THE OREGON SENTINEL

JACKSONVILLE:

SATURDAY, - - - NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

The Late Elections.

Twenty-one States held general elections last week. The result astonished everybody. When the final returns are all in the causes producing the result may be distinctly ciphered out. The following gives as near an idea of the result as is at present attainable: The Democrats have secured a majority of at least 50 in the House of Representatives of the 44th Congress; the Republican majority being 98 in the 43d. This shows the change in a nutshell. Of eleven State Governors the Democrats have secured nine, making a gain of four for the Democrats. The Democrats now have 20 out of the 37 Governors and all this patronage and influence will be directed to secure a Democratic Presidential victory in the next campaign. In the present U. S. Senate there are 23 opposition Senators—19 Democrats and 4 Liberals. Of these, 9 go out in March next. Of the Republicans, 16 will make their exit at the same time, making a total of 25 outs. From present results it is safe to say that in the next Senate the opposition will have from 23 to 30 votes. If so, it will destroy the Republican two-thirds majority. There are four States left to elect Representatives—California, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Mississippi, with a present representation of 13 Republicans and 4 Democrats. The most noticeable individual defeats are those of Gov. Dix for Governor of New York and Ben. F. Butler and J. C. Ayer for Congress from Massachusetts. The defeat of the former was occasioned by his known opposition to a sectarian school system and his sturdy Native-Americanism; that of Butler for his bad reputation, whether true or false readers can judge.

We can at this time offer little of our own views further than can be inferred from the following from other papers, and prominent men. The Yreka *Journal* says:

New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Rhode Island, N[illegible] and some of the Southern States have elected Republican Legislatures, though in New York a Democratic Governor is elected, and the Democratic State ticket is probably elected in Pennsylvania. The House of Representatives, when all the returns are in, will not be over 50 Democratic majority, and probably less. The Republicans will have at least 20 majority in the Senate, and possibly a two-thirds vote, and one House will be able to keep the other in check, in reference to legislation by Congress, so that no great harm can be done by the Democracy in endeavoring to go back on the results accomplished on account of the rebellion. President Grant gives his opinion that the great element of discord in the party was rather the unwise attempt to force upon the American people the Utopian theory of Senator Sumner, as embodied in his Civil Rights bill. It can now be said that his views in opposition to it have been much strengthened by the recent elections. He is firmly convinced that the Civil Rights bill had more to do with the defeat of his party than all other causes, and he has expressed himself in such a manner as to leave no doubts in the minds of those with whom he has conversed that, if the bill shall be passed at the next session, he will interpose his veto. The President gives his friends to understand that he is by no means cast down by the recent reverses, and believes that the Republican party has yet before it a glorious future, and that it may retrieve the errors of the past in time to march to the music of a triumph in 1876, as magnificent and decisive as that of 1872.

The Democrats will of course crow lustily over "their victory," but those who gave it to them will stand back and see how they behave themselves, and whether the Southern Democrats are to renew their control of the party as usual, which seems certain, as they have always been the backbone of that party. The Republicans can restore their lost strength, if they turn over a new leaf, and discard such leaders as have been interested in credit mobilier swindles, back pay grabbing, and other obnoxious measures. The change may and we believe will reinvigorate and purify the Republican party, and restore it to confidence, as it has given leaders to understand that they cannot abuse the confidence reposed in them, no matter how popular or great they may have been. A long lease of power is liable to beget corruption, which the Republican party is less liable to submit to on the strength of party fealty, a fact shown by the Republicans dividing their votes in this and other States at local elections, while the Democrats stick together with implicit faith of the Romanists, whether the creed prepared by their leaders suits or not.

The following is from the Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal:*

While it would be in the last degree cowardly for Republicans to accept a single defeat as marking the downfall of their party, it would be a clear sign of political insanity for them to deny that it is intended more or less as a rebuke for the party, and for the unfortunate mistakes of administration and legislation into which it has fallen. It is useless to deny that such mistakes have been made, or that the result of last Tuesday is largely due to them. That result does not mean that the people of Indiana are permanently Democratic, or they have suddenly fallen in love with that party, but it does mean that the Republican party has erred, that it is now before the bar of public opinion, and that it must do works meet for repentance before it can be restored to popular confidence. It is a party of noble origin, grand achievements, and equally grand possibilities. It contains more elements of vitality than any other political party organized in this country. To admit that it could be destroyed by a single defeat or a score of defeats would be to confess that ignorance was stronger than intelligence, reaction better than progress, the sentiment of slavery more vital than that of liberty. In short, it would be to admit that the experiment of a free government, based on the intelligence of the people and universal suffrage, is a failure. But, in order to make the party what it has been, and what it ought to be, it must apply itself with high resolve, where it still has the power, to the work of reform, of retrenchment, of economy, and of exposing every abuse and punishing every wrong practiced in its name. It must become more the party of the people and less the party of office-holders. It must declare its independence of caucus rule and corrupt rings of every sort. It must insist on the rigid accountability of office-holders to the people, and show itself to be in fact as well as in theory the embodiment of the best sentiment of the country. By this path, and this only, can the Republican party regain the confidence of the people.

A reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle* interviewed Senator Jones of Nevada on the general questions of the day, and the result of the elections in particular. The following are a few extracts from the report:

Reporter—Have the hard times occasioned defections from the Republican party?

Senator Jones—That seems reasonable. It is common in all countries for the people to hold the ruling powers responsible for their natural and inevitable misfortunes. The people of the United States are no exception to the rule. The Republican party is in power, and they look to it, whether reasonably or unreasonably, for success. A number are dissatisfied because the Republicans have not brought about specie payment, since it was their duty, and they were in a measure pledged to it. McCullough, I believe, began the good work by retiring $4,000,000 per month. The law authorising this was repealed by the Republicans; at least they were responsible for the repeal, as they had a majority in the House. The inflation measures of the last Congress were the work of Republicans, and demoralized the currency theories of the whole country.

Reporter—Will not the currency question enter largely into the next Presidential canvass?

Jones—I think so, certainly.

Reporter—But will not that split the Democratic party into fragments?

Jones—It is very likely to cause them trouble. New England and New York are for hard money, while the Democrats of Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, and of the whole South, are for inflation. Senator Thurman ventilated a few sound theories on financial questions, and was snubbed by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and his constituents in Ohio.

Reporter—Has Grant's reticence on the third term helped to produce these extraordinary results?

Jones—I do not believe it has had much effect that way. I don't think we are to infer from the result in New York that that State was attempting to rebuke Grant for any supposed desire to hold the Presidential office for a third term.

Reporter—How will you account for Tilden's 30,000 majority, then?

Jones—It is hard to account for a thing of that kind. I am reminded of the boy who, when his mother died, explained his want of sorrow by saying that he "Was tired of seeing her around any way." The anecdote of the old Greek who was tired of hearing Aristides called the Just may also gain new meaning from these political occurrences.

Reporter—Has the Republican party sufficient recuperative power to heal its present wounds and dissensions and enter the contest of 1876 with a show of success?

Jones—Since 1861 the Republican party has carried everything before it when it has entered a contest with anything like unity or harmony in its councils. It has in its ranks the real wealth, intelligence and ability of the country. So far as relates to the destructive political element it is conservative. Whenever the moral heart of the nation is touched, its members become radical; they rise as one man and the party is sure to win. To show this, we have only to remember that outburst of enthusiasm that followed the firing of the first gun on Sumpter. Parties are inextricably mixed and confused. The Democracy profess to be more Republican than the Republicans. The odor of recent odious legislation clings to one party as to the other. The Republicans have not as a party indorsed any corrupt measure. Prominent Democrats were entangled in the Credit Mobilier web as well as Republicans. As many Democrats as Republicans voted for the back pay in proportion to their membership of Congress. I did not approve of the back-pay business. It was mistaken, even corrupt legislation, if you choose to call it so, but there was a precedent for it in the history of both the Whig and Democratic parties, and those whom we are wont to look back to as our great leaders, such as Henry Clay, for instance, voted themselves increased salaries for past services, and thought they were doing no wrong. The Republican party has retained none of its faithless servitors in power, though it has had to bear some of the discredit of their evil deeds.

Reporter—Do you think the Democratic party will adhere to its old principles and try to put its true blue, old, played-out Bourbons again in power?

Jones—It never was a wise or progressive party, and the men who have been in the habit of coming to the front after its victories were not the men who won them. If they nominate secessionists to important offices they will bring the Republicans together as one man. They are not going to turn round and give a man an office who has voted the Republican ticket for years, even though he has helped them to regain their power. Their own men will be their high priests in their re-edified synagogue. I see that a newspaper of this city has already published that they must stick to their old principles and their old leaders, and not allow Republicans to ring in upon them and divide the spoils of victory.

IN MEMORIAM.—At the last regular meeting of Howard Lodge No. 96, F. & A. M., of Yreka, Cal., the following resolutions of respect were adopted on the death of Dr. G. W. Greer.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Grand Master of the universe to remove from among us our late brother George W. Greer, of Warren Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., of Jacksonville, Oregon, and

WHEREAS, Our late brother G. W. Greer had long been a resident of Yreka, and had endeared himself to all by his many acts of kindness and uprightness of character, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of brother G. W. Greer, of Warren Lodge No. 10, of Jacksonville, the Fraternity have lost a faithful and zealous brother, and the community an honorable and upright citizen.

Resolved, That we offer to the bereaved relatives of our deceased brother, our heartfelt sympathies, and commend them to Him, who doeth all things well, for comfort and consolation in this their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of our deceased brother and to Warren Lodge, and a copy to be sent to the Yreka *Union*, Yreka *Journal*, and Jacksonville papers for publication.

FRANK RILEY,
JOHN W. BIRD,
G. Q. STEWART, } Com.

WHAT ARE THE CHANCES?—When the Gift Concerts of the Public Library of Kentucky are under discussion we frequently hear the assertion that after all, it is extremely difficult to draw the capital prize, or even one of the many smaller prizes of $10,000 or $5,000, and much is also said about the uncertainty of the venture. A careful and accurate mathematical calculation has demonstrated that the only insuperable difficulty in the way of drawing the capital prize is the failure to purchase a ticket. As to the uncertainty, there is just enough of that to add to the excitement; while a plucky man with a ticket in his pocket feels that he would not swap his "chance" for a big thing for any moderate "certainty" that might be mentioned in a week.

DON'T HAZARD YOUR LIFE.—A lighted torch in a powder mill is scarcely more dangerous than a deep-seated cough or cold. The individual who waits for such an insidious enemy of life to die out of itself commits a most frightful error. It is an inexcusable error, too; for Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure any irritation of the lungs or throat with a dispatch and thoroughness which preclude all necessity for apprehension. No type of cough, cold, influenza, or bronchitis can resist its strengthening, soothing, healing operation.

PEARY TO-DE-LOUS DROPS—Cure in one minute.

And they have some little financial irregularities up in Canada, too. Two clerks—one in a bank and the other in a broker's office—decamped the other day with an aggregate of $37,000. It was spontaneous dishonesty, for they lived away beyond the line.

The Eugene City *Guard* says: "The suits of Mr. Holladay against subscribers to the subsidy of the Oregon and California Railroad were, on motion of plaintiff's attorney, dismissed at his cost."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1874.

H. G. STRUVE.

This gentleman departed for his home in Washington Territory yesterday. It will be remembered that charges were preferred against him, for the purpose of securing his removal as Secretary of Washington Territory. The principal charge against him was mismanagement of the public printing, and receiving a bribe for awarding the same. The other charges related to his personal history, and were hardly deemed worthy of an investigation. The charge of malfeasance in office was thoroughly investigated, first by Mr. Burdett, Commissioner of the General Land Office, as special referee, and afterwards by Assistant Attorney General Smith, who both freely exonerated Mr. Struve, and completely vindicated his honorable character as a public officer. It appeared also that the charges had their origin in personal spite and malice, and by persons who are very disrespectfully known in the Department. Upon recommendation of Secretary Delano the charges were all dismissed and he was honorably acquitted, and now holds a firmer grip in his position than ever before. It is true that when a boy 16 years of age and a stranger in the country, by an illegal enlistment, without the consent of his parents, he joined the army and unceremoniously left it as soon as he learned the nature of the service. But this was regarded as an offence entirely excusable, was in time of peace; he was illegally enlisted, and has abundantly atoned for the same by a life of industry, integrity, and public usefulness, extending over a period of 21 years. In his troubles he had the potent and unwavering friendship and aid of Senators Mitchell and Kelly, and other distinguished gentlemen, to say nothing of several members of the Cabinet, who actively interested themselves in his behalf. By his courteous and gentlemanly deportment, his candor and other good qualities, he has made many firm and influential friends, and has the satisfaction of seeing his unscrupulous enemies powerless and prostrate at his feet.

PENSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTS.

Executive officers may be contractors with the Government, but judicial and legislative officers of the Government are prohibited from making contracts with the United States. Attorney General Williams has just rendered the following opinion on the subject:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1874.

Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter dated October 23, 1874, addressed by Hon. B. R. Cowen, Acting Secretary of the Interior, inclosing a letter of October 19, 1874, addressed by Andrew Washburn, United States pension agent at Richmond, Va., to the Commissioner of Pensions. My opinion is desired upon the question presented in the letter of Mr. Washburn. That question is: Whether a United States pension agent is prohibited by any provision of the act to be found on page 568, vol. 12 of the Statutes, from being connected with a Government contract? and "Is there any other statute which forbids such connection or makes it illegal?" The law referred to is the act of July 14, 1862, entitled "An act to grant pensions." [12 Stats., pp. 566, inclusive.] Upon a very careful examination of this law I find in it no allusion to Government contracts. It grants pensions to several classes of persons, but there is no mention of anything like what is meant by a "Government contract." Of course, there is a prohibition in it whereby the connection of a pension agent with such contract is made illegal.

There are however, several statutes which make it unlawful for officers of the Government to have a certain kind of connection with contracts between the Government and other persons. The second section of the act of February 26, 1853, (10 Stats., 170.) prohibits the acting, as attorneys or agents, by officers of the United States, in the prosecution of claims against the Government; forbids their aiding and assisting (otherwise than the discharge of their official duties) in the prosecution of such claims, and also receiving any gratuity or any share of or interest in such claims for services in prosecuting them. In so far as the claims prosecuted are founded upon contract with the Government this statute forbids officers, as agents and attorneys, from having connection with Government contracts. The same may be said of the act of June 11, 1864, (13 Stats., 123.) It prohibits the receiving, by officers of the Government, compensation for services rendered to any person, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, &c., when the United States is a party. So also the act of July 16, 1862, (12 Stats., 577,) and the act of February 25, 1863, (12 Stats., 696,) make it unlawful for any officer or agent of the Government to receive any valuable consideration for procuring, or aiding to procure for another person, any contract, office, &c., from the United States.

The substance of these acts is contained in sections 1781 and 1782, pages 283-283 Revised Statutes. They make it illegal for an officer of the United States to have that sort of connection with a Government contract which an agent, attorney or solicitor assumes when he procures or aids to procure such contract for another, and when he prosecutes for another against the Government any claim founded upon a contract.

These laws forbid, also, the receiving by officers for such services any compensation including that of an interest in the contract. But there is not in the Statutes any general prohibition which prevents executive officers from contracting directly with the Government, as principals, in matters entirely seperate from their offices, and in no way connected with the performance of their duties as officers of the Government; nor are they forbidden to be connected with such contracts after they are procured by acquiring an interest in them. And here there is a marked difference made in the legislation of Congress between members of that body and the executive officers of the Government.

Both classes come under the prohibition of the laws above cited. But in the act of 1808, (2 Statutes, 484; Revised Statutes, section 3739,) which strictly prohibits all interest in and all connection, as principals, with Government contracts, members of Congress and delegates only are mentioned as coming within the intention. From this statement it is clear that it has not been the purpose of Congress to prohibit executive officers in general from being principals connected with Government contracts, nor, except as above pointed out, from acquiring interests in them. There is not in the Statutes any such prohibition applying to United States pension agents.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

Circuit Court Proceedings.

The Circuit Court convened on Monday last, Judge P. P. Prim presiding. By politeness of Clerk E. D. Foudray we are enabled to present the following proceedings:

Officers Present—H. K. Hanna, District Attorney; J. W. Manning, Sheriff; E. D. Foudray, Clerk.

The cases of Arch Chrisman, J. S. Hards, Jos. Wells, Wm. Darberry and Chas. Wilson were continued.

The case of State vs. Oliver M. Hurt, held by the Justice of the Peace to answer charge of shooting and killing, was dismissed by reason of demise of defendant.

White & Martin vs. Chris. Mayes; action to recover money. Judgment by default.

The Grand Jury returned "not a true bill" in case of John Cusheon, charged with rape; and a true bill against Jean St. Luc DeRoboam, charged with malicious injury to animals.

State vs. Jean St. Luc DeRoboam; indictment for malicious injury to animals. Bench warrant ordered issued for arrest of defendant, and that he be held to answer in the sum of $500.

John Bilger vs. John Dick & Chas. Blair; action to recover money. Judgment for plaintiff for $231.77 and costs.

White & Martin vs. W. C. Miller; suit to foreclose a mortgage. Foreclosure granted.

David Dunlap vs. Wm. Patterson and John May; suit for injunction. Injunction granted.

J. M. Goewy vs. C. W. Savage; suit to foreclose a lien on personal property. Foreclosure granted and said property ordered sold.

D. W. Jones vs. J. Elliott; suit to recover money. Continued.

J. T. Glenn and Jacob Ish vs. Sam Bowden; action to recover property. Continued.

Stephen Venater vs. Charles Hagerhaust; suit in equity for foreclosure. Judgment for defendant.

Jeremiah Elliott vs. DeW. C. Jones; writ of replevin to recover personal effects. Leave given plaintiff to file sufficient bonds.

L. J. C. Duncan vs. John Cimbosky; demurrer overruled and defendant given leave to answer.

Henry Bauten, a native of Prussia, was admitted to citizenship.

THE COMMANDING OPERATION of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters in Chronic Dyspepsia, Fevers, Nervous Disorders, Constipation, deficiency of vital power, and all maladies affecting the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the pulmonary organs, or the muscular system, is exciting the wonder of scientific men and creating such a sensation among the sick as was never before witnessed in any age. The sales of this great vegetable remedy have been quadrupled within a single year.

RENEGED.—Since the repeal of the bidgant law, a number of Democratic papers have taken a new tack and among them is the Portland *News*, which has stopped its Daily and now comes to us weekly with a patent inside.

POSTMASTER APPOINTED.—Rial Benedict has been appointed Postmaster at Applegate, Jackson county.

The Territory of Arizona has elected a Republican Delegate to Congress.

JACOBS ELECTED.—Judge Jacobs has been elected Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory by a larger majority than was ever before received by any one running for that position in that Territory, being variously estimated at from seven to nine hundred. No "third-term" or other Democratic short time issues could be made to operate against him. We congratulate him upon his success, and also the good people of that Territory upon their choice. There was probably not a better man for the position in that Territory, in our opinion, and a majority of the voters have expressed similar views with regard to his fitness.

BORN.

In Jacksonville, November 12th, to the Wife of Wm. M. Turner, a Daughter—an 11-ponder.

Nov. 6th, to the Wife of W. H. McDaniel, a Son.

Nov. 9th, to the Wife of Fred. Lay, a Daughter.

MARRIED.

In Jackson county, at the residence of M. A. Williams, October 29, 1874, by Rev. M. A. Williams, CHARLES PUTNAM and Miss ELIZABETH ANN HUTCHISON.

In Jacksonville, at the residence of R. S. Dunlap, the bride's brother, November 12, 1874, by Rev. M. A. Williams, R. J. MINNES and Mrs. M. DAVIS, late of Fulton Mo. [Fulton, Mo., papers please copy.]

We have received the usual compliments and return our thanks therefor in proportion. We are now furnished an additional reason why the lady preferred the salubrity of Rogue River Valley to the mists of Webfoot. Quilts and socks are articles fit for exhibitions—and other uses but the mittens seem to have been only a blind.

DIED.

On Wagner Creek, Jackson county, October 25, 1874, Rose L. Lynch, wife of George H. Lynch, aged about 39 years.

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.
ROSEBURG, Oregon, November 4, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURsuant to instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office the following described tracts of land embraced in the Fort Lane Military Reservation, in Jackson county, Oregon, will be offered at public outcry, for sale to the highest bidder, at not less than their appraised value, which is not less than $1 25 per acre, on

THE 24TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1874,

at the U. S. Land Office in Roseburg, Oregon:

Part of Sections.	Sections.	Townships.	Ranges	Area. Acre	Area. 100s	Appraised value Per Acre.
Lot No. 4	17	36 S	2 W	41	25	$1 50
Se¼ of se¼	18	"	"	40	00	2 00
Lot No. 1	18	"	"	24	00	2 00
Lot No. 2	18	"	"	45	35	2 00
Ne¼ of ne¼	19	"	"	40	00	2 00
Se¼ of ne¼	19	"	"	40	00	1 25
Nw¼ of ne¼	19	"	"	40	00	1 25
Sw¼ of ne¼	19	"	"	40	00	1 25
Ne¼ of se¼	19	"	"	40	00	1 25
Lot No. 1	19	"	"	32	80	1 25
Nw¼ of se¼	19	"	"	40	00	1 25
Sw¼ of se¼	19	"	"	40	00	1 25
Lot No. 6	23	"	"	30	00	1 25
" " 7	20	"	"	38	50	2 00
" " 8	20	"	"	38	00	2 00
" " 9	20	"	"	38	00	2 00
" " 10	20	"	"	39	00	1 25
Lot of sw¼	20	"	"	40	00	1 25

WM. R. WILLIS, Register.
J. C. FULLERTON, Receiver. n44w5

SLANGLEY'S COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA

THE GREAT RENOVATOR.

A certain cure for Rheumatism and Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

Contains no Mercurial or Poisonous Substance.

THE STRONGEST WILL FIND THIS PREparation a searching cure. It may be taken by the most delicate, with impunity, and the remarkable success attending its use warrants the proprietors in claiming it as the

Most Reliable Blood Purifier in Use.

Its gentle action renders it remarkably efficacious in Dyspepsia and Constipation, giving the organs the assistance needed, and imparting a tone and strength that soon dispenses with artificial aid. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all dealers. The sole proprietors are

CHARLES LANGLEY & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco.
nov. 14, 1874m3p3

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Jackson County, sitting for the transaction of Probate business, November 6, A. D. 1874.

In the matter of the Estate of Frank Smith, Deceased:

MALITTA SMITH AND J. C. TOLMAN, Executors of said Estate, having filed in said Court their final account for settlement, and also praying for an order for setting the time for hearing the same: Therefore, notice is hereby given that said final account will be heard and determined in said Court on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, A. D. 1874,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at which time all persons having any objections to said final account and settlement must then and there make the same.

By order of the Hon. E. B. Watson, County Judge:

Attest. E. D. FOUDRAY, County Clerk. n44w4

Sealed Proposals

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERsigned at Klamath Agency, Oregon, until DECEMBER 1, 1874, at 12 o'clock, M., for the delivery at YAINAX, Oregon, on or before DECEMBER 15, 1874, of SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS (75,000 lbs) of First-class Beef, on foot. An average of each class of cattle furnished will be killed and dressed in the usual manner for the block, and the weight of these will be taken as an average of the band. Bids must be made for U. S. Currency, and payment will be made in checks on the U. S. Assistant Treasurer in San Francisco, one-half on delivery and the remainder when the contract shall be approved by the Interior Department at Washington.

The power to reject all bids is retained.

L. S. DYAR, U. S. Indian Agent.
Klamath Agency, Oregon, Nov. 4, 1874.
n44w4