The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon,

D. C. IRELAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday : : : Oct. 17, 1868.

National Union Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

For Presidential Electors,

A. B. MEAGHAM, of Union county.
Dr. W. BOWLBY, of Washington.
C. JACOBS, of Jackson.

☞ We shall pay no premiums for subscribers, as announced last week.

☞ The first number of volume three of the ENTERPRISE will be issued at La Grande, Union County, Oregon.

☞ Persons having claims against the undersigned, will please present bills of the same—forthwith.

D. C. IRELAND.

☞ Accounts due the undersigned to date, remaining unpaid ten days hereafter, will be left in the hands of B. Killin, Esq., Charman's block, for Collection.

D. C. IRELAND.

☞ We are moving our office right into the rebel stronghold of Oregon, east of the Blue Mountains, to battle for Liberty and human rights, we shall need the encouragement of white men in western Oregon.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From notes made at Salem.

It has been studiously circulated by some persons interested in the west side road for some time past, and the same position was taken in the Legislature now in session, that the west side company was designated by the last Assembly as the company to take the munificent grant of 12,800 acres of land per mile granted by Congress in July 1866, and that therefore the question was *settled*; that the title to this immense grant, had been vested in the west side company.

But what are the *facts*? This is a question to be determined by the *record*, and not by the interested statements of this man or that one. During the last week, by resolution of the Oregon Senate, the attorneys of the two companies were invited within the bar, and requested to present such evidence as they deemed essential, and to discuss before that body the merits and demerits of the two companies. We had the pleasure of being present during the whole of that investigation, lasting as it did some two days, and we are now able to state the following to be the *facts* in reference to this whole matter, without fear of successful contradiction.

1st. Congress, July 25th 1866, passed an act granting 12, 800 acres per mile, to aid in the construction of a Railroad and telegraph line from Portland Oregon, running southerly through the Wallamet, Umpqua and Rogue River vallies to the California line, thence on through California to connect with the Central Pacific.

At the time of the passage of this act, a corporation had been formed in California under the laws of that State, in contemplation of this grant—for the purpose of constructing so much of such railroad and telegraph line as would extend through California to the Oregon boundary. This company was called the California and Oregon Railroad company, and the act of Congress designated in terms this company as the one to receive the land grant so far as related to the State of California. At the date of the passage of the act of Congress, however, no company was in existence in the State of Oregon; and hence the act provided that so far as the grant in Oregon was concerned it should go to *such* company organized under the general incorporation law of this state as the legislature should designate.

THE ORIGINAL PAPERS.

During the session of the legislature of 1866, the following named gentlemen agreed together to incorporate themselves under the name of the Oregon Central Railroad Co., for the purpose of going before the legislature, then in session, and receiving the designation of that body as provided in the act of Congress, to wit: J. S Smith, I. R. Moores, J. H. Mitchell, E. D. Shattuck, Jessee Applegate, F. A. Chenoweth, Joel Palmer and H. W. Corbett, and this incorporation was recognized, and is the only incorporation that was designated, by the legislature of 1866.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE HAVE DONE.

Articles of incorporation were drawn in triplicate, as provided by law, and were signed by the before named gentlemen, and acknowledged before and were given to Jos. Gaston, then a Notary Public, to attach his certificate and seal as such Notary, and who *promised* to file the same—one copy in the office of the Secretary of State, one copy in the office of the county clerk of Multnomah county, all of which, under the general incorporation law of this State, was absolutely essential, before the corporation was in being. (See general incorporation law of Oregon, sections 1,2,3, 4 and 5, pages 658–9 of code.

Observe, therefore, that the agreement to incorporate was between the eight persons above named. They relying upon the good faith of Gaston to attach his certificate and seal, and file the papers as he agreed to do; went before the Legislature and *innocently* represented to that body and its Railroad Committee that *they* were incorporated as herein stated, and under the name of the "Oregon Central Railroad Company.

Mr. Gaston, as his own testimony before the Senate on Thursday last showed, also *went before the Railroad Committee and represented to them that a corporation had been formed as aforesaid, and by the eight gentlemen before named*, and the Legislature under these representations prayed that the "Oregon Central Railroad Company" might be designated as the Company to receive the Congressional grant. The Committee on Railroads, relying upon these representations, which all the persons named, except Mr. Gaston, supposed at the time were true—and *he knew them to be false*—made a lengthy report to the Legislature in relation to railroads generally, and in that report they made use of the following language (see Senate and House Journal of last session):

"We come now to consider a definite proposition. Through the efforts of a few of our citizens, acting in conjunction with some railroad capitalists of California, and aided by the Pacific Coast delegation in Congress, a grant of twenty sections of public land per mile has been secured from Congress, to aid in constructing a line of railroad from Portland, Oregon, to the Central Pacific Railroad, in California. It is made the duty of this Legislature to designate the company which shall receive and manage so much of this land grant as lies within the State of Oregon. In view of these facts the following named gentlemen have incorporated themselves under the general incorporation law of this State, to wit: J. S. Smith, I. R. Moores, J. H. Mitchell, E. D. Shattuck, Jesee Applegate, F. A. R. Geary, S. Ellsworth, and H. W. Corbett, under the name and style of "The Oregon Central Railroad Company," *for the purpose of receiving* the said grant of land and using it so far as it may go towards the construction of the proposed railroad passing through the Wallamet, Umpqua, and Rogue River Valleys."

And on the 10th day of October, 1866, that Legislature *passed a joint resolution designating* "the Oregon Central R. R. Co." *as the company to take the land grant*, supposing as a matter of course, as most clearly appears from the report of the Committee just quoted from, *as well as from Gaston's own testimony*, that the eight persons named were duly incorporated. Now, if such persons *were* incorporated at the time of the adoption of that resolution, as stated, then it is clear that the grant passed—by that resolution. If, however, they were *not* incorporated at that time, then it is clear that the action is a nullity, and the grant did not pass, but still remains in the custody of the Legislature *and it is unquestionably the duty of that body to make a designation*—otherwise before the meeting of the next Legislature the grant will revert to the general government by lapse of time.

GASTON'S FIRST DEVILMENT.

What are the *facts*, as shown by the testimony? Mr. Gaston himself. And by the yet more reliable testimony—*the record itself*.

Gaston, instead of filing the articles of incorporation as he stated to the gentlemen named, and to the Legislature he *had* done, took one copy of the same, *without* his certificate or seal as notary attached, and placed the same in an envelope, and presented that envelope to Secretary May—(this fact appeared by the testimony of Secretary May before the Senate)—and requested him to endorse on it the date (Oct. 6, 1866) in *pencil mark*, and let him have the same again, as he desired to use it before the Legislative Committee, then in session. In compliance with that request Secretary May endorsed in pencil mark on the envelope: "Oct. 6, 1866," and returned it to Gaston. The Legislature adjourned on Oct. 20th, 1866. On the 23d day of October, 1866, Mr. Gaston, still holding in his pocket the before mentioned articles, procured to the same the signature of M. M. Melvin, and on November 10, 1866, he procured to the same the signature of Geo. L. Woods; and on the 16th day of November, 1866, he proceeds to Portland and procures the additional signatures of R. R. Thompson, J. C. Ainsworth, S. G. Reed, John McCracken, and C. H. Lewis. And on the 20th of November, 1866, the names of B. F. Brown, Thos. H. Cox, and last but not least in iniquity, J. Gaston. All these names were procured by Gaston as *additional* corporators, and the same were solicited by Gaston to sign the same, and *did* sign the same without the knowledge or consent of any of the eight persons who first signed the same—excepting one—(according to Gaston's testimony)—H. W. Corbett.

After obtaining these ten additional corporators, all, it will be borne in mind *long after* the adjournment of the Legislature, and that too by practicing the most glaring and unblushing fraud imaginable, he, Joseph Gaston, enters into a written agreement with five of the persons last named; which agreement was as we gave it to the public on August 29th, 1868, in the ENTERPRISE; and this agreement Mr. Gaston admitted before the Senate, when a copy of the the same was read before that body by the attorney for the East Side road.

But what is the next step in this attempt upon the part of Gaston to defraud the people, and the original corporators who first signed the articles, and whom the Legislature, through Gaston's fraud, supposed were incorporated?

On the 16th day of November, 1866, he attaches his certificate and seal *as Notary*, to these articles—this, too, at a time when he was *not* a Notary Public, and had no right to act as such, his commission having expried on the 6th of October previous. And on the 21st day of November he, for the first time, files these Articles of Incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State, and, on the 23d day of the same month, he files a duplicate copy in the County Clerk's office of Multnomah county; and in May, 1867, Gaston opens stock-books and *subscribed*, himself, the sum of $2,500,000, of the capital stock,—*the one-half of the whole amount*—this being done, of course, in pursuance of the *secret* agreement above mentioned, and for the benefit of the *six* persons who entered into it. The O. S. N. Co., being quite largely represented in that agreement. This amount of the capital stock *Gaston admitted* before the Senate, *he still held*, and on the other half *he had raised money out of the unsuspecting citizens of Portland*, and the honest, hard working farmers of Washington and Yamhill counties.

VESTED RIGHTS.

These, then, are the *facts* in relation to the Incorporation and organization of the *West Side* Company, and in relation to its being designated as the Company to take the land grant. And upon *facts* such as *these*, it will be pretended by some that there are *vested* rights that must not be disturbed. The Lawyer that would make this claim before the most obscure justices court in the land, would *forever damn himself* in the estimation of all honest men.

What! A series of frauds such as these, result in the transfer of invaluable grants intended for a public good to the men who will originate and carry them out, and then with unblushing audacity detail them in evidence before a Senate of this State. It would seem impossible that such transactions should for a moment receive the countenance or support of any honest man—and they certainly will not when the facts are properly understood. Will any lawyer be found to *seriously* contend that the act of the last Legislature could invest with rights a corporation *not* then in existence? Most certainly not! A corporation not in *esse* cannot take a grant any more than an unborn child, or a man in his grave, can take one.

The designation of the last Session was in the present tense. Such designation presupposes that the company designated is already in existence, for a present designation of a company *not* in existence is a Legislative impossibility, and a *void* act. In such a case, the designation is fictitious, and even in the absence of testimony showing the fact, it would be presumed that the Legislature were imposed upon by others, or mistaken in this case. However, the case is not left to stand upon mere *presumptions*. The evidence is clear and overwhelming, that they *were imposed and deceived;* and that, too, by Gaston; who is now loudest of all in his proclamations of vested rights.

SUPPOSE THE CASE.

But under this state of facts what is the very most that could be claimed from the action of the last legislature? It would be this: Suppose these eight men, or a majority of them, who supposed they were incorporated at last session, and who *would have been*, but for the fraud of Gaston, upon the discovery of the frauds practiced, and the result and fact that no company was incorporated at the date of the action of the last legislature, *abandoned* that incorporation wherein ten additional incorporators had been *forced upon them* without their knowledge or consent, and formed a new corporation, going into the same, some as corporators and some as stock-holders, which was done in this case; and suppose they organize by a subscription of their stock and election of a board of directors more than one month prior to the election of directors in the first company, all of which was done, and which company is now the east side company; we say if any equity, even, could be claimed by virtue of the act of the last session, it would exist in favor of that company which is composed of the men whom the legislature of 1866 supposed were incorporated when it designated the O. C. R. R. Company.

THE ASSENT OF GASTON.

But, say the west siders, the act of Congress provides that the *assent* of the company must be filed with the Secretary of the Interior within one year from the passage of the act—and, say they, the west side company has filed that assent, and therefore, it has rights that must be respected! does not every man of sense know that until a company was designated by *the legislature* it could no more file an assent to take the grant that would amount to anything, than could a person accept a devise of lands through a will that had never been executed; or before the devisor was dead? This claim, therefore, is in keeping with the balance.

THE WEST SIDE ROUTE.

As we have before shown, and as appeared from the evidence before the Senate, the west side company had sent on to the Secretary of the Interior a map of the route of their road—the act of Congress requiring a map of the first sixty miles of the road to be filed in that office—and the Secretary of the Interior, O. H. Browning, *returned the same*, and in his communication to Mr. Gaston, of July 8th, 1868, states that the map is not certified by the Governor of the State under the great seal—that the route is not in accordance with the act of Congress and the laws of the State—and in that same communication the Secretary states that it appears from the map that for about thirty miles, the road, instead of running in a "southerly" direction from Portland, *runs nearly due west*—and further, that "evidence must be produced to satisfactorily account for this variation from the route laid down in the act of Congress.

And the map was returned to Gaston.

We have presented this statement of facts as they appeared from the investigations made in the Senate, and we leave it to the candid judgment of our readers to say which of the two companies, if either, has any *vested* rights, and which of the two should be designated by the present legislature as the one to receive the land grant. D. C. I.

—The *Carrie*, as neat and trim a little craft as ever graced the inland waters of any new country, is now plying between this city and Portland, in the trade of the Wallamet Steamboat Company.

—On the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday the 20th and 21st of October, 1868, there will be Exhibitions of Tableaux and Charades at Washinton Hall, in Oregon City, for the benefit of Pioneer Lodge No 1 of the Order of the Eastern Star. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The performance to commence 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

THE LYING TELEGRAPH!

GRANT AND COLFAX ELECTED!

'COPPERHEADS GIVE UP THE CONTEST!

PENNSYLVANIA, 15,000.

OHIO, 30,000.

INDIANA, 10,000.

NEBRASKA, 2,000.

TREASON STUNNED!

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"

On Tuesday last Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana held State elections with the results above named.

This contest decides the result on the 3d of November. Grant and Colfax will be elected by a more overwhelming popular vote than any future magistrate of this nation. There can no longer be any doubt of this.

RAILROAD CHAPTERS.

The *Evening Commercial* is publishing from day to day "chapters" on the railroad question, in favor of J. Gaston, Doc. Loryea & Co. It speaks of men of "character," of "financial eminence," of "far-seeing acuteness," of "extraordinary mental powers,"—meaning Loryea & Co., we suppose—"who were caught by the net, but ere they were cut and salted escaped," etc. It boasts of what Dr. Loryea (we suppose it means him) did in the East. Tells of how he hunted for A. J. Cooke & Co., etc., and refers to transactions of the East Side Company in anything but pleasant terms. The *Evening Commercial*, it is well known to us, was started with Reed's, Thompson's, and perhaps Ladd's money, for the very purpose it is now subserving, and when it refers to this paper having been *forced to believe* that the East Side Railroad project was a live enterprise, it mistakes its object. Dr. Loryea attempted to buy this paper and convert it to the defense or support of the West Side—telling us but a few days ago that the East Side was a rotten swindle, and that we could obliterate our record made in its behalf by one swoop, in showing up its rottenness to the gaze of the public. We spent a week in Salem after this proposition on purpose to *investigate* the matter. Attended a three days' discussion in the Senate on a direct proposition to give the land grant to Gaston, notwithstanding the Hon. Senator from Clackamas—Mr. D. P. Thompson, of this city, said to Mr. Wm. Barlow afterwards that no measure had been up. During that discussion *all the evidence* on both sides went the more conclusively to prove, to our mind, that the West Side had been incorporated more for the purpose of preventing the construction of a road over here than to build one themselves. We heard Gaston's testimony, we heard his admissions, branding him all that we have charged him guilty of. We heard Loryea's evidence; heard him say that although he could not find A. J. Cooke he found John Morrissey; and after all the vital and unimportant facts there elicited, we believe as we have in the past, with respect to this matter, and money can never change our opinions—so long as we witness the work being done by Ben. Holladay & Co., and have to compare him with Loryea's clique of disorganizers.

"ONLY A HEADACHE."

When a man is a middle-aged man—what in these days is called "quite a young man"—he is in the height of his physical strength, while his mental vigor is still strengthening and increasing—a vigor, in many instances, susceptable of being strengthened and increased to the very last. A man then is, or ought to be, in the full gush of his powers, with added resources of every kind, and acquired skill and mastery over them. The sickness and languor of early years are left behind, and not much thought is given to the physical ill that may be screened by the curtain of the future. Men rarely pause to consider a wonderfully prolonged exemption from the sharper phenomena of suffering. Still, the healthiest life is not ordinarily free from touches of human ills. The middle-aged man, in the full tide of occupation, in the broad stream of his energies and activities, may be exempted from the presence of postive malady, but he is peculiarly liable to headaches.

A NEW ELEMENT OF POPULATION.—The New York papers announce the arrival in that city, from Constantinople, of an Armenian agent, looking for a place in America in which to found a colony of two hundred Armenian families. In case the gentleman is suited, the country will probably receive a large accession to its population from Asia. The Armenians have been persecuted in Turkey, and they seek a land of religious liberty. They are an industrious and intelligent people, with a great many eminent scholars among them, and they would be a valuable element to introduce into California or any other State in the Union.

FACTS ON THE R. R. QUESTION.

Last Tuesday's *Oregonian* presented what it was pleased to term ten "facts on the railroad question." The first and second of these read thus:

1. The Act of Congress granting the lands required the Oregon Legislature to "designate" the Company which should receive them.

2. The last Legislature designated the Oregon Central Railroad Company.

Now follows No. 3, which is *not* a fact, in the opinion of honest men:

3. What is known as the "West Side Oregon Central Railroad Company," presented its Articles of Incorporation to that Legislature and solicited the lands, and no other Company had any Articles of Incorporation in existence at that time.

The only fact about that is this: Substitute "East Side" for West side and it is truth. The *only articles* filed at the time the legislature made the designation were those afterward taken from the office of the Secretary of State by J. Gaston, who acted like a thief, if we must say it, in the matter, as it has been so often shown. The *West Side had no existence* until *after* the time mentioned above.

We claim that no company had any valid existence at the time the designation was made, because of Gaston's deception.

We claim that no company having been designated in 1866, through the trickery, treachery, or stupidity of Gaston, no "*assent*" amounts to anything.

We claim that Loryea's letter from Browning, contains nothing to prove that if West Side is not designated the land will be lost to the State. We claim that Loryea "got his back up" for nothing; resigned or was kicked out of the company; that he undertook to burst it up—said he would do so—and we believe was *purchased* by West siders for that purpose, as he is one of the leading spirits in a Wallamet Valley Railroad Co., parties of the second part, in the following:

This memorandum of an agreement made and entered into, by and between the Oregon Central Railroad Company, of Portland, Oregon, party of the first part, and Wallamet Valley Railroad Company, party of the second part, as follows, to wit:

The said Oregon Central Railroad Company, in consideration, do hereby agree with the said party of the second part they will make, execute and deliver a deed to second party of the second part, to one-half of the land which the said first party shall receive as a donation from the Government of the United States per mile for each mile of Railroad constructed by the party of the second part upon the condition and requirements to be done and performed by the party of the second part as hereinafter mentioned. The land hereby agreed to be conveyed shall be of good average quality and of average value with the land received by the party of the first part, to be selected by three arbitrators, chosen by the parties, in case they do not themselves agree upon selections, and to be conveyed to the party of the second part as soon as said first party obtains title to the same, and after the second party has performed their part of this agreement, in constructing their railroad from Portland up the East Side of the Wallamet River to a connection with the Railroad of the first party at Albany, Corvallis or Eugene City, and the party of the second part agrees to construct in consideration of the premises, a single track Railroad from Portland, Oregon, up the East Side of the Wallamet River to a connection with the other Railroad as above, and when so constructed, the said O. C. R. R. Co. bind themselves, associates and successors to make the conveyance of the said lands one-half per mile for the number of miles main line built by said Wallamet Valley Railroad Company: Provided always, that said first party shall never be obliged to convey under this contract any lands to the East Side O. C. R. R. Co., *or any Company contracted by Ben Holladay*, either as contractor or stockholder, and provided that said first part are under no obligations to convey any lands lying south of the connection of the two Roads at Albany, Corvallis, or Eugene City.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Salem, Oregon, October 6, 1868.
J. GASTON.
President O. C. R. R. Co., of Portland, Oregon.

SILENT SUFFERING.—There is much pain that is quite noiseless, and vibrations that make human agonies are often a mere whisper in the roar of hurrying existence. There are glances of hatred that stab and raise no cry of murder, robberies that leave man or woman forever beggared of peace or joy, yet kept secret by the sufferer—committed to no sounds except that of low moans in the night, seen in no writing except that made in the face by the slow months of oppressed anguish and early morning tears. Many an inherited sorrow that has marred a life has been breathed into no human ear. The poets have told us of a dolorous enchanted forest in the under world. The thorn bushes there, and the thick barked stems have human histories hidden in them; the power of unutterable cries dwells in the passionless seeming branches, and the red warm blood is darkly feeding the quivering nerves of a sleepless memory that watches thro' all dreams. These things are a parable.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of Oregon for Clackamas county.

Frances Young plaintiff, *vs.* Moses Young defendant.

To Moses Young, the above named defendant:

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, by the fourth (4) Monday of October, A. D. 1868, being the first (1) day of the term of the above entitled court next following the expiration of the time prescribed by order of the said court, for the publication of this summons—to-wit: once a week for six successive weeks: And if you fail so to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint—viz: A decree of divorce from you.

By order of the Judge of the circuit court.

E. HAMILTON & R. F. HENSILL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Dated, Sept. 7th, 1868. [47.4t

IN THE U. S. LAND OFFICE at Oregon City, Oregon. Catharine Tracy *vs.* Shubael H. Torrance, William Knopf. To said S. H. Torrance and William Knopf—You are hereby notified that said Catharine Tracy has applied at this office to enter under the Homestead Act, a part of the S ½ of S W qr of section 10, and a part of the N W qr of section 15, in T 3 S R 4 E, being the tract now designated as claim No. 49 of said township, alleging that you have abandoned said land and forfeited all right thereto, and offering proof in support of such allegation. And you are further notified that you, or either of you, will be allowed thirty days from service hereof in which to appear and prove your right to said land, and that failing do do so said proof of abandonment will be taken as true, and the right to enter said land awarded to said Catharine Tracy.

GWEN WADE, Register.
HENRY WARREN, Receiver.
Sept. 29th, 1868. [50:4w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed Executor of the last Will of Mary Harris, deceased, by the Honorable County Court of Clackamas county, State of Oregon. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them to me with the necessary vouchers, at the office of Johnson & McCown in Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice;

THOMAS HARRIS,
Executor of the Estate of Mary Harris.
October 5, 1868. [51.4t]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of David Cutting, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the above named estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within six months from this date to the undersigned, at the law office of D. M. McKenney, in Oregon City, Oregon.

JONES CUTTING, Administrator.
Oct. 10, 1868. [51.4t]

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the county court for the county of Clackamas, State of Oregon, made at the Sept. term thereof, 1868, as guardian of the estate of William Crow, heir of George Crow, deceased, late of Clackamas county, I shall offer for sale at the door of the Court House in the county of Clackamas, State of Oregon, *on Monday, the 2d day of November*, A. D. 1868, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, situated in said county of Clackamas, and designated as one hundred acres, more or less, in the southwest corner of the donation land claim of said George Crow, deceased, being Notification No. 660, section 1 and 2, in township No. 2, S Range No. 1 East of Willamette meridian, and claim No. 49.

Terms of sale—cash in hand.
Sept. 21st, A. D. 1868.

JOSIAH SETTLE, Guardian.
By J. F. McCOY, Attorney in fact. [48:6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Charles Cutting, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within six months from this date, to the undersigned at the law office of D. M. McKenney, in Oregon City, Oregon.

CHARLES CUTTING, Jr., Administrator.
September 29th, 1868. [49:4t.

Multnomah Lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M.—Holds its regular communications on the *First and Third Saturdays* in each month, at 7 o'clock, from the 20th of September to the 20th of March, and 7½ o'clock from the 20th of March to the 20th of September. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of W. M.