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FRIDAY.....JULY 28, 1876.

HAYES' LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 8, 1876.

To HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON, HON. W. A. HOWARD, HON. J. R. RAINEY, and others, Committee of the Republican National Convention—

Gentlemen: In reply to your official communication of June 17th, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican Convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, and hope that under Providence I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of the high office as I trust for the benefit of all the people. I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the Convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them. The 5th resolution adopted by the Convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a question of making appointments to office grew up, based upon the maxim: "To the victors belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, that "honesty, capacity and fidelity" constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties in practice have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction. It has not, however, been improved. At first the President, either directly or through the head of departments, made all the appointments; but gradually the appointing has in many cases passed into the control of the members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity; it is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs the careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured; it obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy in every way; it degrades the civil service and the character of the government; it is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hinderance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties, and it ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government, supplying legislation, when needed, that which was formerly the established custom. They neither expect nor desire from the public officer any partisan service; they ment that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and to the people; they meant that the officer should be secured in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected I shall conduct the administration of the government on these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the executive will be employed to establish this reform.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati convention makes no announcement in favor of a single Presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration; but believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidents can best be accomplished by an executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness—the legal tender notes included—as constituting both a pledge and moral obligation of the government which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty, inseparable from any irredeemable paper currency with its fluctuations of value is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—the resumption of specie payments. But the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests, and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the end desired, and shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which certainly should be heartily supported by American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended until by constitutional amendment the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

The resolution of the Convention on the subject of permanent pacification of the country and the complete protection of all the citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, the first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of the government which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace it the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting mainly upon distinctions of race and upon sectional lines is always unfortunate and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration and to capital; but laborers will not go and capital will not be ventured where the constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of peaceful and law abiding social life. All parts of the constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed; those parts that are new no less than those parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all, by a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government, the efforts of the people of these States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests; the interests of the white and colored people both equally; and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between the North and the South in our common country. With a civil service organization upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy; a strict regard to the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough, and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will be, by the blessings of God, pre-eminent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully,
Your fellow citizen,
R. B. HAYES.

WHEELER'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Wheeler accepts, in a letter, of which the following is an extract:

To the summary of doctrine enunciated by the convention, I give my cordial assent. The Republican party has entrenched in the organic law of our land the doctrine that liberty is the supreme, unchangeable law for every foot of American soil. It is the mission of that party to give full effect to this principle by securing to every American citizen complete liberty and equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. This will be accomplished only when citizens, without regard to color, shall wear this panoply of citizenship as fully and as securely in the canebrakes of Louisiana as on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Upon the question of our Southern relations, my views were recently expressed as a member of the committee of the U. S. House of Representatives. Those views remain unchanged, and were thus expressed: "We of the North delude ourselves in expecting that the masses of the South, so far behind in many of the attributes of enlightened improvement and civilization, are, in a brief period of ten or fifteen years, to be transformed into our model Northern communities. That can only come through a long course of patient waiting to which no one can set certain bounds. There will be a good deal of unavailable friction, which will call for forbearance, which will have to be relieved by temperate fostering care of the government. One of the most potent, if not indispensible, agencies in this direction will be the devising of some system to aid in the education of the masses. The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is no public schools is full of suggestion. We compelled these people to remain in the Union, and now duty and interest demand that we leave no just means untried to make them good loyal cisizens. How to diminish the friction how, to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country, are problems addressing themselves to our best and wisest statesmanship. The foundation for these efforts must be made in satisfying the Southern people that they are to have equal, exact justice accorded to them. Give them to the fullest extent every blessing which the government confers upon the most favored. Give them no just cause for complaint, and then hold them by every necessary means to an exact and rigid observance of all their duties and obligations under the constitution and its amendments, to secure to all within their borders manhood and citizenship, with every right thereto belonging. The just obligations to public creditors, who credited us when the government was in the throes of threatened dissolution, and as an indispensable condition of its salvation, gauranteed by the lives of brave defenders, are to be kept with religious faith, as are all the pledges subsidiary thereto and confirmatory thereof. In my judgment the pledge of Congress of January 14, 1875, for the redemption of notes of the United States in coin is the plighted faith of the nation, and the national honor, which is simply honesty and justice to the people whose permanent welfare and prosperity are to be dependent upon true money as a basis of pecuniary transactions, all demands scrupulous observance of this pledge, and it is the duty of Congress to supplement with such legislation as shall be necessary. The common schools of the land should be preserved in all their vigor, while in accordance with the spirit of the constitution all their endowments should be secured by every possible and proper guaranty against every form of sectarian influence or control. There should be the strictest economy in the expenditures of the government consistent with its effective administration, and unnecessary offices should be abolished. Office should be conferred only on the basis of high character and particular fitness, and should be administered only as public trusts and not for private advantage. The foregoing are chief among the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and to carry them into full and practical effect is the work it now has on hand. To the completion of its great mission we address ourselves in hope and confidence, cheered and stimulated by the recollection of its past achievements, remembering that under God it is to that party that we are indebted in this Centennial year of our existence for a preserved, unbroken Union; for the fact that there is no master nor slave throughout our broad domains, and that emancipated millions look upon former republics as symiols of the fulfilled declaration that all men were created free and equal, and a guaranty of their own equality under the law with the most highly favored citizen of the land. To the intelligence and conscience of all who require a good government, with good money and universal prosperity, the Republican party, not unmindful of the imperfection and short comings of human organization, yet with the honest purpose of its masses promptly to retrieve all errors and punish all offenders against the laws of the country, confidently submits its claims for the continued support of the American people.

The Walla Walla *Union*, of last Saturday, says: "Many of the farmers located along the foot-hills have commenced harvesting their grain. The proprietors of headers and threshers have been busy for some time making contracts to head and thresh, and the farmers' wives are busy preparing for the great event of the year, the coming of the harvest hands. Every man who comes to town and expresses a desire to work, obtains a situation at once at good wages. There is a lively demand for harvest hands now, and the supply is not equal to the requirements of our agriculturists. Good judges place the surplus crop of the valley at 20,000 tons, or 600,000 bushels of grain, while some are quite certain that the surplus will equal 30,000 tons. The first estimate is not far wrong, in our opinion. The indications all point towards a very low price for wheat this fall—the figures 30 to 35 cents per bushel, representing the present impressions of buyers."

Brick Pomroy, whose course as an editor made him so notorious during the war and afterwards, has started a new Democratic paper. He, however, does not propose to support Tilden for President. He denounces Tilden as the tool of Tammany, and will oppose him with all the vigor and energy for which he is notorious. As to the financial questions of the day, the new paper will advocate the repeal of the resumption act. No candidate for President is nominated.

The Central and Union Pacific railroads are to be re-measured by a crops of engineers, to determine whether the length as reported by the companies is correct. Whether this is so or not, it becomes important, in view of the fact that the quantity of land to be donated to the companies depends upon the length of the road.

An Iowa justice of the peace refused to fine a man for kissing a girl a aiust her will, because, when the lass came into court, he was obliged to hold on to the arms of his chair to keep from kissing her himself.

The Enormous Wealth of the Great Silver Mine Proprietors.

The yield of the Consolidated Virginia mine, says the N. Y. *Sun*, in March last, was $3,634,298 29. These figures are official as I got them from Mr. Taylor, principal book-keeper. Since this mine commenced paying dividends it stockholders have received $20,000,000 in round numbers. The California mine, the richest known mine in the world, paid its first monthly dividend on the 15th inst., $1,080,000, or two dollars per share for each of its 540,000 shares. These two mines pay monthly dividends of 2,160,000 dollars. Beginning in July, the California mine is expected to pay a monthly dividend of three dollars per share, or $1,720,000 monthly. The present price per share of these stocks is respectively: California, $80; Consolidated Virginia, $73. Like all mining stocks they are subject to startling fluctuations. The knowing ones, however, do not look for any material changes in the prices of these two stocks this Summer. It is not altogether a matter of speculation in regard to these mines. What ore they contain is pretty closely ascertained. At present there is enough first-class ore therein to keep the mines going for at least three years.

Colonel Fair, Superintendent, is now erecting a new 80-stamp mill, in addition to the numerous mills already possessed by himself and partners When this is finished you will hear of some of the unparalleled results from the Bonanza mines. Fair expects to turn out $5,000,000, a month. He can do it. It is only a question of milling facilities. There is no lack of ore.

In view of the stupendous wealth of these mines, the question often occurs to me: what will be the eventual limit of the wealth of the four gentlemen popularly known as the "Bonanza Kings?" People who have watched their fortunes with critical eyes estimate that they are now worth in money and property upward of $100,000,000. It is a common remark here that Mackay his an income of $800,000, gold, a month, Since the California mines commenced paying dividends it must have added at least $150.000 to his monthly income. I think I may say that his monthly income is, in round numbers, a million of dollars.

I notice in the letters of correspondents a wide-spread error in regard to all these men. It is generally believed by Eastern people who have read of the wounderful fortunes of the "Bonanza Kings," that they have been acquired within the last year, and that none of them were comfortably fixed before the developments of the Consolidated Virginia mine. This is all a mistake. Flood and O'Brien were worth $200,000 ten years ago, and they have been adding to it ever since. Fair was worth half a million seven years ago, and Mackay had been a millionaire long before the Consolidated Virginia was dreamed of. I make these corrections for the benefit of such incorrects as think the millionaires have nothing to do but throw $20 gold pieces at every person who takes it into his or her head to write begging letters to them. It would not be believed that there were such arrant fools in the world as some of the letters received prove their writers to be. Money is asked for by people hundreds and thousands of miles away on every conceivable pretence. For instance, a Washington woman wrote Mr. Macay that her daughter had been slandered, and she requested him to forward $1,500 to hire counsel to take the matter into the courts. And this is but one of the hundreds of applicants that come here every week for from $10 to $10,000.

Two Aristocrats

"Billy," said one newsboy to another yesterday, as they thronged the sidewalk, "wot's the matter o' yer complexion? Ain't your health good, my dear?"

"It's disserpashun, cully," was the prompt reply. "Wot with operers an' late hours in the spring, an' these swell parties just now an' high livin' I'm a roonin my constertooshun. I ain't wot I was in my younger days, I tell yer!"

"Jest cz I thought, Billy; yer must let up. Didn't I see yer makin' a call ez I directed my coachman ter take a little turn through Loccas place yesterday, and didn't yer have a bookay?"

"I 'pose 'twas me yer saw. I take 'er a $5 bookay now and then. 'Smy style, yer know."

Wa'al, it's all right, Billy, it's all right; but don't yer be a throwin' yerself away! Yer too much uv a ornament ter society, yer be, ter waste yerself."

"Oh I know my vally; don't yer be alarmed. Hitch up your britches an' hev a partager, cully."

And then the two scions of a bloated aristocracy sat down on the curbstone together, and smoked a couple of cigar stubs with great dignity and considerable labor.—*St. Louis Republican.*

HARD TIMES.—A large man, who sat on the wharf fishing, recently, gave his opinion in regard to the hard times. He said the trouble was that capital was opposed to labor, and no matter how anxious a man was to work, capital would make no concessions. He wanted work himself, he said, and once he thought of giving up, but now his wife was able to take in washing, and he would never yield. He intended to say more, but he was obliged to go off to attend a ball match.

A Chicago fireman can dress in nineteen seconds. What he puts on besides his boots is not known.

BEER FOR FOUR—HOW THE BRAZILIAN EMPRESS REFRESHES HERSELF.—In our report of the visit of Dom Pedro, the Brazilian Emperor, to West Point, we noted the fact that the Empress and her lady friend, Dona Josefina da Fonseco, Niscoude de Bom Retire, and Chevalier de Masedo, did not cross the river at Garrison's to inspect the United States military post, pleading fatigue and desiring needed rest from long journeyings. Hardly had his Majesty, the Emperor, reached Gen. Ruger's headquarters when the Empress and Dona Josefina with their male friends alighted from the Wagner drawing-room car and made their way leisurely to the nearest grocery. Now, their was nothing very peculiar in a Brazilian Empress approaching the American grocery, but when her Majesty, the Empress of Brazil, seated herself upon the steps of the aforesaid grocery, with Dona Josefina by her side, and the male attendants called for lager for four, then came that true inwardness of feeling which always surrounds a merry group, gathered for a festive round or two of the Teutonic beverage.—*Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Eagle.*

A Danbury man put a pair of nine-dollar shoes in the stove-oven to dry, the other night. There was not much fire in the stove, so he closed the oven-door. The next morning he built a fire without a thought of the shoes, and it was not until an hour later that they occurred to him. They were ruined then. The soles were turned up in a playful manner, and the uppers somewhat resembled the coast of Maine. He didn't say a word. Sadly and silently he was removing them with a shovel, when his wife came in, and saw at a glance what had happened.

"Well, that's just like a man!" she indiscreetly exclamed. "Why didn't you have sense enough to look into the oven before you started the fire?"

He hadn't said a single word of his loss. But now he spoke: "Gosh dum my eyes if I'll ever build another fire!" And he is keeping his word. When *will* a woman learn wisdom?

HOW TO GROW RICH.—Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. it is only to trust nobody—to betriend none—to get everything, and save all we get—to stint ourselves and everybody belonging to us—to be the friend of no man, and have no man for our friend—to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to be mean, miserable and despised, for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment.

And when pretty nearly enough wealth is collected by a disregard of all the charities of human heart, and at the expense of every enjoyment, save that of wallowing in filthy meanness—death comes to finish the work—the body is buried in a hole, the heirs dance over it, and the spirit goes—where?

A country curate, in a letter to *Blackwood's Magazine*, says that on one occasion he baptized a child named "Acts." Afterward in the vestry he asked the good woman what made her choose such a name. Her answer was this: "Why, sir, we be religious people; we've got four on 'em already, and they be called Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, and so my husband thought he'd compliment the Apostles a bit."

"Are you going after that sugar?" called a Marquette, Mich., mother to her boy, who was in the street. "Am I going after that sugar?" drawled the youth in a saucy and impudent tone; but just then he happened to see his father coming up behind him, and he said very respectfully and lovingly, "Why, of course I am, ma—I didn't know you needed it right away."

To every man there are many dark hours when he feels inclined to abandon his best enterprises, when his heart's dearest hopes appear delusive, hours when he feels unequal to the burden, when all his aspirations seem worthless. Let no one think he alone has his dark hours. They are the common lot of humanity. They are the touchstones to try whether you are current coin or not.

A SMART DOG.—The Boston *Traveler* says: "Mr. Tobin, newsdealer on Broadway, South Boston, has a St. Bernard dog so sagacious that when a rain-storm threatens or begins to drop, he snuffs around in proximity to an umbrella stand, and on obtaining an umbrella, starts at full speed with it in his mouth from Atlantic street, near Dorchester Heights, to his master's, near E street, on Broadway, and frequently carries parcels back and forth."

Little Billy was very cross and tired the other night, and he wanted his father to take him on his knee; but father was tired, or pretended to be. "I want you to hold me on your knee," he whined. "I tell you I cannot do it, I am tired," replied his father impatiently, "Tired! You wasn't very tired last night when you held Mary on your knee in the kitchen."

"What causes so many conflagrations?" asks a Cleveland paper Shouldn't wonder if fire had something to do with it. Possibly a good fire risk in some instances

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National Republican Platform.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery and when the strength of government of the people by the people and for the people was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories to high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

1. The United States of America is a Nation, not a league by the combined workings of the National and State governments under their respective institutions. The rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and common welfare promoted.

2. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the Nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the free protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights and duties, to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent Constitutional amendment is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes for discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and "solemnly pledged its faith to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." Commercial prosperity, public morals and national credit demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

5. Under the Constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule in appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency to the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country

6. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough, and unsparing.

7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the appropriation of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt, must be largely derived from duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to the free uses of the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants, in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for woman by the many important amendments effected by Republican legislatures, in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, of charities, and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges, and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is right and the duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy; and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

14. The pledges which the nation has given to her soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, and a grateful people will always hold those who imperiled their lives for their country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feelings and fendencies. We, therefore, note with deep solicitude, that the Democratic party counts, as its chief hope of success, upon the electoral vote of a united South secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife, imperil national honor and human rights.

16. We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathised with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reassarting and applauding in the National Capital the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear, and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government; with being false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself, through the period of its ascendancy in the Lower House of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government, and we warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

17. The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his eminent services in war and in peace.

For Sale!

A Large Body of Rich Land for Sale Cheap.

980 ACRES OF LAND IN LINN COUNTY; 300 acres in cultivation—every acre susceptible of cultivation—well watered. Has a good house, barn, and outhouses thereon—all under fence, and lying within 9 miles of a railroad station. All good grass or grain land. The entire tract will be sold cheap. Inquire of

S. A. JOHNS,
Albany, Oregon.

Aug 20'74-48-7

Centaur Liniments.

[*Letter from a Postmaster.*]

"ANTIOCH, ILL., Dec. 1, 1874.

"MESSRS. J. B. ROSE & CO.:

"My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism. She has tried many physicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment I am rejoiced to say this has cured her. I am doing what I can to extend its sale. * * *

W. H. RING.

This is a sample of many thousand testimonials received, of wonderful cures effected by the Centaur Liniment. The ingredients of this article are published around each bottle. It contains Witch Hazel, Mentha, Arnica, Rock Oil, Carbolic, and ingredients hitherto little known It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liniment is performing more cures of Swellings, Stiff Joints, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Neuralgia Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Lock-jaw, &c., than all the other Liniments, Embrocations, Extracts, Salves, Ointments and plasters now in use.

For Toothache, Earache, Weak Back, Itch and Cutaneous Eruptions, it is admirable. It cures burns and scalds without a scar. Extracts poisons from bites and stings, and heals frost-bites and chilblains, in a short time. No family can afford to be without the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper.

The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper, is adapted to the tough skin, muscles and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon several cases of Spavin, Sweeny, Wind Gall, Big Head and Poll Evil, are little less than marvelous.

Messrs. J. McClure & Co., druggists, corner of Elm and Front streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, say:

"In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They pronounce it superior to anything they have ever used. We sell as high as four to five dozen bottles per month to these teamsters."

We have thousands of similar testimonials.

For Wounds, Galls, Scratches, Ringbone, &c., and for Screw Worm in sheep it has no rival.—Farmers, livery-men and stock-raisers, have in this Liniment a remedy which is worth a hundred times its cost.

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,
46 Dey street, New York.

PITCHER'S

CASTORIA.

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