W EKLY OREGON STATESMAN.

JUNE : : : 27, 1879

THE OHIO IDEA.

[illegible] of the leading issues in the next Presidential election will be the question of finance—honest money or a cheat. The issue has been fairly joined in Ohio, and this is termed the entering wedge in the Presidential election in 1880.

Just how or why any one should be led off on such an issue in favor of inflation, is not apparent. We are well aware that the glib-tongued greenbackers make a very plausible speech to the farmers when they tell them that with a flood of irredeemable paper money they could get larger prices for their produce, and it is true that they could get larger nominal prices, but it would be money of proportionately less value. The price of every article produced or consumed is fixed by the law of supply and demand, extending throughout the commercial world. It makes no difference how many paper dollars a farmer may get for a bushel of wheat, the question is how much will it bring him in the merchandise he must buy in exchange. The commerce of our country is mainly with the countries that maintain sound currencies, and those are the countries in which are the producers of wealth, and where the working people are in the best condition. England, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and the United States, at this time, have honest money. Italy, Austria and Russia and many of the Spanish American countries have an irredeemable currency. It is hardly necessary to institute a comparison between these countries to show how very much better it is for the laboring classes where a sound currency is maintained.

The cry of hard times, perhaps, has had much to do with giving followers to the inflation vagaries. "Hard times," however, are not confined to any one locality or country. In no country is this stringency of times and general depression felt more than in Russia and Turkey, and certainly no advocate of irredeemable money could ask for a more liberal issuance of paper currency than is found in these countries. It is not a difficult matter to enlarge upon the beauties of an unknown country, the imagination can easily guild in bright colors fancy sketches, and also point out the ills of the known, but personal observations and practical experiences are the only sure tests. Twice in the history of our own country this test has been tried, and in each instance worked disastrously to working men.

With the experiences of the past in our own land and the light of history to guide us, it seems strange that any could be found so ready to plunge into certain diaster.

It is for the interest of the laboring class that the medium of exchange should be constant and unvarying. In all the business transactions and commerce of the world, the producer is made to bear the burdens. He pays the freights and profits of trade, and so he pays the losses sustained in the fluctuation of the currency. Commercial dealers always make marginal profits to provide against possible loss in the fluctuations of mediums of exchange.

That medium of exchange is best that maintains a uniform value. Any medium of exchange, other than the precious metals must depend upon the credit to which it is entitled by the commercial world. The precious metals have as [illegible] in all parts of the civilized world, and are not governed materially by the superscription thereon; not so with a paper currency, the entire value of which is governed by two considerations, viz.: the superscription and the credit of the endorser. The credit of the endorser being the chief factor in the consideration of paper currency it cannot be expected that that credit should be unvarying. National prosperity, like individual, is ever changing, therefore that standard of exchange should be established which approximates most nearly to permanency.

It is not essential that the medium of exchange should represent great numerical value or that the quantity should be great considered by measurement, either as to weight or bulk. If this feature of the case were important—if inflation is the end sought, the better way would be to change the dies at the government mints. Let the silver dollar be recoined and made to read fifty dollars, and raise other coins in proportion. If the imprint of national sovereignty is all that is necessary to make money, the silver that is in the American dollar could as easily be made a thousand dollars as can a piece of paper. All that would be necessary to do would be to make the inscription read one thousand instead of one. Were this done, the consumer that now goes with his silver dollar and buys a bushel of wheat, would take the same piece of silver, marked one thousand dollars, and buy a bushel of wheat; the exchange would be the same in kind, but different in name. In one case the farmer would be selling his wheat for one dollar per bushel, in the other he would be selling it for one thousand dollars per bushel, but in both instances for the same piece of silver, with with a different superscription.

If this principle were true it would be eminently proper to thus raise the nominal value of our coins, for the reason that the heavier and more bulky the medium of exchange, the more objectionable it is, hence silver is not as desirable as gold. If by any possible condition of things a ten cent piece could be made as valuable through its purchasing price as a twenty dollar gold piece is now it would be just as valuable and more convenient.

The imprint of national sovereignty is not the measure of values any farther than that imprint implies a promise and ability to pay; to which must be added integrity. A nation may be able to meet her obligations and yet not be honest. Several of the States of this Union have contracted obligations based upon ability and integrity, but through state sovereignity they have claimed the right to repudiate, hence the credit of those States cannot be measured by their ability to pay, but by their standing on the score of honest debtors.

The true friend of his country—the true statesman seeks to establish such rules and regulations as will best meet the wants of the people and be conducive to the prosperity of the nation.

The local market reports give no material change since our last issue. The produce market is well supplied at reduced rates. Wheat is quoted at 82½ cents per bushel. The crop prospects throughout the State are excellent. There has been a slight decline in the price of wool, 20 and 21 cents now being offered.

There is a young lady in Wilkes county, Georgia, who was born blind, and who, it is said, can instantly detect color by the touch. When a child she could tell the name and color of her pet cats and chickens by simply laying her hand upon them.

We sometimes wonder whether a petition signed by several hundred citizens and presented to an intending murderer would induce that person to spare his victim's life.—N. Y. Advertiser.

"SOMEBODY'S MOTHER."

The woman was old and ragged and gray,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day;
The streets were white with a recent snow,
And the woman's feet with age were slow.

At the crowded crossing she waited long,
Jostled by the careless throng
Of human beings who passed her by,
Unheeding the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street, with laughter and shout,
Glad in the freedom of "school let out,"
Comes happy boys like a flock of sheep,
Hailing the snow, piled white and deep.
Past the woman, so old and gray,
Hastened the children on their way.

None offered a helping hand to her,
So weak, so timid, afraid to stir,
Lest the carriage wheels or the horses' feet
Should trample her down in the slippery street.

At last came out of the merry troop
The gayest boy of all the group;
He paused beside her and whispered low,
"I'll help you across, if you wish to go."

Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and so, without hurt or harm,
He guided the trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were firm and strong;
Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy and well content.

"She's 'Somebody's Mother,' boys, you know,
For all she is aged, and poor and slow.
And some one, some time, may lend a hand
To help my mother—you understand—
If ever she's poor, and old and gray,
And her own dear boy is far away."

"Somebody's Mother" bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said
Was, "God be kind to that noble boy,
Who is somebody's son, and pride, and joy."

Faint was the voice, and work and weak,
But Heaven lists when its chosen speak;
Angels caught the faltering word,
And "Somebody's Mother's" prayer was heard.

A SOUTHERNER WEARIED.

EX-GOV. BROWN OF MISSISSIPPI TIRED OF PROMISES WITHOUT PERFORMANCES.

Ex-Gov. A. G. Brown of Mississippi has written a long letter in response to the request of some of the leading citizens of the state. He says at the beginning that he is in favor of subsidizing the Southern Pacific railroad in both land and money under present circumstances, explaining: "If we went outside the constitution to build a northern road, let us stay out until we have built a southern road." Discussing general political topic, he says:

"There is in our politics to-day not only too much partyism, but by long odds too much sectionalism. I never hear of a solid South with but feelings of horror. It rings in my ears like a fire-bell at night. A solid South suggests the idea of a solid North. In the name of all that is sensible, haven't we had enough of sectional divisions, sectional wars, sectional desolation? I appeal to you as patriots to set your faces sternly against this whole business. If you are not moved by the loftier consideration of patriotism, then I appeal to you as Southern men not to allow yourselves to be drawn a second time into a sectional conflict. I warn you that you will be beaten a second time, just as you were the first. Franklin Pierce was not the greatest of our presidents, but he was among the purest. His solemn invocation was: 'Let us have no North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but a common country and common brotherhood.' Oh! if that advice had only been taken and faithfully adhered to, what seas of blood, what rivers of tears, what agonizing prayers, what desolated homes would have been avoided, and yet there are men, both North and South, who, if they do not seek, certainly do not labor to avoid, sectional divisions. Such divisions are disastrous to the whole country, and especially to the South. We have found ourselves unable to defend what we believed to be our rights with bullets. We shall be equally unable to defend them with ballots, if we array a solid South against a solid North. And yet party men on both sides seem willing to intensify sectional animosities. If a Northern agitator waves the metaphorical bloody shirt, a Southern hot-spur, like a mad bull, feels called upon to charge it instantly. This is not patriotism on either side. It is simply partyism.

What is the remedy? Raise up a national party, which, standing between these contending forces, shall repeat in tones of thunder the advice of Franklin Pierce: 'No North, no South, no East, no West, nothing but a common country and a common brotherhood.' Surely, there are non-partisans enough in the country to organize and finally carry out a movement like this. There and not till then, shall I expect to see the dawning of that season of prosperity which all parties promise us, but which no party has brought us since the war. The party slogan at the North, with men who would keep alive sectional animosities for mere personal purposes, is that government must not be allowed to pass into the hands of Confederate Brigadiers. The shibboleth of the South is Democracy. In its name we must all stand together to keep the government out of the hands of the carpet-bagger and 'niggers.'

"I have been looking a long time for the good time a-coming. I am getting weary. The Democracy has had undisputed control of the state government for nearly four years. Has the condition of the country been improved? Have taxes been reduced in proportion to the ability of the people to pay? Have salaries been reduced in proportion to the laboring man's income? If you think so, I can only say I differ with you. When I have ventured to enter a mild protest against the manner in which things were being done, I have been answered, 'Whoop up the Democracy! Any man is traitor who don't stand by the nominee!' The nominees generally mean the chosen of political tricksters. The traitors are those who, not being in awe of the bull-dozers, choose to follow their own convictions rather than the command of self-appointed, self-constituted, and self-organized caucus dictation.

"It may be that my impatience at the good time coming is unreasonable and a mistake; that our law-makers are getting ready, and that some of these bright mornings they will startle us with a season of prosperity such as the world has never seen before. I beg their pardon, I am growing old. It may be all well enough to suffer for posterity. But posterity never gave me anything, and I do not propose to starve that posterity may have a good time. We have had resolutions and platforms enough. It is time to demand performance. Resolutions are vapid things when not followed by acts. And platforms without performance are delusions and shams. The Vicksburg resolutions were well. Nothing in that line could have been better. Now let us have acts. Cultivate a sentiment that shall carry the language and sentiment of those resolutions into effect, and the exodus that they were designed to check will cease at once. It is not laws, and very much less resolutions passed by irresponsible bodies, that we need. We need earnest, energetic public sentiment that will see to it that laws are obeyed to the letter, and resolutions carried out in good faith, without equivocation or mental reservation.

"I must stop writing. Other subjects present themselves. I must pass them by. You will see from what I have written that I am not in accord with any existing party. I do not want to separate from the Democracy of Mississippi. If I have, I shall go feeling like a father who had been driven from his home by his own children.

"To sum up, not the whole, but the main points in a few words. I want Congress to quit making and unmaking Presidents. In due time the people will attend to that business for themselves. If I am not mistaken, the great want of the country is to have legislation that will lift a mighty incubus off the breast of labor. In the State I want a nicer perception of the wants of the people. More economy, lower salaries and reduced taxation. In a word, that the people shall not be treated as horses, bridled and saddled, ready to be ridden at pleasure by successful office-seekers. In the counties, a closer observance of the same rules, and a thundering admonition to office-holders, both State and county: 'You are our servants and not our masters.' To the people at large, both white and colored, deal more justly with one another. A word to critics You need not cudgel your brains to find out my motive for writing this letter. I have a motive but it is not where you will be most likely to look for it. I am not a candidate for any office and do not intend to be. There is no office in the gift of the people that I desire, none that I would accept."

HARBOR OF REFUGE.

CAPTAINS WHITE AND DEBNEY EXAMINED BEFORE THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

On the 19th the board of engineers at San Francisco again heard testimony relative to the proposed port of safety on the northern coast.

Capt. White, of the revenue marine, said he had been on the coast since 1855. He could not name any particular point for a harbor of refuge that would benefit commerce generally. Ships usually stand off shore. In thick weathers a sailor would hardly dare to run to any given point. Capt. White would take his chances by running off shore. If a vessel is disabled it will make from shore generally. If it is to windward of a good place, it may run for it, if the exact position of the vessel is known. From November to May the prevailing winds are from the southeast. In the winter season two-thirds of the weather north of Cape Foulweather is boisterous. South of that point the weather is better. A pretty snug harbor would have to be built in order to make a secure harbor, owing to the ground-swell. The prevailing currents are from the north, but in shore they often change with the wind. Some of the cargo of the wrecked Great Republic has been picked up in Puget Sound. Fogs seem to clear up first toward the north. The only benefit that could be derived from a breakwater would be gained only by the commerce to that particular point, and would not benefit commerce generally. He was of the opinion that by building a wall from Cape Disappointment out along the sand bank at the mouth of the Columbia river, it would throw the water into one channel and throw the bar outside, and the greater the distance from shore, the better could a vessel cross it. The depth of water, too, might be deepened. A vessel once across would find good anchorage.

It would be possible to cross the bar about as often as the bar at the mouth of this harbor. Either Coos bay or Port Orford could be made good harbors, but he did not know who would go there.

Captain Gerard Debney, of the California, was the next gentleman called, and said that he thought a harbor was needed on the Oregon coast. He would object to Port Orford on account of a reef. The harbor should be situated so that tugs could go out to give relief. Sailing vessels often run out of the wind in going for a harbor, and then needs tugs. The captain has seen the swell break in fifteen fathoms of water. If a harbor of safety was located where tugs could not be used, it would not be of much benefit, he thought.

The Congressional brigadiers have been to Moscow, and are now, like "Our army in Flanders," a little profane. As a retreating force they are now a success, even eclipsing General Banks down the the Red river.

A few of the worst demoralized were for breaking ranks and stampeding, a la Bull Run, but the cooler heads have succeeded in preventing a panic, so that the prospects now are that the retreat will be conducted in a somewhat orderly manner, while Senators Thurman and Hill march in front keeping step to the Rogue's March. This arrangement of the retreating forces, it is thought, will have a magic effect in Ohio, for it is hoped that Thurman, with his red bandana, will be mistaken for the "bloody shirt" banner of Gen. Ewing, the true representative of "Ohio idea."

When this extra session of Congress met, and Whiteaker was hurried forward with lightening speed to vote for Blackburn, the "Fallstaffian" brigadiers marched into the big end of a horn with flying colors, and now Thurman is squeezing the way for them out at the little end through a very small orifice.

Senator Daniel Webster Voorhees thinks that he, like a whipped dunghill fowl, has found a toadstool under which to hide when he moved to appropriate $3,000 for a monument to mark the birth place of Washington; and Lamar and Hill imagine they can divert attention by making faces at Conkling and Blaine.

The New York Times says: In Pennsylvania, as in Ohio, Democrats are using Tilden's name to conjure with. In this particular instance, however, it is the man who first gets in the field that claims Tilden as his friend and backer. There is something comical in the spectacle of a candidate for the Treasureship of Pennsylvania rushing early into the canvass with the assertion that he and Tilden rise or fall together. Mr. Barr, candidate for the Democratic nomination, is the early bird in this case, while his tardy opponent, Mr. Walters, must needs fall back on Senator Wallace for his patron. It used to be said that as Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union. An abolition of the October election has changed all that. But people who want to see how the Tilden and anti Tilden wings of the harmonious Democracy will fight it out between themselves, may regard the Pennsylvania contest with curious interest.

The Kellog-Spofford contest for a seat in the Senate says the New York Times, continues to bring to the surface specimens of humanity which, fortunately, seem to be peculiar to Louisiana. Thomas Murray, the colored witness, who was expected to give such material aid to the democratic side, finding that he had got himself into a corner on Saturday, swore yesterday that when he told an acquaintance he could make $2,500 out of the contest, he simply meant to convey the impression that he could improve his reputation to that extent by telling the truth. Mr. Jules Seveignes, another interesting witness, who announced that he was a white man and of French extraction, swore that he had been a member of the Packard Legislature; had acted as President of the joint convention which elected Senator Kellogg, and had voted for him. Subsequently he was confronted with an affidavit which he admitted having signed, and in which he declared that he was not present when the Senator was voted for. He was not at all disconcerted by this document. On the contrary, he seemed to be quite well pleased by its production, and swore with the utmost coolness that it was a lie from beginning to end, and that he knew it was a lie when he signed it. He informed the committee, further, that he had been a party to the preparation of the false affidavit for the purpose of exposing fraud, and not in the hope of sharing Mr. Spofford's salary, which a number of Democrats assured him he would do if that gentleman obtained a seat in the Senate through his aid.

The fine gold-weighing scales made in Philadelphia for the New Orleans mint are marvels of mechanical invention and accurate workmanship. They have a capacity of 10,000 ounces troy, or about 686 pounds avoirdupois, and, when loaded to full weight will indicate a variation of 1-1000 part of an ounce. Another pair of scales is intended for weighing gold only. It has bearings composed of the finest agates, which have been ground with wonderful precision. So delicate is this machine that it will give the precise weight of a human hair, and is susceptible to the slightest atmospheric changes. Millions of dollars' worth of precious metals will be weighed annually upon these scales.

The Seventh Day Adventist campmeeting began yesterday. All trains stop near the grounds. We will give further report to-morrow.

THE SPOFFORD CONSPIRACY.

COMPLETE FAILURE OF THE CONTESTANT'S THEORIES.

[From the New York Times of June 14.]

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The taking of testimony in the Spofford-Kellogg case was practically closed to-day for the present session of Congress, and whatever additional testimony is wanted will be taken at New Orleans by a sub-committee during the approaching recess. After presenting some documentary evidence in relation to the charge of bribery against Mr. Kellogg made by a committee of the Nicholls Legislature, the Minute Clerk of the Packard Legislature was called to prove the presence of those who are reported as having voted for Kellogg for Senator.

It is universally admitted that Spofford's case has been completely broken down. His no quorum theory, as well as his charges of bribery, have been shown by his own witnesses to have no foundation, whereas Kellogg has established by the records of the Legislature itself, and by a number of witnesses whose testimony has not been impeached, that he was regularly chosen Senator upon the day and in the manner appointed by law. He has also established, by affirmative evidence, that the charges of bribery are not true, and that those charges, as well as the no quorum theory, were the result of a conspiracy in which Spofford's agents were the principal movers and actors.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections continued the investigation of the Spofford-Kellogg case this morning.

Mr. Shellabarger offered as evidence the record of the Louisiana House of Representatives, January, 1877, showing the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges of bribery in procuring the election of Senator Kellogg, and their report on the subject, showing according to the testimony taken, that there was no proof to sustain the charge.

After some discussion, the paper in question, together with the record of the Senate on the day of election, were admitted as evidence.

Mr. Merrick questioned Mr. Gulchard, Clerk of the Louisiana House of Representatives, who said that the report of the members of the Legislature were severally examined, the evidence was referred to the House, and then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Gulchard said he had been a Post Office clerk since last September.

Senator Kellogg recalled the witness Simms, who said he was a member of the Legislature examined by the committee on bribery; that he was examined in due form, and signed his written testimony.

Agustus W. Cornog was called by Mr. Merrick. He testified that he was in New Orleans in January, 1877, during the meeting of the Packard Legislature; he and Perry Baker, a member of the Legislature, roomed together; Baker owed him a small of money, and said he would pay after the election of Kellogg; Baker paid the money the next day, and, showing a roll of money, said he made that on the election of Kellogg.

Senator Kellogg cross-examined the witness, who said he had no occupation now; he came to Washington last night; he did not know who summoned him; a gentleman in New Orleans bought a railroad ticket for him, but gave him no money.

Q.—Did you see J. J. Johnson, the witness here, and did you offer him $200 to make an affidavit against me? A.—I offered him nothing; I had a conversation with him in New Orleans and he said he would not go to Washington without being paid $2,500, when he would tell a great deal; I heard that Johnson was coming here and I wanted to see him in the interests of Judge Spofford; I was not an agent of Spofford's, but I thought he was the right man in the right place; witness said that Baker owed him $30 on account of a little play at poker and other things; the first man that approached him about coming to Washington was Gen. Frisby, an Elder; the agent of Spofford bought his ticket for him to come here; the witness said he was an inspector in the New Orleans Custom House until the 4th of April last; he was in the Surveyor's department under Gov. Wells, but was dismissed on account of a dispute with Alexander Wells about the cargo of ship Haytien; arriving here last night he stopped with Elder, who now resides in this city.

In response to a question by Judge Shallabarger, the witness said Baker did not say how he made money on Kellogg's election.

Mr. Cameron interrogated the witness, who said that Gen. Frisby told him he was wanted in Washington on the Kellogg-Spofford case; Frisby said the witness knew a great deal about it, and asked him to go to his office, where they had a conversation, telling the General what he had related here to-day about Baker.

Finale. A. Colver was called by Judge Shallabarger, and testified that as Chief Minute Clerk he was present on the 10th of January, 1877, at the joint convention that elected Senator Kellogg; Thomas and Seveignes voted; he was equally certain that Murray was in the hall when the voting was going on, and could see Thomas vote.

On cross-examination by Mr. Merrick, the witness said he was appointed a Supervisor of Registration in 1877 for the Parish of East Baton Rogue.

Mr. Merrick asked him whether he did not incorporate matter in the return of the elections after it had been sworn to by him. The witness replied in part, citing the law, and saying that at Baton Rouge he was intimidated and his life was threatened.

Mr. Merrick having pressed his questions closely, the witness asked Mr. Merrick his name and Merrick told him. The witness then said he should answer in a becoming manner, but he did not propose to be dictated to as to the character of his answer. He asked the chairman to permit him to answer intelligently.

Mr. Merrick—And allow me, as an examiner, to propound questions.

It appeared, on further examination, that the witness, when he reached New Orleans added new matter to the consolidated return of votes. Had it not been for intimidation the document would have been completed at Baton Rouge.

J. J. Johnson, colored, was re-called by Shellabarger to refute the statements of Cornog, a preceeding witness. He related the particulars of a conversation with Cornog before he came here. Cornog wanted him to make an affidavit against Kellogg, telling him he would get $200 or $500 for it; Cornog told him they could then go to Colorado and dig gold. The witness said must have $4,000 in hand before he talk. He wanted to find out what kind of a republican Cornog was.

On cross-examination by Merrick, the witness said that when he was here before he had the headache, and was bulldozed; he had never been in a magistrate's office to swear to anything; the affidavit with his name was read by a gentleman in mixed French and English.

Q.—You did not tell us that the other day. A.—You intimidated me; [laughter;] I don't feel so well as I might, but my head doesn't ache as bad; I was bulldozed when I was here the other day. [Laughter.]

A. J. Dumont, ex-senator of Louisiana, was called by Shellabarger, and testified that 27 senators and 66 representatives were present at the joint assembly and voted for Kellogg; Thomas and Seveignes were present and voted.

In reply to Mr. Merrick, the witness said he came here of his own free will and was deputy collector of New Orleans.

The committee then held a private consultation, and adjourned till 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

How Far the Eagle Screams.

The Philadelphia Record says: Few people are aware that the proud boast of Englishmen that the sun never sets on the British Empire is equally applicable to the United States. Instead of being a western limit of the Union, San Francisco is only about midway between the furthest Aleutian isle, acquired by our purchase of Alaska, and Eastport, Me. Our territory extends throughout 197 degrees of longitude, or 17 degrees more than half way round the globe. The Rocky Mountain Presbyterian, in commenting on this fact, says: "When the sun is giving its good night kiss to our westernmost isle, on the confines of Behring's Sea, it is already flooding the fields and forests of Maine with its morning light, and in the eastern part of that State is more than hour high. At the very moment when the Aleutian fishermen, warned by the approaching shades of night, paddle their canoe toward the shore, the woodchopper of Maine is beginning to awaken the forest echo with the stirring music of his ax.

Turner Items.

TURNER, June 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STATESMAN:

Thinking it might interest some of your readers, I have presumed to send you an account of camp life at Turner Station, where the Christian Association of Marion county hold their annual meetings.

There are several of the citizens of Salem camped "in the region round about," where they all seem to be having a very pleasant time. The most popular resort seems to be "Fir Tree" camp, where a few of the faithful "hold the fort" in spite of certain hindrances and threatening clouds.

Among the most prominent I noticed the camp of Squire Johnson, who came out here for recreation as well as to attend the meeting. He came thin and pale, but out-door life seems to agree with him. He intends to remain until the meeting is adjourned, and by the looks of his black eye, he needs to attend church often.

The finest tent on the grounds is occupied by Mrs. Leo Willis and family. Mrs. Adams and Mrs. England are camped near neighbors, and "share all thing in common," as in the early days of the disciples. It is a nice, clean, cosy place to recreate. The smoke of the camp fires obscure the light of the sun, at least it has been obscured. There has not been one case of sun stroke in the camp. The gentlemen members of the camp almost keep us in game and fish—of course they neither hunt nor fish during church hours. But in all seriousness, we have been having a very interesting meeting. The interest and numbers increasing every day. The opening sermon was preached last Friday by Elder P. R. Burnett Pastor of the First Christian Church, Salem. Mr. Burnett is a clear, forcible, concise speaker, making every point plain and interesting and has never been known to speak longer than forty minutes at a time.

Saturday Elder W. H. Waller preached. Mr. Waller appeals to the judgment and reason, dealing in forcible argument. Sunday at 11 o'clock Rev. S. C. Adams delivered a fine discourse, his subject being the "Spiritual Man." Mr. Adams [illegible] reason, but makes a great appeal to the heart, and after all that is the most subtle argument used. Next on the programme was Elder R. Roberts, who is a smooth, fluent speaker, and reasons well. He was followed by Rev. J. P. McCordis, late of California. He is earnest and eloquent making his remarks apply to the individual rather than the masses.

Last the committee on music brought an organ as an aid to the music, but some of the good brothers of Turner, who cannot sing a note themselves, displayed an antipathy to having any assistance to the singing, so the making "melody" is confined to the human voice, while the "healthomist" organ was sent back as fast as steam cars could carry it. I do not wish to enter into an argument here but will just say to those pious brothers if they are going to a heaven where they have no music but their own voices, it will not be much of an orchestra. Avoid it as we may dear brethren good music trains more souls to Christ than all the doctrine which can be thundered from the pulpit by the most eminent divines. It is just as efficient as the most earnest prayer, for it is the highest, noblest, truest, form of prayer, and one in which all may join. They are making extensive preparations for a large crowd next Sunday. One of the most exciting events of the day is the arrival of the mail carrier, Sampson Jones with the DAILY STATESMAN. It is hailed with delight by thousands upon thousands out here.

Amity Items.

AMITY, June 23, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STATESMAN:

Perhaps a few items from this part of Oregon will be of interest to the readers of your paper.

All is lively in Amity, in fact, could not be otherwise in old "reliable Yamhill."

Amity is a thriving little business town and is improving fast.

J. B. Buntin is hammering away in his new tin shop.

Major Brown is building an addition to his already large blacksmith shop.

A. J. Alexander has sold his old shop and is building a large two-story one.

Ladd & Messenger are hauling lumber and rock for their new warehouse. They will have a cleaner attached to it so that the farmers will be able to sell nothing but first-class merchantable wheat.

Mr. Corker, the contractor, has the frame up and roof on our new grist mill. This mill will be a great accommodation to this community, as now we have to go to Dayton, ten miles away.

Crops are looking just splendid, in fact, it is the general opinion of farmers that it was never better. Fall grain in general is a little too tall, but as yet is standing up well. If we should have rain with a strong wind it would lay many an acre flat. Spring grain is looking fine, and it will on many farms yield up with the fall grain. The crops from Amity, via McMinnville, to the foot of the mountains on the Nestucka road are good, and also from Amity to Lafayette with one or two exceptions; and I notice on the last named road that some of the farmers are letting the French pink take their fields, which is almost impossible to kill out. We prefer one hundred acres of wild oats to one acre of pinks. At this writing we are having a fine rain, just what the crops and gardens want.

R. J. Lancefield will commence cutting barley this week with his new McCormick self-binder. Last week he cut blue grass hay. "Yamhill to the front" again.

Grading all completed in this section on the West Side railroad. Men are rushing work upon the Yamhill bridge, working both Sundays and week days.

The general health of the community is good, and our M. D.'s are not getting much to do. FRANK.

There are a few men who are homeless, but there a great many who are home less than they should be.

Quite a number of our citizens are attending campmeeting at Turner.

SERMON AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D., of Denver, Colorado, who has charge of Presbyterian mission work in the Rocky mountain States and Territories, preached for Dr. Lindsley last Sunday morning, on "Utah." He said:

One of the rising questions of the day, that is assuming national and ecclesiastical importance is the Mormon problem.

These people are mainly found in the valleys of the Wasatch mountains. Their settlements extend from Idaho to Arizona.

While nominally under United States laws, they are practically governed by the church hierarchy. Their system is an absolute despotism.

Commencing with John Taylor, President of the Council, they made a gradation of officers down through apostles, patriarchs, seventies, high priests, elders, teachers, and deacons that embrace nearly every adult man in the church. So that it becomes the interest of every man to work for the building up of their cause in order to increase his own importance.

The telegraphic lines of Utah are owned by the Mormon Church. From John Taylor's office the lines extend to the bishop's office in the village.

The church seeks to control the commercial interests of the country by its Zion's Co-operative Merchantile Association, which is a system of stores and shops, controlled by the church.

To increase the power and control of the church over the individual is the "order of Enoch," which deeds and conveys all property to the head of the church, as trustees in trust, or a holding all property in common.

Their religion is a polytheism—and their gods rules over separate worlds.

They represent Jehovah or Jesus Christ as men with bodily parts, passions, wives and children.

While claiming to hold the Bible as a Divine revelation, and using in their churches and homes the ordinary Bible of the American Bible Society, they also believe in continued revelations. They hold that they are now receiving revelations which are equally binding with the Scriptures. This creates great difficulty in Evangelical work among them. Permitting late and pretended revelations to shake their faith in Bible revelations when they at length lose faith in the later revelations, there is nothing to fall back on but infidelity.

Another prominent doctrine is Baptism for the Dead—that living saints can be baptised for those who have died without knowledge of the Mormon religion. This is made ridiculous when one of the Apostles informed me that he had recently been baptized for Washington, Lincoln, Grant and John Calvin.

Another docrine is Blood Atonement. That if a Mormon is in danger of apostatizing it becomes not only the privilege but the duty of his friends to kill him before he apostatizes, in order to save his soul.

A parent learning that his children were running away to attend a Presbyterian Mission School, after admonishing them as to the great danger to their souls, finally clinched his admonition with the threat that if they would persist in going to that school he would be compelled to cut their throats.

While blood atonement is not as openly and freely practiced as formerly, there is no reason to believe that its bloody teaching are not still enforced upon occasion.

One of the foundation doctrines and one which gives their system its chief notoriety is polygamy.

In order to make women the willing slaves of their lusts, they appealed to her religious nature, and teach her 1st, That marriage is essential to her salvation, and 2d, that her exaltation in the next world will depend upon the number of wives her husband has in this world and the number of children they bear him.

It is not uncommon for a man to number a mother and daughters among his wives, or two or more sisters, or even his own sister. This system leads to many abuses, great misery and degredation.

The fact that many of them can advocate it, and two of their number plead before Congress for its continuance, is of itself a sign of the deep degredation reached.

For the solution of this question there is but little hope from Congress.

On the other hand there is great fear that in the evenly balanced condition of the two great parties in Congress, there is danger that Utah will be admitted as a State.

Two Senators and a Representative are a great temptation.

Admitted as a State, Utah can legalize polygamy.

Some cateful observers of the times and deep thinkers see the foul system only eradicated by a costly bloody civil war in the future.

A more peaceful and efficient solution is in Christian mission schools. The purer gospel of Jesus Christ can leaven that foul mass and regenerate Utah.

The Presbyterian Church has actively entered upon the work. During the past three or four years, 11 schools have been established, 16 lady teachers appointed, and 900 Mormon children gathered in.

As it is peculiarly woman's work for woman, the Christian women are called upon to organize woman's home mission societies, to raise funds and send out more lady teachers to Utah, Alaska, New Mexico, and the Indian tribes of the country.

A Democratic Wail Over Ohio.

The Richmond, Va., State (Dem.), says: It is a bitter dose from whatever side we view it, save in the single point of the personnel of the candidates of the two great parties. Against Gen. Ewing no one can offer a word; but his "greenback" and "Warner dollar" principles which have been incorporated in the platform upon which he stands as squarely as man can stand, are so utterly distasteful to us, and we believe to the majority of the Democratic party, and threaten such disaster, we can scarcely give calm expression to our regret at his nomination. An "Ohio-Idea" platform might be easily got over—for what are platforms after all but "words," mere words, signifying nothing!—but when Tom Ewing, the very head and front of all that is offensive in greenbackism, as the personal embodiment and substantial abstract of the platform, there is no getting around that there is an open and square greenback issue to be made; and that the leading principle upon which the political future must turn as on a pivot, was settled yesterday in Ohio, and that is hard or soft money, and honest or dishonest currency.

Littell's Living Age.

The numbers of the Living Age for the weeks ending May 24th and 31st and June 7th, respectively, contain the following articles: William Cobbett, and South Africa, Edingburg Review; the Pathans of the Northwest Frontier of India, Blackwood; the Expedition of Phillip II. to England, Fortnighly; Mauritus and Dr. John Aiken, Fraser; Two Impostors of the Eighteenth Century, Cornhill; Mr. Gladstone's Probability as the Guide of Conduct, Mr. Goschen's Cultivation of the Imagination, the Melancholy of the Educated English, and Republican Intolerance in France, Spectator; the Evolution of Games and Hard Up, Saturday Review; with continuation of Jean Ingelow's Sarah de Berenger; a complete story by Thomas Hardy, and the opening chapters of a new work by the athors of Patty; with the usual poetical selections. Little & Co., publishers, 17 Bromfield street, Boston.

CATERPILLARS.—All along Bear creek, near Ashland, the ash trees are being stripped of their foilage by caterpillars. No other tree than the ash seems to have been attacked yet, but these trees do not have a speck of green left upon them when the worms are done with them. We have heard of one or two orchards down the valley being infested with caterpillars, but whether they are the same kind of worm we do not know. The worms on the ash trees are about an inch and a half long with a coat of short fuzz or hair, and are as lively as crickets. As yet they have not gone far from the creek, and seem to be following along its course.—Tidings.

Harbor of [illegible]

CAPE ARGO, CRESCENT CITY, BEING DISCUSSED.

On Tuesday last the [illegible] Coast Engineers met [illegible] street to take further opinions in regard to the location of a harbor of refuge. Capt. C[illegible] the steamer Gussie Telfair, [illegible] as follows: "I have had eleven years experience on the Pacific coast, principally between San Francisco and [illegible] bay. In regard to a break water, I consider the best place at Cape Argo, or as it is sometimes called, Cape George. My reasons are these; The prevailing winds blow up and down the coast, and at this point a vessel could get in or out in all kinds of weather. There is also a reef there extending half a mile in a northwesterly and southwesterly direction, which would make a good foundation for a breakwater. There is very good anchorage, too, as the bottom is sandy and affords good holding ground. If a vessel should run for this port and miss it, there would be no danger, as the navigation is safe all around it. Port Orford I object to as a harbor of refuge, because of the very dangerous reef in the vicinity, and it would not be safe to run for it during southerly winds, which are the ones we dread the most. The expense of construction would also be much greater. Crescent City I also object to it on account of the shoal water; the bottom of the bay is very rocky and affords poor anchorage. The bay is down in a bite and the wind leaves a slip before the shore can be reached. Trinidad is open to southeast gales. Cape Argo is also a very good landmark, being of very conspicuous and peculiar shape. August is the worst month for fog. The summer would be the best time in which to commence work, which could be continued until November." Capt. Fauntleroy read a paper on the advantages offorded by Crescent City, but brought out no arguments of much weight. Capt. P. A. Peterson, of the schooner Fairy Queen, believed that Port Orford was the best place, because it afforded more room, had no banks or rocks, and has excellent holding ground.

It is hardly necessary at this time to refer to the President's message vetoing the judiciary appropriation bill. The justice of it is apparent upon its face, and the force of his reasoning is conclusive. The Congress of the United States has undertaken to force the repeal of certain election laws, first by direct means; failing in this it has resorted to indirect methods and thus far failed again. For this sole purpose an extra session of Congress was made necessary, and over two months have been spent in the effort to remove all the barriers to illegal voting. The leaders of the Democracy have taken in the situation fully; they have determined to strike from the statute books all records of the war, which, of course, means the nullification of the constitutional amendments and all laws passed in pursuance thereof. To do this it is necessary to elect a Democratic President, a thing impossible without the power to use the means employed by Tilden in 1868 to carry the State of New York, and by the use of these means to cary the States of New York and Ohio, these, with a solid South, would give them their President. Any one in the least familiar with the tricks of Tilden and Tweed in the City of New York, will understand that it would be easy enough to carry the States of New York and Ohio through the fraudulent votes cast in the cities of New York and Cincinnatti. It matters not what majority the rural districts gave, the opposition, that majority could be overcome in the cities by ballot box stuffing and fraudulent votes.

In 1868 Tilden took this method to find out how many fraudulent votes it would be necessary to have to carry the State Democratic. In October, before the November elections, he sent out to leading politicians in each county the following circular:

[PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.]
ROOMS DEMOCRATIC STATE COM'T.
October 27, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Please at once communicate with some reliable person, in three or four principal towns and in each city of your county, and request him (expenses duly arranged for at this end) to telegraph to William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, at the minute of closing the polls, not waiting for the count, such person's estimate of the vote.

Let the telegram reat as follows: "This town will show a Democratic gain of (or loss) over last year of (number), or this one is sufficiently certain. This town will give a Republican (or Democratic) majority of—."

There is, of course, an important object to be attained by a simultaneous transmission at the hour of closing the polls, but not longer waiting.

Opportunity can be taken of the usual half-hour lull in the telegraphic communications over lines before actual results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with retuns and interfere with individual messages, and give orders to watch carefully the count.