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FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1880.

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The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Our attention has been called to the remarkable circular issued Jan. 30, 1880, by President of the O. R. & N. Co. to stockholders of the Co. This circular, the net earnings of lines owned in Oregon by the company for the six months ending June 30, aggregate $699,864 60. By later and more recently, we are informed the net earnings (including the rental) for the first six months of 1880 amount to a total of $1,625,000. But we only to do at present with the circular of January last. The President says these earnings we shall be enabled to the interest on the proposed issue of $6,000,000 of mortgaged bonds, and a dividend of 10 per cent. on the $6,000,000 of stock. As the President says, there is not probably another transportation company in the United States that can show so favorable a statement. And the President assures the stockholders that the prospects of the company for 1880 are even more promising than the results for the last six months of 1879. The statement is made that the products of the country tributary to the Columbia river were so great that the boats were unable to transport all of it, and freights left over at the time of sending out the circular, estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000 tons, would yield to the company at least $250,000 to be earned during the early months of the year when down freights are usually scarce. This is a princely showing for the O. R. & N. Co., and indicates that the producers of Eastern Oregon are only charged the moderate sum of between $7 and $8 per ton to get their wheat down to Portland!

The next feature of the circular, is the statement that the Northern Pacific, that is constructing 220 miles of standard gauge railroad, from the mouth of Snake river in a northeasterly direction to the foot of Bitter Root mountains, "will be a direct feeder to our river line," and "will have to depend altogether upon us for transportation facilities up and down the Columbia river." That is to say, the O. R. & N. Company, owning the portages on the Columbia river, the gate-way of Eastern Oregon, and having nearly completed at this time a line of railway from Celilo to Wallula (the most difficult navigation on the Columbia being between these two points), commands the transportation of Eastern Oregon, and can charge whatever price it may please the company to demand, in freights and fares, from the people, or from any company that may have the audacity to attempt to build lines of road to compete with it in the carrying trade of that vast and productive country. Is the point plain enough to the reader?

But we have not the space in this issue to notice all the brilliant points of this circular, and therefore hasten to give the grand culminating point at its close. And here it is, in the exact language of the circular, only italicized by us:

"Moreover, as the growing importance of Oregon and Washington render certain the construction of new through lines from the East within the next few years, it *will be our policy to meet any and all of these at such points as will PREVENT the establishing of opposing interests in our territory.*"

In effect, this powerful monopoly declares its complete ownership of the whole grand country east of the Cascades, and that its policy will be, as heretofore pursued by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, which proved so disastrous to the settlement and opening up of the vast and rich agricultural districts tributary to the Columbia and Snake rivers, to keep out all competition in the carrying trade, thus enabling it to charge such exorbitant rates for fares and freights as to practically kill off all productive industry.

We call the attention of our people to the statements in this circular, because we conceive them to be direct threats against the greatest interest of the State and adjoining Territories—the agricultural interest. It is a threat against cheap fares and freights, which are only to be secured by the construction of opposing lines of transportation. And we hold it to be the duty of our Legislature, now in session at Salem, to enact such laws as shall effectually prevent the greed of monopolies from so taxing the agricultural interests of the State as to impoverish and paralyze the hand of industry.

Among the numerous bills offered in the Legislature, is one or more to reduce the fees of the County Clerks and Sheriffs. As both parties promised to effect such reduction in these offices, we suppose a law properly regulating the fees of each will pass the Legislature now in session unanimously.

Wade Hampton says "the Republican party is a party of hate." If this had been true, Wade Hampton would not be alive or in the Senate to tell it.

A GRAND SCHEME.

A Railroad from Yaquina Bay, through Albany to Boise City Secured.

One Hundred and Thirty Miles Contracted for, to be completed in 1881.

And provision made for the construction of the entire line of 600 miles.

The road to be met at Boise City by Jay Gould's road, thus connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic.

Various rumors have been floating for some days past, and paragraphs have appeared in the Portland papers, regarding a new railroad enterprise, said to have been engineered to a successful issue by Col. Hogg, having for its western terminus Yaquina Bay, and its eastern terminus, Boise City. We feared this news was too good to be true, but all doubts were set aside on Wednesday by a short interview with Col. Hogg and Mr. Nash, who arrived in our city on that day, on their way to Salem. We are authorized to state positively the following facts:

A corporation, styled the Oregon Pacific Railway Company, has been duly organized in conformity with the laws of Oregon, for the purpose, among other things, of building and properly equipping a line of railroad from Yaquina Bay on the Pacific, to Boise city in Idaho Territory, a distance of six hundred miles. This railway on its way east will pass through Albany. One hundred and thirty miles of this road is now under contract, to be completed during the year 1881, ready for traffic, and the funds for the construction of the balance of the road—470 miles—provided for. The general line of the road across the Cascade mountains will be over the Albany, Lebanon and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road.

The building of this railway will not only give the Willamette Valley early and cheap transportation facilities to Yaquina Bay (a shipping point which the recent survey has proven beyond a doubt to be equal to any on the Pacific coast, and when properly improved will have no superior perhaps in the United States), but in the near future will afford us a direct line to the great markets of the Atlantic. This is the grandest scheme ever effected in the interest of our State, and Col. Hogg is entitled to all praise for his successful efforts in our behalf.

The Boss Occasion.

Hon. John H. Mitchell addressed the Garfield and Arthur Club of this city at the Court House on Wednesday evening. A heavy, cold rainstorm set in early in the evening, yet the audience chamber and gallery were filled with people, among whom were many ladies.

Mr. Mitchell was escorted from the Revere House to the Court House by the "TOW-PATH INVINCIBLES," composed of the young men of the city to the number of near one hundred, carrying torches and preceded by fife and drum.

Upon making his appearance in the room, Mr. Mitchell was loudly cheered. The meeting was opened by the rendering of "America," by the Glee Club, Mr. Charles Haffenden leader, Miss Maggie Foster at the organ, in a masterly manner. We are specially proud of our glee club, and will back it against any other in the State, for making magnificent music. The band followed with an excellent selection well rendered—and there isn't a better band in the State.

Mr. Mitchell was then introduced, and for more than two hours entertained the large audience with a masterly, logical and truthful statement of facts that are unanswerable. He made no personal assaults, but dealt entirely in argument and the statement of facts, offering undeniable and overwhelming proof in every instance of the statements made. We are sorry that we are not able to present this able and candid speech in its entirety in this issue. We are satisfied it did good work that will tell in November next for the Republican ticket. The speaker was frequently interupted by hearty cheers, and the best attention was accorded him throughout. For the first time almost in the history of the Court House, there was a total absence of any exhibition of hoodlumism whatever. Score one for the boys.

This was the first public meeting of the Garfield and Arthur Club, and it was among the most brilliant and successful political meetings ever held in the city. The TOW-PATH INVINCIBLES was a principal feature of the occasion, and it did the heart good to see the patriotic young men of our city, the brain and muscle and future hope of our grand Republic, so largely enrolled on the side of law and order, of justice and right. Long may they live, an honor to the State, ever ready, with strong arms and willing hearts, to uphold and maintain the Old Flag, that will ever float, wherever the principles of the great Republican party prevail, over the "Land of the free and the home of the brave."

Hon. Geo. H. Williams.

Ex-Attorney General Geo. H. Williams arrived in Portland on the ocean steamer Monday night from San Francisco. Judge Williams is one of the prominent men of this nation, and we are glad to learn that he intends to make Oregon his future home, that, in fact, he has always considered it such, business only keeping him away for several years past. As heretofore announced in these columns, the Judge will deliver several speeches in this State before returning to Washington to close up some business matters preparatory to moving to this State. He will speak in this city at an early date.

All attempts to blacken the character or belittle the services of Gen. Garfield have signally failed, still the small fry Democratic politicians and journalists continue to parade the same bosh, and reiterate the same exploded lies, because of their utter inability to invent new ones.

Queries.

Is Col. Larrabee the man who, as an officer in the army during the rebellion, was sent down South, and while there was caught in some disreputable cotton stealing affair, and to keep from being dismissed the service "resigned," went back to Wisconsin and from there made his way to this coast, and from that time on has been a fierce and uncompromising secessionist?

Since Gen. Butler has joined the Democracy, will it be in order for his brother Democrats to call him by the old and affectionate title, by which they were wont to designate him, of "Spoon Thief Butler?"

Would it be well for Democratic orators to tell their audiences, when descanting upon the virtues of the g-r-e-a-t and h-o-n-e-s-t Democratic party, just to state that the Grover-Chadwick administration of Oregon robbed the State treasury as long as there was a dollar to steal, besides incurring an enormous unconstitutional debt that will take long years of heavy taxation to repay?

Would it be well to explain to the Democracy that the long-time lukewarm Gen. Nesmith, now red-hot in the cause of Hancock, is canvassing for the Democratic nominee merely because he desires to control the appointments in this State in the interest of himself and his wing or faction of the Democratic party, Bush, Thayer & Co., if by any accident Hancock should succeed to the Presidency?

He's Come and Gone.

Col. Larrabee, the great Democratic orator, visited this neck o' woods last Saturday, and addressed a good crowd of Democrats and Republicans, at the Court House, speaking all the afternoon. About the only recommendation that the Col. or his friends can lay any special claim to, is that he has a very fair sized bay window. As an orator he can not at all compare to Judges Strahan, Weatherford, Bilyeu, or our young friend Skipworth. He offered nothing new, and the old charges that he rehashed against the Republican party were poorly and rather ungrammatically, as well as disjointedly stated. At the evening condolence meeting, at the same place, he got in some more chin music, which, if such a thing could be possible, was weaker and more feeble than his afternoon warble. He did say one thing, however, that produced a smile here and there over the audience, and that was when he, in his thin squeaky voice, declared, all the while looking as solemn as a "setting hen," that Republicans alone were responsible for the war, and that Democrats were now, and always had been, the only Union men! The absolute idiocy of such a statement would condemn the party making it, before any competent jury, as a first class fool or an absolute lunatic.

The "exclusive" Democratic wing of this city, which had charge of the redoutable Col. Larrabee last Saturday, were sorry enough of their prize after he had mounted the rostrum. It was extremely diverting to hear the old bedrockers expressing their opinions to brother Democrats regarding the Col. "Why don't he talk about the issues in the canvass?" "Can't he tell us something new?" "What's the matter with the man, don't he know nothing?" When Mitchell comes along next Wednesday he'll knock the wind out of such stuff as he's getting off, and when old Flaxbrake gets in his work we'll be flayed alive." And scores of similar remarks intermixed with more or less strong adjectives, showing that the rank and file had Col. Larrabee's calibre down to a dot.

A Funny Report.

The "Atlantic Constitution" vouches for the following as being a true copy of a report on file in the Department at Washington. The writer is identified by a Peoria (Ill.) paper, and the document speaks for itself. It was the first effort of the Waterford Postmistress to render a quarterly report.

Watteford, fulton co ills July the 9 1857 —muster james buckanin, president of the United States Dear Sur Bean required by the instructions of the post office to report quartly, I now foolfil that pleasin duty by reportin as follows. The Harvestin has been going on perty well and most of the nabers have got thur cuttin abought dun. wheat is hardly an average crop, on rollin lans corn is yellowish and corn wont out more than ten or fifteen booshils to the aker the health of the communitie is only Tolerably meesils and colery broke out in about 2 and a half miles from hear, thair air a powerful awaken on the subject of religion in the potts naborhood and many soals are bein made to know their sins forgiven miss nancy Smith a near nabor had twins day before yesterday this is about all I know and have to report the present quarter give my respects to Mrs Buckanin and subscribe myself yoors Trooley Abigail jenkins.

Fairs.

The Washington County Fair opened on Monday last, also the Fair at Walla Walla, W. T. Our County fair commences on Wednesday week and holds until the Saturday following. Mechanics' fair will open on Thursday week, and will probably be the grandest fair ever held in Portland. The Union County fair will commence on the 11th of October, and, with the exception of the fall races at Salem, we shall have no more lay outs of this character in Oregon during 1880.

In the National Democratic Convention of 1868, Gen. Hancock obtained 146½ votes. If he had received the nomination then, he would have been run on the platform adopted by the Convention which declared that U. S. bonds should be taxed and made payable in greenbacks; that the negro should not vote; that the reconstruction acts were usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. If he was ready to stand upon such a platform then, has he changed his views since? Or is he the pliant tool Bob Toombs asserts he is—ready to do anything the South demands should he be elected President?

The Democrats of Arkansas built ten schoolhouses in twenty-five years. The Republicans in the same State built 1,882 schoolhouses in five years.

Gen. Hancock has again, in a most unmistakable manner, shown his subserviency to the will of the "solid South." A prominent Democrat wrote to Gen. Hancock recently, asking his views regarding the payment of Southern claims. In his reply he evades the question entirely, so that, should he be elected President, he can carry out the behests of the "solid South" in this matter without let or hindrance. So important a matter was this considered in 1876 by Mr. Tilden, that he wrote a letter, in which he positively declared against making any such payments. It has been asserted by Southern men that if Hancock declares against the payment of Southern claims, he can not receive the vote of the solid South; and if he declares in favor of such payment there is no hope for him in the North. The syndicate of Southern claim agents that secured the defeat of Tilden at Cincinnati and the nomination of Hancock, would never have labored for his nomination had they not known their man. Tilden's published declaration of hostility to the payment of Southern war claims of every description, was the chief argument used in bringing about his defeat at Cincinnati. There are now pending in Congress, not covered by the fourteenth amendment, which only await the election of Hancock to be pressed for payment, claims aggregating a sum total vastly exceeding the present sum of the national debt. And time and again have Southern men declared that these vast claims shall be paid—that the North shall pay in coin for the loss of negroes and all the calamities of the South caused by the war of the rebellion. And Hancock is in the hands of these men, and he will, if, unfortunately for this country, he should be elected President, place no obstacle in the way of the collection of these claims from the National Treasury. Six months would not roll round after the inauguration of Hancock before the treasury would be depleted, the credit of the country destroyed and utter bankruptcy reign. Is it any wonder that honest, loyal men, are fleeing from the Democratic party all over the country, and coming to the support of Garfield, when such a state of facts exist?

So many statements have been made regarding the route to be taken by President Hayes and party, that we are left in doubt as to which is the correct statement. It is altogether probable that he will come overland or by ocean steamer—you pays your money and takes your choice—but most probably the former, as we see the Legislature has appointed a joint committee to meet him at Roseburg. Portland has also appointed a large committee of her leading citizens to receive and entertain the distinguished party upon their arrival in that city. The party will doubtless take dinner at Albany, and the city authorities and Republican Club will doubtless do the honors. As soon as the time set for the arrival of the party is known, due notice will be given that all may see a live President on Oregon soil.

The statement is made that the insane of the State can be kept by the State at a cost not to exceed $200 per annum for each patient. The State now pays $260. The patients in the asylum numbers 360. If the State can save $60 on each patient, the annual saving would be $18,000. In a few years the State would have saved enough to pay the cost of an asylum.

Personal.

Lord Airlie, son and daughter, Lady Maude, Wm. Reid and Mr. McCleay, the two last named of Portland, arrived in this city last evening, and are stopping at the St. Charles Hotel. Lord Airlie is a Scotch nobleman, the first Lord that ever visited our city.

The Legislature of Maine will elect a United States Senator to succeed Hannibal Hamlin at its next session, as this gentleman, after a long and honorable service in that body, announces his intention to retire. Gen. Chamberlain is spoken of as the successor of Mr. Hamlin, and he will doubtless fill the place ably and acceptably.

The United States of Peru and Bolivia is the very latest. This is number three, as the United States of Columbia, formed in 1861 out of the territory known as New Granada, and comprising nine States, lays claim to number two. Hereafter writers will have to be partiecular in speaking of the United States by telling which of the three he refers to.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. R. H. Talbot, of Marysville, Mo., editor of the *Greenback Standard*, was shot through the window of his bedroom on the night of the 19th, the ball, weighing an ounce passing through his body and slightly wounding his wife who was in bed. Dr. Talbot died the next day.

The Greenbackers of Maine will nominate and support a straight electoral ticket.

Davis claims his election by a plurality of from 300 to 400 in Maine.

The official count in Maine can not be made or even inspected until the Legislature meets in January, 1881.

Western Servia is overrun with brigands which roam the country in bands, in one instance as high as 300 in one band.

Gen. Todleben has resigned the Governorship of Wilna.

Trouble with the coal miners in Perry county, Ohio, on the 19th resulted in calling out militia. The miners fired upon the militia, when the fire was returned, by which some of the miners were wounded, nine seriously.

President Hayes and party have been sight-seeing in and about San Francisco during the week.

In San Francisco, Dr. Sam'l P. Chaltant, for the killing of Josiah Bacon, has been sentenced to San Quentin.

On the 20th, at Port Townsend, (W. T.) rifle range ten shots at each distance, 200, 500 and 600 yards, were fired, Capt. Jocelyn scoring 83.38 per cent., beating the 81.98 per cent. of the winning team in the international military match at Creedmoor on the 16th.

Eleventh Biennial Session of the Oregon Legislature.

On Monday the President of the State Senate authorized the following committees:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Public buildings—Grim, Colvig and Bilyeu.
Printing—Waldo, Lee and Cochran.
Railroads—Simon, Tyson and Wright.
Commerce—Walters, Fulton and Clow.
Roads and highways—Lee, Grim and Burch.
Education—McConnell, Woodward and Hendricks.
Public Lands—Waldo, Ross and Gates.
Engrossments — Starkweather, Waldo and Burch.
Federal Relations—Starkweather, Grim and Siglin.
Enrollments—Humphrey, Waters and Smith.
Mining—Woodward, Stearns and Sifers.
Judiciary — Knight, Fulon, Simon, Haines and Bilyeu.
Claims—Stearns, Apperson and Davidson.
Corporations — Tyson, Knight and Haines.
Ways and Means—Apperson, Colvig, McConnell, Smith and Cochran.
Counties—Fulton, Lee and Pennington.
Elections—Colvig, Humphrey and Siglin.
Military—Humphrey, Waters and Ross.
Assessments—Simon, Knight and Pennington.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Committee to Segregate the Governor's Message—Smith, Waters and Grim.
S. C. R. 3—Committee on locks and canals—Colvig and Pennington.
S. C. R. 4—Committee on insanity—Bilyeu and Stearns.
S. C. R. 5—On apportionment of the legislature—Waters and Ross.
S. C. R. 6—Pertaining to the school law—Colvig and McConnell.
H. C. R. 3—Insanity—Stearns and Bilyeu.
H. C. R. 4—To examine the condition of the state treasury—Apperson, Colvig and Smith.
H. C. R. 5—On penitentiary, Fulton, Starkweather and Gates.
H. C. R. 9—To examine the books of the secretary of state, commissioners, etc., Simon and Clow.

On the same day the following standing committees were announced by the Speaker of the House:

Elections—Paul Barrett, Smith of Marion, Lawrence and Caldwell.
Education—Wadsworth, Zumwalt and Tuttle.
Judiciary — Taylor, Forbes, Beebe, Thompson and Bird.
Roads and Highways—Wilbur, Montgomery and Stanley.
Ways and Means—Biles, Worcester and Schooling.
Claims—Will, Collard and Wallace.
Military Affairs—Brockway, Harpole and Shelton.
Counties — Patterson of Washington, Geer and Barnard.
Mining—Scott, Spencer and Lawrence.
Public Lands—Laughlin, Meyer and Smith of Jackson.
Internal Improvements—Dawson, Prosser and Blevans.
Public Buildings—Wilson, Minto and Pipes.
Engrossed Bills—Smith of Washington, Stearns and Thompson.
Enrolled Bills—Ford, Payne and Rinehart.
Printing—Craig, Durham and Newman.
Indian Affairs—Waggoner, Savage and Kelly of Umatilla.
Commerce — Yates, Taylor, Morrass, Parker and Hodgkins.
Federal Relations—Patterson of Polk, Plummer and Chamberlain.

SENATE.

Simon offered a resolution, the House concurring, authorizing the Secretary of State to purchase from the owners the portrait of Washington, now in the Senate chamber, providing the cost shall not exceed $500, and the motion prevailed.

A concurrent resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House to accompany Gov. Thayer and Secretary of State Earhart to Roseburg, there to attend a cordial welcome to President Hayes and party. Adopted.

Simon presented petition from John Beurden praying for compensation for services in Paris in 1878. Referred to Committee on Claims.

A motion to take H. C. R. 7 from the table was lost. This resolution contemplates the appointment of a committee of six, four from the House and two from the Senate, to revise the laws relative to swamp and overflowed lands within the State of Oregon.

HOUSE.

The consideration of H. B. 21, passed at last session and vetoed, was postponed until Thursday at 11 A. M.

H. B. 1, to amend charter of city of Portland, read second time and referred to members from Multnomah county, and usual number ordered printed.

H. B. 2, to incorporate Dayton, read second time; rules suspended, read third time, considered, engrossed, and passed—ayes 50, absent 8.

The afternoon of Monday was taken up in reading long bills, incorporating Dayton, amending charter of Dalles, etc., when the House adjourned.

TUESDAY—SENATE.

Bills to incorporate Dalles and Dayton, were received.

Resolutions to appoint committee of two from Senate and three from House, to examine the law committing insane persons, passed.

S. J. R. 1 passed, directing the Secretary of State to purchase for the use of Oregon 250 volumes of 7 and 8, and 150 volumes of vol. 1 of supreme court reports, at a price not to exceed $6 per volume.

The following bills were introduced:

Siglin—S. B 58, to exempt homesteads from taxation.

Colvig—S. B. 59, to amend law relating to libel.

McConnell—S. B. 60, to regulate the rights of husband and wife.

Fulton—S. B. 61, to amend law relating to assessments; also S. B. 62, to amend sec. 16, chap. 3, title 57 of miscellaneous laws, relating to property to be assessed, and the duties of assessors.

Gates—S. B. 63, granting Dalles City authority to sell to Wasco Independent Academy certain lands for school purposes.

Smith—S. B. 64, to provide for payment of Modoc war bonds.

Apperson—S. B. 65, to provide for support of State University, Eugene.

Gates—S. B. 66, to prevent swine running at large.

Humphrey—S. B. 67, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Following bills were read second time:

S. B. 3—An act for the relief of insolvent debtors. 4—to build an insane asylum. 5—providing for sale of real estate for delinquent taxes. 6—amending sec. 8, chap. 2, title 15 of miscellaneous laws. 7—to amend sec. 144, chap. 1, title 15, of civil procedure. 8—for relief of Umatilla county. 10—to punish trespass. 11—to amend secs. 23, 24, title 1, chap. 45, miscellaneous laws. 13—to prevent tug boats from discriminating.

In the House the following bills passed: To incorporate the towns of Dayton and McMinnville.

Knight moved the appointment of a reading clerk—adopted.

W. H. H. Waters was appointed clerk in the judiciary committee of the Senate, and Mrs. E. J. Scrafford was appointed clerk of the enrolling committee.

Ford—H. B. 4, to provide for the construction of a State brick insane asylum, purchase suitable grounds, and appropriate money therefor, was read the second time and made special order for Wednesday evening. Debated Wednesday evening and further consideration postponed until Friday at 7:30 P.M.

H. B. 6—reducing rate of interest, was referred to committee consisting of Minto, Barrett and Thompson, to report on Friday—to-day.

H. B. 7—amending act fixing time for holding supreme, circuit and county courts in 2d district, referred to Wadsworth, Scott and Thompson.

H. B. 10—to create office of attorney general, define duties and fix salary.

H. B. 11—to change time of meeting Legislature to first Monday in January—made order of business for Monday at 7 p. m.

H. B. 12—to regulate the practice of medicine.

H. B. 13—limiting number of witnesses in criminal proceedings for which subpoenas may issue on part of defts.

H. B. 14—to regulate the assessment of migratory bands of live stock, etc.

H. B. 17—to amend law relating to fees of justices and constables.

The Maine election, in spite of the early adverse reports, shows that the republicans have fully held their own, and more. For two years past they have failed to carry the state on the popular vote, in 1878 falling 12,000 short. In 1879 they fell nearly 1,000 short. Now, if they have not an absolute majority over all, they are within 200 votes of such a majority. They have the legislature and they have saved all the congressmen they elected two years ago. And the Democratic-greenback coalition is already broken up, which leaves the republicans an unchallenged ascendancy in the state.

Political Points.

The Democratic party is the enemy of the laborer. Its record shows it. The Republican party is the friend of the workingman. Its record shows it.

The Democratic party goes back fifty years to the days of Jackson to find something to boast of, and goes back eight years to find mud to fling at the Republican party; but when the Republicans parade the records of the Democratic party during the past four years, it moans and snivels, "Oh, don't rake up the past."

"To begin with there's the South solid," says the Democratic calculators. After the election it will be: "To end with there's the South solid."

The Republicans are sanguine over the prospects in New Jersey. They will certainly carry the Legislature, which will elect a successor to Senator Randolph. The candidates for the Senatorship are ex-Secretary Robeson, ex-Congressmen Halsey and Gen. W. T. Sewell.

The Jacksonville *Sun and Press* says that northern Republican papers do Florida a great injustice in classing her with the solid South. It claims that Florida has the same right to be classed as a Republican State as New York, New Jersey, Connecticut or Indiana, and that with reasonable assistance from the North it may be counted upon as for Garfield. There is only one thing says the *Sun and Press*, which the Republicans of Florida have reasons to fear, and that is that "fraud will prevail against an honest Republican majority."

An interesting statement has been compiled at Washington which exhibits in a striking light the prominence of ex-rebels in Congress. The eleven States which went into rebellion have ninety-five Senators and Representatives, and of these no less than seventy-two were prominent in either the Confederate army or Congress. There are forty-two Democrats in the Senate, and nineteen of them were identified with the Confederacy, a majority of them as officers in the rebel army. There are 146 Democrats in the House, and fifty-six of them "point with pride" to similar records.

New To-Day.

To Contractors.

SEALED bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Linn county until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, October 6th, 1880, for the construction of a brick vault in the Court House of said county. Bids will be received for the brick and brick-work, and the necessary irons and shutters, separately or all together. Vault to be completed within 60 days after contract is made. The county to furnish the Door for the vault.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Clerk's office. N. BAUM,
Sept. 24, 1880. County Clerk.

Administrator's Notice of Appointment.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned was, by the County Court of Linn County, Oregon, at its regular September term, 1880, duly appointed administrator *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo*, of the estate of C. A. Williams, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, will present the same to the undersigned at Brownsville, Linn county, Oregon, verified as required by law, within six months from the date hereof.

PETER HUME, Administrator.

Dated Sept. 17, 1880-n51v12
Weatherford & Blackburn, attys for admr.

WHEAT WANTED!

THE PROPRIETORS of the Magnolia Mills offer a Premium of

FOUR CENTS PER BUSHEL

in Mill Feed, over and above the market price for good merchantable WHEAT, either sold to or stored with them this season.

J. H. FOSTER & CO.

Albany, July 30, 1880.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Linn.

Lillie J. Hasbrouck, plaintiff,
vs.
M. L. Hasbrouck, G. C. Cooley and J. H. Washburn, partners under the firm name and style of Cooley & Washburn, and Albert Botts, defendants.

To M. L. Hasbrouck, one of the defendants above named:

In the name of the State of Oregon—You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action on or before the fourth Monday of October next, it being the

25th day of October, 1880,

and the first day of the next regular term of said Court, and if you fail to so answer, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein, to-wit: the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony subsisting between plaintiff and yourself, for the care, custody and control of the minor child, Walter C. Hasbrouck, that the interest of all parties in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Beginning at the southeast corner of the Samuel Johnson donation land claim, being claim Nos. 52 and 28, and notification No. 2071, running thence west 147 rods, thence north 90 rods, thence east 145 rods, thence south 90 rods to the beginning, containing 80 acres, and lying and being in Linn county, Oregon,

be ascertained and determined, and if necessary, that the same be sold by decree of said Court, and such portions of the proceeds thereof be decreed to the plaintiff as she may in equity and justice be entitled to for maintaining and carrying on this suit, for counsel fees and for the future maintenance and support of plaintiff and her child, or that the undivided one-third thereof, free from encumbrance, be set apart and confirmed to her in her individual right, and that any portion of the personal property, that may be on hands at the final hearing, be decreed to plaintiff or be sold for the benefit of plaintiff and child, and for the costs and disbursements of the suit to be taxed.

This summons is published by order of the Hon. R. P. Boise, Judge of said Court, made at Chambers in the city of Salem, Oregon, on the 27th day of July, 1880.

WEATHERFORD & BLACKBURN,
v12n44 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Franklin Presley, as administrator of the estate of David Presley, deceased, has filed in the County Court of Linn county, Oregon, his final account in the matter of said estate, and said Court has appointed the third day of August, 1880, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day as the time for hearing objections to said account, if any there be, and for the settlement thereof. FRANKLIN PRESLEY,
July 24, 1880-v12n40 Administrator.