1817 to 1831 the population of Berlin rose only from 188,000 to 230,000, but in the next twenty years it amounted to 330,000. Had the population continued to augment in the same ratio from 1851 to 1871, Berlin would now contain 530,000 persons, but it was shown by the census of 1864 that at that date the population had risen to 532,000, and in 1867, although a war had intervened, it was found to be 702,000. The same paper argues that the immense influx of people and the natural increase of population will, in all reasonable probability, give 800,000 inhabitants for Berlin when the census returns for 1871 are added up. It is also contended that Berlin will exhibit a still more extraordinary increase during the next ten years, after it has become the Capital of the new German Empire.

An appeal is made to the lawyers to benefit the luckless Chicago members of the fraternity by contributing books. Mr Robert T. Lincoln, son of the martyr-president, has written thus to a friend in New York city: "We lawyers are entirely without books. In addition to many fine private libraries, we had a large one owned in common, called the "Law Institute of Chicago," on which the younger and poorer members of the bar depended. If the lawyers in each state would give to the institute a set of the reporters, etc., of their respective states, more good could be done the bar here than in any other way." Books, or money to buy books, will doubtless be supplied to meet this serious need.

American cheese is rapidly supplanting English cheese in the English market itself. During the four weeks ending September 1st, 1,273,000 boxes of it were imported into England, amounting in weight to something over 5,000 tons. It sells there at about 51½d. per pound for the fine qualities, which is 1½d. less than the English cheese can be sold for, while it is said to be quite equal to the English cheese in quality, flavor and condition. Even the famous Dutch cheese suffer by the American competition.

A new definition of the word "civilization" reaches us from Japan. Lately a Japanese visitor to the English Club was induced to take some champagne, and on putting away his third tumbler exclaimed with great fervor, "I like civilization! I like civilization!"

The City and County.

From Saturday's Daily.

LECTURES.—Rev. Thomas Condon, of the Dalles, will deliver two lectures in this city on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week. Mr. Condon has a national reputation, as a geologist, and it is hoped that our citizens will generally make use of this opportunity to hear him. In these two lectures he will treat of "Our Mountain Ranges" and "The Interior Basin." Rev. Mr. Knight has charge of the matter and the lectures are to be in connection with the Cabinet Hall entertainments. Tickets are now ready, and it is desired that all who expect to attend the lectures to purchase tickets before Monday evening that arrangements may be made for seating all who come.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Yesterday morning the case of State vs. Cook came up, was argued and submitted. Cook was charged with fencing a public highway. Up to the hour of going to press the jury had not returned a verdict. Abram H. Prince was arraigned for selling liquor to minors. The case was argued and submitted to the jury, who, from want of evidence, returned a verdict of not guilty. The case of Hodge, Calef & Co. vs. J. C. Grubbs & Co. consumed the remainder of the afternoon and evening, and was submitted to a jury at a very late hour.

A CHARITABLE RAFFLE.—Mr. Willet, the violinist, has been in feeble health for several years, and is now entirely destitute, and wholly incapacitated for gaining a livelihood. He has placed a fine gold watch and chain in the hands of his friends, to be raffled off at an early day, in order to raise means to provide for necessary expenses. Those wishing to bestow a worthy charity in this manner will please call upon W. J. Pettyjohn.

FISHING.—Quite a number of our city boys, who may very properly be called boys of leisure, have lately forsaken their favorite game of "keeps," for the more exciting amusement of fishing. Yesterday the wharf was literally alive with youngsters each one trying his skill with the rod and line. We are of the opinion that the number of fish in the river to day is less than yesterday by several hundred.

AUCTION SALE.—At one o'clock, this afternoon, S. Friedman will commence his auction sale, in the middle store of Smith's block, opposite Chemeketa House. Pictures, mirrors, oil paintings, photographs, chromos, of all kinds, and many other articles will be sold.

BEHIND TIME.—The freight train came down thirty minutes behind time, yesterday afternoon, bringing six cars of wheat, two of flour and one of merchandise. She received at the depot one car of merchandise, when she hastened on to Woodburn where the two trains pass.

HAY.—A gentleman brought a load of hay yesterday from across the river, and failed to sell to the party he had intended to sell to, and consequently went strolling about the streets in quest of a buyer. Hay is not such a cash article as it was a few days ago when people generally predicted an unusual severe winter.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—Billy Stanton's tobacco and cigar stand is just opposite the STATESMAN office. Read his ad., under new this morning, and you will be sure to give him a call.

CHURCH ORGAN.—On Thursday last the Episcopal Church of this city purchased of Messrs. Gill, Steel & Co. a Mason & Hamlin organ. It cost one hundred and fifty dollars, and was taken to the church yesterday morning.

OFFICE MOVED.—The office of City Recorder has been moved from Patton's block to the office of Jones & Patterson in the Commercial Hotel building.

THE RAILROAD.—We are informed that the O. & C. Railroad has been graded to a point sixty miles above Eugene City, in the Umpqua Valley. The track is laid but fourteen miles above Eugene and cannot be extended farther until a new supply of iron arrives.

RECEIVED.—This office has received a pamphlet, in which is a description of the resources of Eastern Oregon, from E. S. McComas, Esq. The production is a fine one and will do much in the way of advertising that section of the country.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Mr. C. W. Royal received by last evening's train a large assortment of fruit trees, apple, pear, plum and cherry of the best variety.

INCORRECT.—The reason of the Salem Mills in pending operations a few days ago was because of high water and not because of its machinery being out of repair as was stated.

I. O. G. T.—Capital Lodge holds its regular meeting this Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, sharp. On this occasion the "Good Templar" will be read, also other exercises of a literary character will take place. A large attendance will doubtless be in attendance.

PERSONAL.—Judge J. G. Wilson is in the city and is stopping at the Chemeketa House. He will probably leave by this morning's train.

From Sunday's Daily.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The proceedings of the Circuit Court yesterday, are as follows: State of Oregon vs. M. P. Taylor, arraignment waived, and demurrer to indictment argued and submitted.—Cause dismissed. Matilda Pentier vs Samuel Pentier; S. C. Simpson was appointed referee to take and report evidence. Cause continued. W. J. Plummer, vs. James Garden, action to recover on a promissory note; judgment by default. Sarah Ann Anderson vs. Charles H. Anderson; referred to Lafayette Williams to take and report evidence; cause continued. Charles G. Wygal vs. Julia Ann Wygal; cause continued. Hodge, Calef & Co., vs. J. C. Grubbs & Co.; verdict for the defendant, H. Carpenter. James Anderson vs. T. J. Baxter; judgment as per mandate from the Supreme Court. S. E. Clarke vs. W. H. Watkinds, motion for a change of venue argued and submitted, decission on Monday next. Court adjourned at an early hour in the afternoon untill to-morrow at nine o'clock.

PULLED OUT OF HIS BOOTS.—The other day Kiblinger made a pair of boots for an Irish gentleman who called when they were finished, tried them on, found them a fit and undertook to walk off in them. Said the bootmaker, "I want my coin." Said the Irish gentleman, "you will get it some day," but the first insisted on being paid instantly, when the customer asked, "What are you going to do about it when I've got the boots on?" What the valiant Kiblinger did was to grapple with said customer, throw him on the floor and strip his boots of those unpaid for boots. In this era age it behooves a bootmaker to be able to snake a man out of all such boots.

PICTURES.—Mr. A. T. Yeaton, furniture dealer, on Commercial street, has just purchased a large supply of oil paintings, lithographs and chromos; also some very elegant mirrors. Now is the time when there is great demand for those articles, and Mr. Yeaton's prices are very reasonable.

TUESDAY NIGHT CONCERT.—In another column will be found the programme of the concert and entertainment to be given at Reed's Opera House by the members of the Sunday School and Church in South Salem, for the purpose of purchasing a church bell. A committee of arrangements have been at work for weeks past, in making the necessary preparations, and surely the people may expect a treat on next Tuesday evening. The programme is excellent and the performers being thoroughly drilled.

W. W. MARTIN has an elegant stock of jewelry just arrived from the East, comprising goods of great value and variety. We saw gold and silvere watches, and beautiful chains of gold and silver, all sorts of rings, pins, brooches with a sparkling of real diamonds and other stones, very handsomely set. Of course these beatiful goods are for sale.

COURT PERFORMANCES.—Yesterday the proceedings in the Circuit Court were varied by a *performance* as unique as tasefull. We use the word "performance" understandingly, for there never was a "performance" in the theatre room, occupied by the present court, that was better appreciated. We have only to say that Grover's pet did him the amount of credit he usually does when he appears in public. That functionary has reason to be proud of his faithful friend.

ON THE RIVER.—The steamer Shoo Fly came up last evening on her way to Corvallis. She will return with a cargo of wheat for the Salem Mills. The Success went down yesterday heavily loaded.

MARRIED.—December 9th, 1871, at the residence of Mr. O. H. Smith, Salem, Oregon, by Elder L. L. Rowland, Mr. W. L. Spong and Miss Isabella Brumbaugh; all of Salem.

GRAND BALL.—The Salem Brass Band advertise, this morning, that they will give a grand ball at the Opera House on Friday evening, December 29.

PERSONAL.—A. B. Meacham, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, returned on Friday evening from the Warm Springs, having gone there on official business.

RETURNED.—J. G. Wright has returned from San Francisco, with a large stock of holiday goods.

From Tuesday's Daily.

CONDON'S LECTURES.—We hope all will remember that Mr. Condon will lecture on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week. Tickets are for sale at several of the stores. Mr. Condon has spent many years of study, and hard labor, and also considerable money, in collecting facts concerning the geology of this State. He has also collected a cabinet which is valuable to the State and an honor to it. This fine cabinet was very nearly destroyed by fire, last summer, and Mr. C. is now aiming to build a fireproof vault to insure his collection against any such calamity. It is to aid him in this that the people are asked to pay a small admission fee to these lectures; but the lectures will be worth, to any thoughtful hearer, more than it will cost to attend them. The entertainments, on both these evenings, will be partly social. Mr. Knight has engaged Firemen's Hall for the lecture. Cabinet Hall will be open at 7 o'clock, and all who have tickets, for the lecture, will be entitled to enjoy all that is to be seen there. The lecture will begin promptly at eight.

DEATH OF JOSEPH WALDO.—Information was received by Mr. Dan. Waldo, on Sunday, of the death of his brother, Joseph Waldo, who left here last Spring for a visit to the East, intending to return and bring a sister with him. He was visiting a niece at Clarksburg, West Virginia, where, as the letter states, he was taken sick and died in a few days. Mr. Waldo was one of our old citizens, a man of kindest heart and of true christian character. He had never married but for many years past had made his home on a farm six miles South of town on the stage road, with Lucien Fullertin to whose family he was much attached. Before leaving here he made a deed of that farm to Mr. Fullerton and left it with William Waldo to be given to Fullertin in case of his death. We learn that finding himself at the point of death he made a will designating that his property should be divided as the law directs among his natural heirs. Many of those for whom the old man had kind words and to whom he extended a helping hand will regret to hear that death has occurred to prevent his return.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—According to previous mention, the Concert and Entertainment to be given by the South Salem Church takes place to-night at Reed's Opera House. The object for which this Concert is given is a worthy one, and should be considered so by every one at all interested in Church matters. This, we have every reason to believe, will be done, as heretofore one church has always been ready and willing to help another. We were present during the musical part of the rehearsal last night, and we thought that that alone was worth the admission fee. The Committee on supper have reported to us that as nice a table as was ever spread in the city will be spread to-night. From every indication we conclude that all who attend will pass a pleasant evening. Tickets can be obtained at the book stores, and also at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock, precisely.

EXAMINATIONS.—The Willamette University closes its first term on Thursday next. The three remaining days will be devoted to the usual examinations. To-day, Wednesday forenoon and Thursday forenoon the examinations will be written. Wednesday afternoon classes will be examined orally upon the following branches: Higher Arithmetic, Physical Geography and Ancient History. Thursday afternoon oral examinations also, in Latin and Theology. Exercises to be interspersed with music, vocal and instrumental, and recitations. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The proceedings of the Court yesterday were as follows: A change of venue was granted in the case of E. Groslous vs. S. T. Northcutt; case carried to Multnomah county. Smith vs. Lawrence; a motion for a new trial was argued and submitted. Watkinds vs. Clarke; motion for a change of venue; argued and submitted. Clarke vs. Watkinds; change of venue granted; court indicated Linn county, unless the counsel on both sides should agree on some other county.

Secretary Chadwick has returned from Roseburg, where his family was called by the dangerous illness of Mrs. Chadwick's mother, who was found less dangerously ill than was feared, with a prospect of recovery. The stage ride is described as terrific, varied by an overturn, and generally horrible. They were in luck to manage to survive it.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's parents, December 10th, 1871, by Rev. Lowell L. Rogers, Edwin F. Coffin and Martha E. Kiblinger; all of Salem.

We received the compliments of the happy couple in good shape, and give them credit for being liberal. May they also be happy, as they of course will be.

A Literary Entertainment will be given by the teachers and friends of the M. E. Sunday School, at the Chapel of the University, on Monday evening, Jan. 1st, for the purpose of obtaining funds to purchase books for their library.

O. & C. RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon the down freight train left the depot with three cars of wheat, three of flour and two of general merchandise.

TANK MOVED.—The old water tank at the depot was taken down on the train yesterday afternoon and will be transferred to the West Side road.

The New Pension Act.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* tells this good thing:

Some amusement and not a little consternation has been caused by the discovery of an unintentional but troublesome error in the first section of the Act of February 14, 1871, granting pensions to survivors of the war of 1812. The Act is drawn about as badly as the bills passed by Congress are usually drawn, and most explicitly requires each veteran of sixty days' service in the war who applies for a pension to support the Constitution of the United States *and* the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted and drafted men as took part in that war, kindly "provided, however, that such widows have not remarried. Gen. St. John Skinner, late Assistant Postmaster General, one of the New York veterans, was the first to apply for and obtain the pension granted by the Act, but declining to draw any further instalments of it until he knows the extent of the obligations he has unwittingly assumed.

Washington Territory has caused herself to be represented at the banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., Wall and Nassau streets, by one of the finest collections of products of the soil we ever set eyes on. It includes Apples of two pounds weight, with enlarged specimens of some of our best-known varieties; Pears nearly as large and very good; Turnips weighing 34 pounds each, with Beets, Parsneps, &c., to match, and a wondrous show of wheat, Barley, Oats, &c., &c. Blackberry canes of this year's growth, amply stout enough for walking-canes, give variety to the exhibition. We urge the lingerers about our City, vainly seeking "something to do," to examine these products of land where of a settler can take 160 acres *for nothing* (and there is plenty of such this side of the Missouri) and be ashamed of turning their back on the bounty of God to depend for a precarious subsistence on the needs or caprice of man. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

EAGLE HATCHED BY A HEN.—J. D. Fries, of South Coventry township, Pa., forwards the experiment of raising an eagle, hatched by a hen. The Pottstown *Ledger* gives the following account: "About a month ago, while on Noyce's Hill, he saw a large bird fly up from a lonely place among the rocks. Proceeding to the spot he discovered two eggs, of nearly the size and appearance of turkey eggs, which he picked up, brought home and placed under a setting hen. About a week ago the eggs were hatched out, and Mr. Fries was astonished to find that they were eagles. The old hen must have been considerably surprised, too, for she spluttered about and tramped upon one of her rare progeny and killed it. The other one will probably grow and do well. Eagles sometimes carry off chickens, and it would be rather a joke if this specimen would some day gather up the old hen that hatched it and fly away with her."

THE FIGURE FIVE.—Any number of figures you may wish to multiply by 5 will give the same result if divided by 2. A much quicker operation you not remember to annex a cipher to the answer when there is no remainder; and when there is a remainder annex a 5, to the answer. Multiply 444 by 5, and the answer will be 2220; divide the same number by 2, and you have 222, and as there is no remainder you add a cipher. Now take 357 and multiply by 5 and the answer is 1785. On dividing 357 by 2 you have 178 and a remainder; you then place a 5 at the end of the result, which gives 1785.

Wendell Phillips on General Grant.

In a recent "interview" Mr. Phillips said: "Within another year—within a few months probably—we will see Grant add another to his already strong chances of success. He had now four great points in his favor: The Fifteenth Amendment, the Ku-klux, reduction of the national debt, and the last month the citadel of Mormonism. Let him add a fifth strand to the cord—labor—and his position will be impregnable. Whoever carries the most radical banner wins the next Presidency. Let Grant raise it, and, with his past popularity yet essentially retained, his nomination and re-election would be reduced to a certainty. North and South alike, recruits in vast numbers will be added to his standard. The labor vote thrown in the next Presidential election will not be less than two hundred thousand. Let Grant, as all the indications point he will, attract this vast element of strength to his side by a general espousal of the cause of the workingman, and he will ride into power on a greater wave of popularity than that which gave him his first election. All the earnestness and magnificence of strength put forth by Sumner in the East, or by Carl Schurz in the West, in that case, will be powerless to avert it. The people will sustain him. In the hollow of his hand, by the meeting out or withholding of justice, he holds his success or his failure."

Concerning Alice Carey's spiritualism, Mary Clemmer Ames says:

"She was a Spiritualist in the highest meaning of the much used term, as every spiritually minded person must be in some sense, and would be if no such thing as professional Spiritualism had ever existed. No one can believe in the New Testament, in God himself, and not be in this sense a Spiritualist. One cannot have faith in another and better world, and not feel often that its border lies very near to this; so near, indeed, that our lost ones who have gone thither may come back to us, unseen, unheard, to walk as 'ministering angels' by our sides. This is the spiritualism of Jesus and his disciples, and of holy men and women in all ages."

SPREAD OF OPIUM EATING.—Speaking of the common use of opium in its various forms in that city, the New Haven *Palladium* says:

Enough is known to state that the sales are very great. Some of it, it is true, is used as a medicine, but far the largest amount is used to satisfy the craving of the opium eater. There would be a somewhat startling list of names should there be published the names of those who are in the habit of using opium. Some time since one of the first temperance lecturers in the United States delivered a lecture here, and had but an hour before sent his laudanum bottle to be filled at a druggist's. Here is a subject for reformers to consider.

The ethics of loafing needs to be expounded, and the sin of inordinate industry to be denounced. No man has a better right to kill himself by over-working. If suicide be a crime, he who dies by putting too great a task upon his strength is as truly a criminal as he who dies by putting a bullet through his head. If a certain amount of rest and recreation is necessary to a man's health and life, the omission to take it is as great an offence against God's law in nature as would be the omission to take food, and death by willful starvation is no more an act of self-destruction than is death by willful fatigue.

A white-haired old negro preacher in New Orleans thus addressed one of the meetings of the disatisfied colored folks last week: "What are you grumbling about? Yer all better off dan ye ever 'spected to be—dan yer deserve to be. Did yer tink when Massa Linkum guv ye yer freedom, he was gwine to buy tickets in the Louisiana State Loteery for you beside?"

Good manner is the art of making those people easy whom we converse; whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred man in company.—*Swift.*

Anecdotes of Washington and Andre.

A writer in the November number of Lippincott's Magazine says:

Many years ago I made my first visit to Washington's headquarters at old Tappan Town, about half a mile from the "Seventy-six House." The ancient edifice was more than a hundred and twenty years old, and, although built of stone, seemed almost tottering to its fall. It had had four roofs, one on the top of the other, and from the first lower layer of cedar shingles I selected powdering specimens which pulled out easily, and have them now among my revolutionary relics.

I entered with my friend, whose guest I was at the time, and who was a resident of the immediate neighborhood. We were courteously welcomed by its then occupants, two elderly ladies who were born in the house.

Nothing could be in more perfect keeping with the mansion than these two venerable women. Their name was Ver Bruyck; and I was the more interested in them because I had recently become acquainted in New York with with a relative of theirs of the same name, a promising young painter, who was fast increasing his reputation as a very natural artist and a keen observer of the picturesque. One of his most admired sketches, I soon saw, was a most life-like picture of this same old house.

One of the two ladies was over eighty years old, and her sister was seventy-five. They were very lively for persons so aged, and were obligingly communicative.

"Did you ever see General Washington?" I inquired of the *oldest* old lady.

"Oh, yes—many and many a time," she answered, "in this very room. He often used to hold me in his lap. I remember it just as well as if it was but yesterday; he was a lovely man, General Washington was. And here," she continued, going to and opening a wide cupboard, "he used to keep his 'things.' These blue-and-white chaney cups and saucers he used to drink out of; and here's the very bowl he used to make his wine sangaree into; and they used to pass it round from one officer to another when they come to see him; and they helped themselves. He seen a good deal of company, General Washington did."

"Did you ever see Major Andre?" I asked.

"Oh, yes—more'n fifty times. He was a beautiful man. He kissed me twice. I was a little girl then. I seen him the very morning they took him. The day before, in the morning, I took him up some handsome ripe peaches. He thanked me so kind, and broke one of 'em open and put it into his mouth, and tasted of it; but somehow or 'nother, he didn't seem to have no appetite."

I asked how General Washington seemed to feel on the occasion.

"Oh, he must have felt dreadful! He walked back'ards and for'ards all the morning in this very room; and I've heard Pop Blanvelt say that he never seen him feel so bad afore. He kept looking at his watch every now and then, and was uneasy till the time had come and Major Andre was hung. I seen Major Andre myself when he was a-swingin' in the air; and I seen him when he was dug up and took away; so did you, Polly, too, didn't you?"

The Cow of History.

Somebody said the great Chicago fire was started by a cow's kicking over a kerosene lamp, which a thoughtless juvenile of the male sex had taken into the barn when he went there to extract from the cow a little of the lacteal fluid with which to temper his morning's cup of coffee. Forthwith it was trumpeted to all quarters of the earth, wherever newspapers are printed or read, that thus had originated the greatest fire of modern times. That cow, which had destroyed Chicago, had a good prospect of being as famous as the goose which saved Rome. Unfortunately, however, for her fame, some prying matter-of-fact reporter for the daily press, couldn't be satisfied with the story as it was, but must needs know all about it—just how it happened, &c. By being too inquisitive, and insisting on too intimate an acquaintance with the whole matter, it happened to him as it has happened to many a seeker of knowledge before. The baneful story was knocked into a "cocked hat," and the cow, which for some days had enjoyed the distinction of being the author of the greatest fire in history, was let abruptly down to the level of her sister cows, who are satisfied with the glory of being "good milkers." The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"A reporter of the *Tribune* called upon Mrs. Leary, of No. 137 DeKoven street, in whose barn originated the fire which destroyed the city of Chicago, on last Sunday night and Monday morning. It was the intention to "interview" her regarding the cause of the fire, and to ascertain all about the "row which kicked over the lamp." She stated that this story was false; she did not go into the barn with a kerosene lamp; she did not know how the fire started. She was asleep when the alarm was given, and was awakened by a neighbor, who rapped on the door and told her that her stable was on fire. When asked how her house, which is not even scorched, was saved, she replied that there was a hydrant on each side of it, and a hundred of her friends filled buckets with water and threw it on the