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Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

VOL. 26.

Epizootic in a mild form is afflicting stage horses on the line to California.

Dr. James Gibson, of Portland, called on us yesterday. He is one of the best business men in the State, and a thorough Republican. The doctor met with a heavy loss long since by fire in his drug store in Portland, but we expect to see him in good shape again soon.

A CONFLICT OF OPINION.

A Grand Jury in Yreka, California, examined a hospital there recently and reported that it was in a filthy condition; whereupon six of the inmates published a card, giving it as their deliberate opinion that the said Grand Jury was mistaken, of course the patients were not influenced by the managers of the institution.

RELIGIOUS COLLISION.

The impressive conflict going on between the Albany Democrat and Portland Oregonian for the leadership of the Democratic party of Oregon, is highly amusing to Republicans. They will come out of the next contest like the Kilkenny cats, and the Republican National Convention will see the effect of the collision. Both of them will cost about two thousand.

The Republican National Committee has been called to meet in Washington on the 12th of January, at which time the time and place of the National Convention will be fixed. Republican State Committees will do well to look after this matter. Let us have good men sent from Oregon to represent us at that great gathering of the talent of the Nation.

The success of the STATESMAN as a religious paper has stimulated others to embark in similar enterprises. We have before us Vol. 1, No. 1, of the "Christian Worker" published in San Francisco. It is a neat little paper, replete with very valuable matter. Special rates are given to Sunday Schools. Specimen copies sent free. The circulation of this paper is on first lists, which looks like Christianity in which there is no guile.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

A set of demagogues hoping to advance their own personal interests raised a hue and cry against the franking privilege, and induced the people to ask their Representatives in Congress to repeal the law which gave the effect of a postage. The country press, which is designed to look after the local interests of the particular towns and counties, where published, suffer materially, to the advantage of large sheets published in great cities. The publisher who has furnished his list without pay for years and thereby aided in educating the masses, is now compelled to pay postage in advance for all such contributions for the public good. The poor man who has business with a Representative in Congress cannot now, as in the old law, write and receive an answer without the necessary "stamps." The masses of the people who used to receive speeches and documents which kept them posted in the drift of public business, can now receive such things by writing for them and enclosing stamps. The comparative price devoted by the government to public printing is most pitiful. It is done at a cost of one cent for every copy. There is no more getting the matter to the people except by means of exorbitant postage, which no member of Congress can afford to pay.

It is now clearly shown that the transportation of mails costs as much as before, contractors not bidding on the amount of mail matter, but the distance. Some outlets of the privilege of franking letters and documents can, of course, be pointed out, but it is trifling when compared with the immense benefits which the privilege conferred. The member of Congress finds a relief in the present arrangement, as he employs no clerks to look after his business, and the cost of sending his actual correspondence with friends is a mere trifle, but the people are the real sufferers from the franking privilege being their benefit and not for the members of Congress.

We hope to see the present Congress revise the old law and remove all duties on paper and all kinds of printing material, as general education is the only safety for our free institutions.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The press in both Europe and America speaks of the President's message as a clear and forcible statement of the condition of the Government of the United States, at this time.

He recommends the adoption of a policy which will result in all church property being its own proprietor of taxation; comparative education; and, in some cases, reorganizing which will "reclaim the respect of all the people of the world."

Of course a large number of American citizens will disagree with the President on the several points named, but we believe a great majority of the thinking masses of this country will agree on a few of the points mentioned; but his notions of compulsory education, and his few supporters in the United States, should writing to make a qualification of a vote nearly all the lawyers and a majority of other professional men would be disgraced; and, in the matter of reading, boards of examiners would have to be appointed or elected to decide upon degrees, or just where ignorance left off and a knowledge of reading began.

This would introduce an endless amount of expensive government machinery, without corresponding benefits, but, if carried out, it would be a source of trouble to some particular political organization, they would not likely be prejudiced in favor of applicants in an opposition party and great injuries might result. Besides, under our form of government it would not be safe to attempt to disfranchise any class, except for crime, because many millions of our most patriotic citizens are engaged in frontier settlements, subsiding towns and breaking down the barriers of the settlement of our great plains, without the opportunities of schools, which are our most efficient means to be used, scientifically, along with our sedatives and narcotics in typhoid fever. Talk of reform and change, our system is ever reforming and changing. Who does not know that a few years ago instead of our present plan of reducing the heart's action to cure fever, we used to bleed, blister and emeticate. Why did we change? Because we found we could reduce the heat of fever more readily and effectively by the use of blood purifiers, and we claim that true reform is only to be had in the regular school of practice. REGULAR.

The air ship which Mr. Schroeder is building at Baltimore, and in which he expects to cross the Atlantic in 40 hours, is nearly completed.

SUNDAY READING.

A local editor in Albany was asked a question by a member of his Sabbath school class, not long since, and gravely answered "damned."

An exchange says of Stanley: "Now that the vexed question of the source of the Nile is discovered, nothing is left for that ambitious young man but to find the North Pole and the man who struck Billy Patterson."

A temperance journal, after picturing in the figures furnished by scholars, gives an accurate and simple receipt for empanning them. And Eve said unto Adam: "Dear Adam, this is a bad apple, and may give you colic. Try it and see if it will."

The Rochester papers report the following as a fact: A young man passing around the plate in a Sunday School stepped opposite a friend who asked, "How much in the pool, Jim?" "Some dollar and seventy cents." "What's the first choice?" "The hellion."

The anniversary of the invention of the printing press in May, it is proposed to gather all amateur players in a vast hall filled with pianos, set them all to clanging and pounding the wonderful instruments, close the doors and set fire to the hall.

Dr. Hall now says a person should go to sleep with his face to the wall. The old proverb: does he make his wife sleep on the front side?

The effort to raise a fund for the statue to Horace Greeley is a total failure and the little money given has been returned.

A new novel, translated from the Cherokee by an esteemed Pouter, may shortly be published in the columns of the Statesman. It promises to contain some fifty or twenty lines and some thirty or forty chapters, to be continued in "The Lost Shirt of Whopping Eagle or High Life in a Wigwag."

During the month of November there was coined at the mint in San Francisco, 3,150,000 pieces of coin, valued at \$23,233,000.

The Austin Revue says: "As stalwart and industrious son of the forest is engaged in chopping the Revue's winter supply of wood, and on Saturday he was asked the question: 'What do you do to-morrow Sunday?' 'What do you do on Sunday?' 'He plays poker.'"

Robert Callery says that when he read of the last steamship disaster he could not swear, for there are some privileges denied to a clergyman which a good, sturdy layman often has handy.

This is the way the newspapers talk in Louisiana: "If that convicted thief and robber, Jim Walker, wants any fuss with us he can have steel or buckshot in unlimited quantities by poking his nose around our corner."

SOMETHING more than money, says an exchange, something more than property of any kind, is occasionally valued in the world of our Henry Wilson, whose two men who furnish the illustrative example, Vice-President Wilson was born the son of poor parents, and he has been comparatively poor all his life; but somehow, despite of poverty, he succeeded in making himself one of the most popular men in the country, as the demonstrations through the country show. William B. Astor, who was the same thing, he was a millionaire, he was born rich, inherited twenty millions and had added to it fivefold. Living in the midst of the city of New York, few knew him except by name, and he died at more than four-score years, and little more than a journalistic dispatch has told the event. Some journals have given two or three columns of obituary notice to the Statesman, and he has been buried with more pomp and circumstance than any man in the country, and the cost of sending his actual correspondence with friends is a mere trifle, but the people are the real sufferers from the franking privilege being their benefit and not for the members of Congress.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1875. Two weeks from today the "Hanged Brothers" will be gathered around the great national festive board and will begin the annual ceremonies of plucking the national goose. The bird is not so very fat, but then the B. Brothers are awfully hungry, and there will be such scrounging for places and scratching of its bits and ingestion of flesh and bones as has not been witnessed since the rainy days of the Tammany ring. A tramp of the organized, organized and organized, organized soldier, is now heard upon our pavements, and his voice is lifted high in our "sample rooms," calling spirits from the vasty deep. He has fed upon political husks now for fifteen years, and he is an enthusiastic supporter of the proposition to have the fatted calf killed at once. It is both astonishing and amusing to hear him discuss in high words the value of the fatted calf, and to see him with a very considerable number of men and women who depend for their bread and butter upon the magnanimity of those whom they deary. It is the old-headed excess of these, those that make one feel that to be just we must discover and crush the rebellion again. The country Republicans who have listened to such professions of loyalty, and who have seen the same man in the same way, and who wish that others would go and do likewise.

It is a pity that the defeated reform candidate for Attorney General at the election, has notified the Governor that he will contest the recent election on the ground that the Governor has not acted impartially and published and distributed the report of the hearing, as he can do in the case. The contest of the State makes him the arbiter and empowers him to declare who is elected. It is a pity that the Governor has not been given the authority to hear a contest, and thus through a technicality, to have the election decided by a court, if he thinks that Carroll, after his party has stepped into a trap, is going to allow him (Carroll) or any other man to bring a contest before the Governor. An investigation has been ordered and will be commenced in the affairs of the 21 Lowell's grand jury. It is a pity that a great number of fraudulent or baseless claims have been put through within the last few months, and that the Government is being obliged with distributive shares of the spoils thus secured. There is perhaps the reason to doubt the truth of the report.

The amusement season is fully on, and the celebrities of the Vaudeville persuasion are booked in for the winter, and two variety theaters are nightly filled with full houses, while amateur societies, lecturers, concertists, etc., "draw" in a large number of patrons almost every night in the week. The lists and other animals of the great national menagerie will not turn themselves loose till December 1st.

Dr. McKay and the Warm Spring braves, in his charge, left here Friday for Oregon. They were preceded by the minister of Indian Affairs with transportation and thirty-seven and a half dollars for their expenses, and they were followed by the chief of the Indian bureau, who spoke of the vicissitudes of a wandering minstrel's life, said he left some horses and a pack of provisions for the Oregon braves, and that he would be glad to see them again. He said that he had a large number of Indian braves, and he presumed they had all kinds of things, and he would be glad to see them again. He said that he had a large number of Indian braves, and he presumed they had all kinds of things, and he would be glad to see them again.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Very Latest News Reports.

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