Twenty copies, one year..... 40 00 Special inducements offered to persons desirous of canvassing for subscriptions to the REGISTER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1874.

Commander Wm. B. Cushing, U. S.

The report comes from London that the Czar of all the Russias is insane. People who oppose the "heathen

Chinee" will read at least a portion of the President's message with pleasure. There is trouble in Louisiana, and

large numbers of negroes have been killed. The President argues strongly in favor of an early return to specie pay-

ments, in his message, which strikes a responsive cord in the heart of every Wheat is quoted firm in London, with an advance of one shilling. It is thought the lowest rates have been

Trouble has already begun in the Black Hills, in consequence of miners going there in search of gold, in diso-bedience of Government orders. Dis-patches state that the Indians had been defending their territory, and the re-sult was a desperate fight between a prospecting party and the savages. Two white men and ten Indians were killed, with nearly everybody else con-cerned badly wounded. Another party of miners have not been heard from since entering the debatable ground.

Hon. W. W. Bristow, State Senator of Lane county, died at his residence in Eugene City on the morning of the 8th inst., aged 48 years. Deceased was a Kentuckian by birth, but had been a resident of Oregon for twentysix years. He was a member of the Convention that framed the State Constitution. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate from Lane county, and served with marked ability during two sessions of that body. His term of office, cut short by death, would have expired in 1876. Senator Bristow was a Republican in politics, and an honest, capable and true man, and in his death Oregon has lost one of the men whom it could least afford to lose. Peace to his ashes.

Edward Madden, editor of the Merced. California. Tribune. was assassinated while on his way to his office on the morning of the 7th lest.. by Harry Granice, stepson of the editor of the San Joaquin Argus. The cowardly assassin, a worthless character, was immediately arrested, but subsequently effected his escape. Madden was universally respected in the community, and the cowardly manner of his death caused the most intense excitement, and every exertion was being made to and every exertion was being made to secure the murderer. Parties were scouring the country in every direction and it was thought he could not escape. If caught he will most probably be

The impression deepens, and grows with most people into an assurance, that Mr. Dawes has no chance for the Senatorship. This may not be so, how ever. The Republican majority in the Legislature may knit itself together, and if Mr. Dawes and his friends insist they may wear out the opposition. It is thought that one Wm. B. Wash-burn may consider himself a safe available man. There is, of course, the usual talk about Mr. Adams, the late Minister to England, but I shall not believe he can command a majority of the Legislature until I see it.—Boston Cor. Springfield Republican.

A sick man at Adrian, Ill., recently went without food for 21 days, and, foreseeing that he must die of starvation, he slyly tore the bandages on his head into strips, while his friends were absent from the room, and stripping them up made a rope of them and having slipped it around his neck and tied the ether end to the bed-post, he, by a tremendous effort, pushed the bed from the wall and threw himself upon the floor; but before he was strangled his friends came in, and he was obliged to starve to death, after all.

When the children have reached the "wandering away" age, but are hardly old enough to talk plainly, mothers are learning to pin labels on the young one's backs, giving name and residence. In all cities but Philadelphia this plan works well and allows the little ones to play out on the side-walks pleasant mornings.

The Woman's Temperance Union of Rochester are makeing it lively for the liquor-dealers of that place. Several of the latter are on trial for violating the Excise law. The whisky-sellers are defiant, however, and have rejeed a large fund except the sellers. raised a large fund among themselves to be applied to their defense. It will esting to note the result of the

A young lady in Brookville, Pa., re-A young lady in Brookville, Pa., re-cently came near dying through the presence in her stomach of a spider, which having entered one of her nostrils while she was asleep, finally worked its way into the passage of her throat, and was unconsciously swallowed. The lady's life was saved by copious doses of brandy, which procured vomiting.

What They Say of the Grangers.

"They will soon go down." Not without having their influence

Not without having their influence for good.
"That they are political."
Not if the parties will heed the signs of the times. We ask only for such legislation as will foster the agricultural interests of the country.
"That Granges are a monopoly."
Not at all: we are not combined

Not at all; we are not combined against capital. We wish, through our organization, to learn the probable supply and demand and the value of what we buy or sell, together with the cost of production.

This farmers' movement comes from the people, not politicians, and is but the outgrowth of necessity. To hear

the people, not politicians, and is but the outgrowth of necessity. To hear some men talk, one would suppose that it was sheer importinence for a tiller of the soil to assert his right to think or take part in shaping the course of events.— Western Agricul-

An exchange says, "the chilling winds remind us that winter is again at hand, with its hard times and dull season. God pity the rich, the poor can beg."

The sum of \$95,263 in treasure was shipped from Victoria to San Francisco the steamer last week.

The Colonist says: "There has been a great snow storm at Yale, along the canyon, which has entirely blocked travel."

The late storms have blocked up roads, prostrated fences and shaken up things generally. Amongst other things, the False creek bridge was Mr. McFadden and son (the latter

aged 12 years) killed three panthers in an hour on Salt Spring Island, about a week ago. 'The "yarmints" were lunching on a calfand shoat when they were discovered.

The people of Sumas and Chilli-whack settlements have subscribed \$51 towards the support of the British Co-lumbia Orphan's Home, and we believe this is only the first installment from these generous people. Snow commenced to fall in Nanaimo

on the 21st. It fell to a depth of 18 inches, and by Tuesday had been reduced to "slush." The Chemanius bridge was washed away on Tuesday. The Nanalmo river rose nine feet on

On Saturday last a canoe, containing Mr. Gladwin, of Yale, a Mexican and two Indians, was capsized in the Fra-zer, alongside the Omeard at Murderer's Bar. Mr. Gladwin and one of the Indians were saved. The Mexican and the other Indian were drowned. It is estimated that there are at least 100 miners returning from Cassiar, at Fort Wrangell, unable to reach Victoria because of want of conveyances. It is known that supplies of food and clothing were very short at Wrangell when the last steamer left, and some Cassiarans go so far as to say that there is danger of the men now there starving to death or, at least, suffering from the severity of the season.

Mr. W. J. Walsh left Skeenaforks on Nov. 1st. There was then neither ice nor snow at that point. Rev. Mr. Tomlinson was ascending the Skeena to return an Indian hostage (placed in his hands as security for the good con-duct of his tribal friends) as Mr. Walsh came down. Very few of the Omineca miners had come out. It was believed at the Forks that Richard Cullen, pre-viously reported murdered, was killed by Indians. His horse was at Kispyox, having been brought in by an Indian. A few Cassiarans were wintering at Woodcock's Landing.

One hundred and two colored Baptist converts were to be immersed at Georgetown, Ky., the other day, and water being insufficient, a dam had to be constructed.

OFFICIAL. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES Passed at the First Session of the Forty-Third Congress.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - A PEOCLAMATION.

TION.

Whereas, under the present executive of Louisiana, and the officers associated with him in the State administration, were not duly elected, certain turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and Whereas it has been duly certified by the proper local authorities, and judicially determined by the inferior and supreme courts of said State; that said officers are entitled to hold their offices respectively, and execute and discharge the functions thereof; and

Whereas Congress, at its late session, upon a due consideration of the subject, tacity recognized the said executive and his associates then, as now, in office, by refusing to take any action with respect thereto; and

Whereas it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United

whereas it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United
States shall protect every State in this
Union, on application of the legislature,
or of the executive when the legislature
cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and
Whereas it is provided in the laws of the
United States, that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the
laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application
of the legislature of such State, or of the
executive when the legislature cannot be
convened, to call forth the militia of any
other State or States, or to employ such

of the legislature of such state, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other state or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas the legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency; and the executive of said State, under section 4 of article IV of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has, therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and

Whereas it is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the Judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES & GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES & GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respectabodes within twenty days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and I invoke the ald and cooperation of all good citizens thereof to uphold law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the In

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —A PROCLAMATION.

STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the Thirty-third Article of a
Treaty concluded at Washington the 8th
day of May, 1871, between the United States
and Her Britannic Majesty, it was provide
ed that "Articles XVII to XXV inclusive,
and Article XXX of this Treaty shall take
effect as soon as the laws required to carry
them into operation shall have been passed
by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada and by
the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island
on the one hand, and by the Congress of
the United States on the other;

And whereas by the first section of an
Act entitled "An act to carry into effect
the provisions of the Treaty between the
United States and Great Britain signed in
the city of Washington the eighth day of
May eighteen hundred and seventy-one,
relating to the fisheries," it is provided
"that whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of
Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada,
and the Legislature of Prince Edward's
Island have passed laws on their part to
give full effect to the provisions of the
Treaty between the United States and
Great Britain signed at the city of Washington on the eighth day of May, eighteen
hundred and seventy-one, as contained in
Articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and Article thirtieth of said Treaty,
he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence;"

And whereas the Secretary of State of
the United States and Her Britannic Mai-

Edward's Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation, and further, until the expiration of two years after either of the High Contracting Parties shall nave given notice to the other of its wish to terminate theisame; each of the High Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said period of ten years, or at any time afterward;

And whereas, in accordance with the stipulations of the above recited Article, of the legislature of such State, or of the

And whereas, in accordance with the stipulations of the above recited Article, an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain in the 25th and 36th years of the reign of Queen Victoria, entitled 'An act to carry into effect a Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America;"

And whereas an Act was passed by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in the fifth session of the First Parliament held in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, and assented to in Her Majesty's name, by the Governor General, on the fourteenth day of June, 1872, intituled 'An act relating to the Treaty of Washington, 1871;'

fourteenth day of June, 1872, intituled 'An act relating to the Treaty of Washington, 1871.'

And whereas an Act was passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island and assented to by the Lieutenant Governor of that Colony on the 29th day of June, 1872, intituled 'An Actrelating to the Treaty of Washington, 1871.'

And whereas an Act was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and approved on the first day of March, 1873, by the President of the United States, initiuled 'An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty between the United States, initiuled 'An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty between the United States, initiuled 'An Act to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty between the United States, and the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to fisheries:

The undersigned, Hamilton rish, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Honorable Sir Edward Thornton, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council: Knight Commander of the Britannia Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America duly authorized for this purpose by their respective Governments, having met together at Washington, and having found that the laws required to carry the Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of the Treaty aforesaid into operation, have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Great Britain of Hernited States on the other, hereby declare that Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXVI the SXV, inclusive, and Article XXVI the SX

Now, therefore, I. ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the premises, do hereby declare that I have received satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the said Treaty as contained in Articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and Article thirtieth of said Treaty.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh.

By the President: U.S. GRANT.

By the President: U. S. GRANT. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - A PROCLAMATION.

TION.

Whereas by the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, providing for a National Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, by the holding of an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, it is provided as follows: ows: "That whenever the President snall be

"That whenever the President snall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the Commission herein provided for of the proposed Exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the Exhibition will open, and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the Diplomatic Representatives of all nations growth of the same, together with

the Diplomatic Representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the Commissioners, for publication in their respective countries;"

And whereas His Excellency the Governer of the said State of Pennsylvania did, on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1873, inform me that provision has been made for the exclusive control by the Commission provided for in the said act of the proposed Exhibition;

And whereas the President of the United States Centennial Commission has officially informed me of the dates fixed for the opening and closing of the said Exhibition, and the place at which it is to be held:

the opening and closing of the said Exhibition, and the place at which it is to be held:

Now, therefore, be it known that I. ULYSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that there will be held, at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soiland Mine, to be opened on the nineteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and to be closed on the nineteenth day of October, in the same year.

And in the interest of peace, civilization and domestic and international friendship and intercourse, I commend the celebration and exhibition to the people of the United States; and in behalf of this Government and people, I cordially commend them to all nations who may be pleased to take part therein.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this hird day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

By the President:

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

By THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - A PROCLAMA-MATION. MATION.

Whereas, satisfactory evidence was given me on the 13th day of September current, by the Marquis de Noailles, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentary from the French Republic, that on and after the first day of October next, merchandise into France in vessels of the United States, from whatever country, will be subject to no other duties or imposts than those which shall be collected upon merchandise imported into France from countries of its origin, or from any other country in French vessels:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after the first day of October next so long as merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States. on and after the first day of October next so long as merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, whether from the countries of its origin or from other countries, shall be admitted into the ports of France on the terms aforesaid, the discriminating duties here-tofore levied upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels either from the countries of its origin, or from any other country, shall be and are discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto from any other country, shall be and are discontinued and abolished. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

By the President: U.S. GRANT.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,

Acting Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNTIED STATES OF AMERICA-A PROCLAMATION.

sive, and Article thirtieth of said Treaty, he is hereby authorized to issue his procise mation declaring that he has such evidence;"

And whereas the Secretary of State of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington have recorded in a protocol a conference held by them at the Department of State in Washington, on the 7th day of June, 1873, in the following language:

Protocol of a conference held at Washinton, on the seventh day of June, one thousand cight hundred and seventy-three.

Whereas aid Elisha Baxter has been decided hundred and seventy-three.

Whereas said Elisha Baxter has been decided by a said State, as provided in the constitution thereof, and has for a long period been exercising the functions of said office, into which he was inducted according to the Occasion of the United States of America, signed at Washington on the Sth day of May, 1871, as follows:

Article XXXIII.

The foregoing Articles XXVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of this Treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince

the citizens thereof against domestic vio-lence; and Whereas the General Assembly of said State was convened in extra session at the capital thereof on the lith instant, pursu-ant to a call made by said Elisha Baxter, and both houses thereof have passed a joint resolution also applying to me to pro-tect the State against domestic violence; and

joint resolution also applying to me to protect the State against domestic violence; and

Whereas it is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawfulfor the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas it is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command all turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within ten days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the lawful authority of said executive and the other constituted authorities of said States, and I invoke the aid and cooperation of all good citizens thereof to uphold law and preserve public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set preserve public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

By the President: U.S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by the thirty-third article of a treaty concluded at Washington on the 8th day of May, 1871, between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty, it was provided that "Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and article XXX of this treaty, shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States, on the other:"

And whereas it is provided by Article XXXII of the treaty aforesaid "that the provisions and stipulations of Articles XVIII to XXV of this treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace the colony of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace the colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid shall not in any way impair any other articles of this treaty."

And whereas by the second section of an act, entitled "An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington the 8th day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to the fisheries," it is provided:

"That whenever the colony of Newfounland, shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth of said treaty, inclusive, to that colony, and the Legislature thereof and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, of the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty, shall remain in force, BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Protocol of a conference heid at Washington on the twenty-eighth day of May, one thou sand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Whereas it is provided by Article XXXII of the treaty between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, sizued at Washington on the 8th of May, 1871, as follows: XXXII.

It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles XVIII to XXV of this treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But if the imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace the colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, then this article shall be of no effect, but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, we other or the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any other articles of the Intel States of America in Congress assembled and approved on the first day of March, 1873, by the President of the United States of America in Congress assembled and approved on the first day of March, 1873, by the President of the United States and Great Britain signed in the city of Washington the eighth of May, 1871, relating to fisheries, by which not it is provided:

Section 2. That whenever the colony of Newfoundland, shall give its consent to provisions of the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth of said treaty, inclusive, to that colony, and the Legislature thereof and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated articles, being the produce of the fisheries of the colony of Newfoundland, shall be admitted into the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said colony of Fewfoundland has consented, in a dua and rroper manner, to hrve the provisions of the treaty ending the produce of the fisheries of the Colony of Newfoundland, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty so long as the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth inclusive, and article thirtieth, of said treaty extended to it, an

EDWD. TAORNTON.

Now, therefore, I. ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, in pursaance of the premises, do hereby declare that I have received satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Legislature of Newfoundland have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the said treaty, as contained in articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

By the President:

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH.

Secretary of State.

Oldest House in the Trade.

ESTABLISHED ANNO SHEDD 1.

A RE ON HAND FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN, WITH A CAREFULLY SELECTED

IT'S NO USE TRYING

To specefy. If you don't see what you want, ask for it; and if we don't have the

dentical article called for, the chances are that we have something will do you better. Come and see us, and bring along your Chickens, Butter, Eggs, Dried Fruit—anything that has a market value, and we will give you a fair swop; and if you have greenbacks, gold notes, or even gold coin, we would take that rather than spoila trade. First and C streets, right opposite the Saddle Butte, Shedd, Oregon.

A. WHEELER & CO., Shedd, Ogn., DEALERS IN

GOODS, HARDWARE CLOTHING, DRUGS & MEDICINES. Paints & Oils, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Wagons, Farming Implements, Machinery

&c., &c., &c., &c., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Managers of Farmers' Union Warehouse, and Commission Merchants in GRAIN, LUMBER, etc.

SHEDD, Linn county, Oregon, Sept. 25, 1874.

O. S. S. CO.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER DATE, UNTIL PORTLAND to ALBANY

Free of Drayage and Wharf-At Reduced Rates.

Boats will leave ALBANY for CORVAL LIS or PORTLAND Every Day

For further particulars, apply to BEACH & MONTEITH, Albany, Nov. 2d, 74-19 Agents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY in and for Linn county, Oregon, made at the November term thereof, 1874, in the matter of the estate of James P. Hogue, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will, on Saturday, the 12th day of December, 1874

Saturday, the 12th day of December, 1874, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Court House door in Linn county, Oregon, sell at public suction, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest of the said James P. Hogue, deceased, at the time of his death, in and to the following described premises, to-wit:

The fractional south half of Section (24) twenty-four, in township 12 south of range 4 west, in Linn county, Oregon; and also the fractional northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section (25) twenty-five, in township 12 south of range 4 west of the Williamette meridian, in Linn county Oregon, containing 154% acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Gold coin, one-half cash in hand, the balance on a credit of six months, secured by mortgage on the premises.

C. P. HOGUE, Administrator estate of J. P. Hogue, dec'd. November 15, 1874-4w/n8

SOLDIERS WAR CLAIM AGENCY. (No. 34 Montgomery Block.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W. H. AIKEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW W. H. AIKEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in California and Nevada, will give prompt attention to the collection of Additional Travel Pay, now due California and Nevada Volunteers discharged more than three hundred miles from home. Soldiers can depend on fair dealing. Information given free of charge, When writing enclose stamp for reply and state company and regiment, and whether you have a discharge. Congress has extended the time for filing claims for Additional Bounty under Act of July 28, 1868, to January 1875, so all such claims must be made before that time. Original Bounty of \$100 has been allowed all volunteers who enlisted before July 22d, 1861 for three years, if not paid the same when discharged. Land Warrants can can be obtained for services rendered before 1855, but not for services in the late war. Pensions for late war and war of 1813 obtained and increased when allowed for less than disability warrants, but no pensions are allowed to Mexican and Florids war soldiers. State of Texas has granted Pensions to surviving vesterans of Texas Revolution. New Orleans and Mobile Prize Money is now due and being paid. W. H. Alken also attends to General Law and Collection Business.

**DOC PLUMMER'S** DRUG STORE

FOR YOUR FRESH MEDICINES, so t If you want nice Toilet Goods, COMBS. COSMETICS,

SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERY, ion't fail to call on DOC PLUMMER. Doc Plummer has the nicest Stationery in the city.

Doo Plummer keeps A 1 CIGARS AND BOBACCO.

New To-Day.

AUCTION. There will be sold at the Opera House,

Saturday, Dec. 19, 1874,

AT AUCTION, ONE DOLLAR PER TON! General

Merchandise, Furs,

Dry Goods,

Consignments of Horses, Cattle,

W. H. DODD. AUCTIONEER. ATTENTION.

PARKER & MORRIS' New Elevator

Is now READY FOR THE RECEP-tion of wheat and oats. We call the at-tention of farmers to the fact that we have erected the finest warehouse in the State, at a large expense, and are in position to handle satisfactorily an hamense quan-tity of grain. Our house has a capacity for

200,000 bushels of Wheat

at one time, and is located on the margin of the Willamette River, and provided with a side track from the O. & C. R. R., so that shipments may be made daily by rail, and as often by water as boating facilities offer. We have two large suction fans, in addition to other fans, attached to the house, run by water power, and are thus propared to

CLEAN all the wheat received. Can take in and clean 19,000 bushels perday. Cleaned wheat is worth much more in all foreign markets than foul wheat, and none should be shipped without cleaning. Our charges will be five cents a bushel on wheat, and four cents on oats. We have

SIXTY THOUSAND SACKS to furnish those storing wheat with us, free to those whose wheat we purchase, and at the lowest cash price to those who sell their wheat from our house to other buyers. Persons storing with us are at liberty to sell to whom they please. Those who reside on the west side of the river will have ferriage free. Will be in the market as buyers, and expect to be able to pay the highest possible price. Having prepared ourselves to do a large business, we hope for our share of the public patronage.

PARKER & MORRIS, Albany, Oregon AT COST! For Ninety Days

I WILL SELL MY ENTIRE SOCK OF Goods, for the next NINETY DAYS, At Cost

and no humbug. Call and convince your J. BLOOM, Cor. First and Washington sts., Albany, Oregon. Cash paid for Hides, Furs and Elk

Albany, November 6, 1874.

A CARD-\$1,000 REWARD. THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE GIV en to any one proving that the sales of the SINGER do not exceed all others by thousands upon thousands. While all the other old companies' sales in 1873 decreas-ed, the SINGER increased wonderfully, and keep at the head, where it always is and should be.

TITUS BROTHERS.
Albany, Or., Sept. 25, 1874.



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elopes,

Sewing Machine Sales of 1873. The table of Sewing Machine Sales for 1873 shows that our sales last year amounted to 232,444 (two hundred and thirty two thousand, four hundred and orty-four) fMachines, being a large increase over the sales of the previous year (1872). crease over the sales of the courseles Ex(1872.)
The table also shows that our sales Exceed those of any other Company, for
the period named, by the number of 113,254 Machines, or nearly double those of
ther Company. 254 Machines, or nearly double those of any other Company.

It may be further stated that the sales of 1873, as compared with those of 1872, show a relatively larger increase, beyond the sales of other makers, than of any other year.

For instance in 1872 we sold 45,000 more Machines than any other Company, whereas, in 1873, the sales were

113,254 Machines in Excess of our Highest Competitor.

These figures are all the move remarkable, for the leason that the sales of the principal Companies in 1873 are less than their sales in 1872; whereas, as has been shown, our sales have largely increased.

The account of sales is from sworn returns made to the owners of the Sewing Machine Patents.

It will hardly be denied, that the superfority of the SiNGER MACHINES is fully demonstrated—at all events that their popularity in the household is unquestionable.

Name of No. Sold. or Machines. 1872 1873 Decrease Singer Mfg Co... 219,758-226,444 In. 12,168 Secor S. M. Co... 311 2,430 \*\* 3,619 W. & W. Mfg Co... 174,088 119,190 De. 54,898 Domestic S. M. Co... 49,554 40,114 \*\* 9,440 Grover & Haker Co. 52,010 38,179 \*\* 15,831 Weed S. M. Co... 42,444 21,769 \*\* 20,675 Wilson S. M. Co... 22,666 21,247 \*\* 1,419 How Machine Co... (no returns.) Wilcox & Gibbs Co. 22,639 15,881 \*\* 17,758 American B. H Co. 18,930 14,182 \*\* 4,748 Florence S. M. Co... 15,793 8,960 \*\* 6,838 THE SINGER MALUFACTURING CO. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

34 Union Square, New York. TITUS BROTHERS, Agents, Albany, Oregon.

TITUS BROTHERS.

Watches, Glocks, JEWELRY, Silver & Plated Ware, ---and---

DIAMOND SPECTACLES.



M ANUFACTURED AND ADJUSTED especially for the Pacific Coast by the NATIONAL ELGIN WATCH CO. of Elgin, Illinois, viz:

Pacific,
California and
San Francisco WATCH, and we most confidently recommend them to the public, as possessing more good qualities for the price than any other Watch in the market.

We also keep all other brands of Elgin, Waltham and Swiss Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware,

---ALSO-Pistols and Cartridges.

Repairing a Specialty. Warranted to be as Represented.

J. D. THUS.
CHAS. BOURGARDES, TITUS BROTHERS. AT JOHN GANTER'S OLD STAND,

First street ALBANY, OREGON Silver-Plated Ware! JUST RECEIVED, A FULL INVOKE
of Rogers' Niver-Plated Ware,
Miver-Steel Cuffery, etc., direct from
the Factory. We will sell Table Spoens at
\$3 per set, and Teaspoons at \$1 50, and other goods proportionately low.
TITUS BROTHERS.

BUILDING PAPER! Ornamental, Aluminous

Plastering Paper Board. IN DIFFERENT, BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, taking the place of Lumber and Plaster in ceiling.

For cheapness, durability, comfort and health, we recommend it.

It costs less than one-fourth the cost of Wall Paper, Plastering or Ceiling.

It is a perfect non-conductor, keeping heat our in Summer and INSIDE in Winter, saving in tuel, in one year, the cost of paper.

It is not so easily injured by knocks as plastering; does not shrink, admits no cold winds, and is vermin proof.

Tarred Sheathing.

This is a hard, compact, Straw Board, saturated with tar and other substances to render it WATER, RAT and VERMIN PROOF. It is used under siding on outside of studding. It is impervious to dampness, cold and heat; and is very much cheaper and better than brick filling or board lining.

Roofing Feit,

Made from woolen rags, and thoroughly saturated with tar—is adapted to all kinds of roofs—does not swell or shrink, thereby cracking the covering; and will not soak water if exposed. We have also a light Felt for use under slate, shingles or tin. Carpet Lining,

Will save one-half the wear of a Carpet-warranted moth proof; can be used for years, and is very cheap. Send for circular. First-St., bet. Ferry & Broadalbin, Albany, Oregop, October 16, 1874-5v7

A LL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNdersigned, either by note or book account, will please call and settle without delay, as I intend to close my old books with the present year. I cannot run business without money. A word to the wiso is sufficient.

G. F. SETTLEMIEE.

Albany, Oregon, Dec. 24, 1874-12w4

streets, Ferry Billheads, First Office, REGISTER Labels, Cards, the Business PRINTING, and alling