

WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN

FRIDAY : : : APRIL 6, 1877.

COUNTED HIMSELF OUT.

Mr. Hill counts himself out of the editorial chair of the Oregonian, and Mr. H. W. Scott assumes charge of the concern. From a literary standpoint we have always held Mr. Hill in high estimation; but his political policy needs further defense before we accept it as designed for the benefit of the people, or shaped under the rules of common honesty. It is unnecessary to recount our objections to the vacillating course of that paper under its late management, the record is before the people and judgment has already been entered up in the great popular mind. Such political blunders as have been made, operating against the Republican party, were of course great moral crimes, if premeditated, and it will be a long time before Mr. Hill's conduct as the editor of the Oregonian will be expunged from the memory of the people. The great party which has saved it not created the greatest government on earth. Democratic newspapers praise him for what they are pleased to call "moderation," but in the face of the Crook and other frauds the term becomes a most villainous joke. A literary character of some note he seemed to use his power in the interest of self, and if our conjectures be true, there is little about him to admire or praise. We would not strike a fallen foe, but do not regard him in that light, having the forum and the use of the columns of the STATESMAN where he can offer a defense if he has one. The paper was taken because of telegraph news, but in no manner endorsed by Republicans. While we wish Mr. Hill success in business we have no faith or confidence in his politics, but may be convinced hereafter. A three-thousand dollar fee might have some influence if we were in the practice of the law. Mr. Scott will make a reliable Republican paper of the Oregonian, and it will hereafter aid the STATESMAN in the great work of keeping the State on the side of the Lord and Republicanism. We welcome the new management and bid the outgoing parties an affectionate business farewell.

DISAPPOINTED.

The word "bushwhacking" was invented to describe a set of irregular rebel plunderers and murderers during the late rebellion, and has now become a part of the language. The Oregonian has occupied a similar position in journalism among the country press of Oregon for some time past, and the late change in editorial management it was hoped would develop it to a positive character one way or the other and thus enable the people to know on what ground it stood and how far it could be depended upon, either for good or evil. But all have been disappointed by the way the new editor takes up the situation. Assuming a vast degree of political holiness, he tears to endorse the Republican party and its great principles, lest at some future time some one in office makes a mistake which deserves condemnation. His argument against the Republican party is most lame and impotent. Mistakes have been made, but the principles have not changed. A few dishonest men in office have been detected and removed, but the general business of the government has been continued in an economical and safe manner.

This great party, to which the new Oregonian editor formerly belonged, has accomplished all that could have been expected by the most sanguine, and promises better things in future. From a governmental desert left by the Democratic party in 1861 the present great structure has been built by the efforts of the Republican party, and our National credit, today, is a good barometer of national strength, is better than ever before, showing unparalleled results from party efforts of which every Republican should be proud.

Just at a time when the country is in a flush of prosperity and most profound peace; when scores of Democrats are deserting the old bulk to which they have so long adhered, is most astonishing period for such a man as Hon. H. W. Scott to remove himself from his old associations, and sever his connection with the party which has made this country what it is and conferred no trifling honors upon him. We trust he may yet be reclaimed and brought back into the fold.

It has been often said, but on very doubtful authority, that "hell is paved with good intentions." It is now asserted that a number of streets are paved with "lost opportunities," and sewer alleys with "what might have been."

The Mercury has sold out the STATESMAN, as far as words go, without an order of a court or consent of the present proprietors of this paper. The impertinence of such statements has not been equalled since that paper aided Judge Grover in the Crook fraud.

Sheriff Dale, of Yamhill county, has taken the State agency for Prof. Dean's patent extensor. He expects to realize a fortune out of sale of county rights.

MEDIEVAL TOURNAMENTS.

The Modus Operandi of the Affairs.

The tournament in its inception was more a gathering for the practice of athletic games than anything else. In time, however, it became the occasion for the display of all the pomp and circumstance of the time, and was made the chief attraction at such popular festivities as a royal marriage, the entrance of a sovereign into a town, or any other occasion of public rejoicing. There is a tradition that the tournament, properly so-called, was first instituted in the tenth century in Brittany by Geoffrey, the lord of Penella.

When a tournament was resolved upon, the judges were selected, and the lists and prizes, together with the rules regulating it, were proclaimed publicly by the herald, a crier, or with the voice and the trumpet, as it was called. The king-at-arms, wearing a gold cloth upon which the arms of the judges were painted, proclaimed the tournament, while the heralds distributed cards upon which the arms were painted to any one who would take them.

The occurrence of a tournament created a great excitement all through the surrounding country. The knights and nobles came with their retinues to attend it, while the towns and peddlers, and all the classes who sought such public gatherings for the furtherance of their private gains, swarmed to the spot in crowds. Great labor, pains, and expense, were involved in the preparation of the lists in which the tournament was to take place, and the temporary accommodations for the actors, the spectators and the judges.

The lists came finally to be constructed in an oblong form, and were decorated with brilliantly painted and gilded designs and heraldic emblems, and hung with rich tapestries. Banners bearing heraldic devices were brought by the various knights who gathered to take part in the celebration, and before the day of the tournament the houses in which they lodged were decorated with them, while in some castles, cloisters, or monasteries of the vicinity, their coats of arms were hung, and the knights, ladies, and the visitors, gathered to inspect them. If among them any lady recognized the banner of a knight against whom she had any cause for complaint, she called the attention of the judges to it; and if on investigation he was found unworthy, he was not allowed to take part in the tournament.

Before the opening of the serious business for which the gathering had come together, the esquires practiced in the lists, and the ladies gathered to witness their feats. Frequently in these trials an esquire who distinguished himself was knighted on the spot, and allowed to celebrate the occasion by taking part in the ensuing tournament.

Upon the stand built for the spectators were gathered the beauty and fashion of the land. Kings, queens, princes and the highest nobility of the land, gathered to witness the spectacle, and by their presence inspired the contestants to display their prowess. At certain parts of the lists the stands were erected for the camp-marshals and seconds of the knights. Within the lists, or close to them, were the king-at-arms and the heralds, who were to watch the sports and render a faithful account of them. Crowds of servants were at hand to render assistance. Bands of music added to the festivities of the scene. As their clarion notes sounded, the knights, in full armor, magnificently equipped, with their steeds decorated and armed, entered the lists, followed by their esquires. Sometimes the knights were led into the lists by the ladies they had sworn to serve, armed with gold or silver chains, from which they were released before the combat began. As a rule, the knight bore, also fastened upon his person, in a conspicuous place, some knot of ribbon or other favor which his lady had bestowed upon him.—[Harper's Magazine.]

\$7,000,000 A MILE.

There are no people on earth that will bear any comparison to Americans in railroad building; and having supplied their own country with all the great arteries of commerce it can well afford to pay for, as a luxury, they are seeking other worlds to conquer. The confiding Chinese are the people whom they are favoring just now with their generous attention. They are bound that the resources of the Celestial Empire shall be developed at all hazards, no matter what the cost, and have begun the good work by building a road running out of Pekin at the somewhat startling figure of \$7,000,000 per mile. If the innocent Celestials should happen to learn that railroads in America, since the spirit of the Credit Mobilier has taken up his abode in China, cost but from \$8,000 to \$30,000 per mile, they would doubtless feel like they had been bulldozed. Verily Americans are enterprising railroaders; and there are millions in it without dispute.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Orders have been received at Fort Walla Walla, says the Oregonian, directing companies E and L of the first cavalry to leave that post as soon as practicable for the Wallowa country. Lieut. W. H. Miller who will act as quartermaster of the expedition has been sent forward to examine the roads over the Blue Mountains. Upon his return the date of the movement of the troops will be fixed. It is understood that these troops will establish a three company post near the Wallowa valley, from which detachments can be kept constantly in that valley. It has not been deemed best to establish the post in Walla valley, Gen. Howard being of the opinion that the requisite protection can be better afforded the settlers by locating the post on one of the main approaches to the valley. The two companies number over 100 men, and will be under the command of S. G. Whipple, a very cool man, who has had great experience in dealing with Indians.

The mind has a certain vegetative power, which cannot be wholly idle. If it is not laid out and cultivated into a beautiful garden, it will of itself shoot up weeds or flowers of a wild growth.

Nature takes a plain human face and sets sweet thoughts and kindly impulses at work upon it, and it grows into a lovely beauty.

MATILDA AND BIJOU HERON.

Matilda Heron lay yesterday on the bed in the little house on Twenty-fifth street, with a placid smile and an air of rest on her dead face that made her look ten years younger than she seemed when living. Bijou, poor child, had been taken away from the house that she might be removed from the scene of her bereavement, and was being tenderly cared for at the residence of Mrs. George F. Carey, the wife of Miss Heron's physician. The report that she is to go to her father, Stoepele, who is now the leader of an orchestra in London, is entirely without foundation. Since her mother's divorce from him he has married again, and has several children by his second wife. The feeling among professional people is very bitter against him, and one of them said yesterday that "If Stoepele attempted to take Bijou, the memory of his treatment of her mother would be revived, and very supers would rise up to oppose him." Bijou, who is under engagement to Messrs. Shook & Palmer of the Union Square Theatre, will continue there—residing, meanwhile, with Mrs. Carey, who takes a great interest in her.

There is a notable inconsistency between Miss Heron's life and its closing scenes. As intense a Catholic as ever lived, she is to be buried in a Protestant church, and to have mass celebrated by Catholic priests. She was always a strict Catholic. Once, when in Philadelphia, she was walking along a street when a laborer fell from a scaffolding to the sidewalk, and lay there fatally injured. As Miss Heron passed he called for a Catholic priest, but there was none at hand; as quick as thought Miss Heron rushed to him, and taking the dying man's head in her lap, she tore from her neck a crucifix that she always wore, and held it to his lips till he died, which was but a moment later. In telling this story herself, which she frequently did, she would add: "I guess I was as good as a priest to him, poor fellow." Miss Heron never parted with the crucifix used that day in Philadelphia. With the superstition of her race, she attached great importance to it, and wore it till her death.

Her natural eccentricities increased notably during the latter part of her life. She frequently spoke of herself as "Poor Tilly." Sitting in her room conversing with her friends, she would start up suddenly and electly her hearers with a powerful recitation from some old play which would evoke thunders of applause from any audience. When complimented upon her performance, she would say, alluding to Bijou: "Ah, she is the greatest actress in the world. Wait till you see her—and that will be when I bring her out." Indeed her affection for her child amounted to a passion, she lived in her and for her. A few months ago, in a fit of eccentricity, she conceived the idea that some one was trying to separate them. Instantly she moved from her lodgings, and sought apartments in an obscure part of the city, remaining there for several weeks, while her friends were seeking in vain to discover her whereabouts. For some time past she has been engaged in lawsuits against several actresses for alleged infringement of her right to "Camille," some of which are understood to be still pending.

Bijou Heron is now fifteen years old; she is slight, graceful and good looking, but with a prematurely old and careworn air and manner. This is due, no doubt, largely to the life of constant excitement and anxiety that she has led with her mother. She is really more womanly than most women twice her age. Her friends, and those of her mother, are anxious that she shall now retire from the stage for a time and seek the training and recreation of other girls of her age, which she has hitherto lacked, either in a school or with a family. It is not improbable that this will be done, and, if it is, Miss Bijou is, in the opinion of those who are competent to judge, destined to great success as an actress. The means to enable her to pursue the course suggested are likely to be raised either by a benefit performance or by subscriptions from professional friends of Miss Heron, many of whom are indebted to her for past kindnesses.—N. Y. World.

JUDGE DEADY'S LECTURE.

The Vancouver Independent says: "The long anticipated lecture of 'Trial by Jury,' by Judge Deady, attracted a goodly audience at the M. E. Church, last Tuesday evening. Among those in attendance were Gen. Howard, Capt. Wilkinson, and others of the officers at the post. Judge Deady introduced the speaker. The lecture was a carefully prepared historical review of the jury system, and was also an able defense of the justice and expediency of that system. In common with other enlightened men who have not lost their faith in mankind, he believes that when the State shall become so corrupt that twelve honest and intelligent men cannot be found to decide upon the facts of a case at law, then is the State ready to be handed over to a despot. The lecture would read well, and should be printed, that its sphere of usefulness might be more extensive."

The Burlington Hawkeye says that a man out on West Hill set out last week to eat thirty partridges in thirty days on a wager. He ate the first one without any trouble, but the grocer refused to give him any further credit the very next day, and he is hopelessly stuck on the other twenty-nine.

Talent is power; tact is skill. Talent makes a man respectable; tact makes him respected. Talent convinces; tact converts. Talent commands; tact is obeyed. Talent is something; tact is everything.

It is vain to cling to the youth which is past, be it an unbelief of the fact ever so stubborn. Rather should it be gracefully resigned for the cheerful acceptance.

Time is too precious to be spent grumbling. Instead of borrowing trouble we ought to.

Travel on life's common way in cheerful gladness.

The longest night has an end, and the dawn shows the way for a brighter, fresher day.—E. Brown.

OBJECT OF THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The Tribune's Washington special says it is reported that the President conceived the plan of sending the commission to Louisiana before his inauguration, and now, while he is at times willing to be influenced by the advice of his cabinet, he will not for himself when these fail to be agreeable. The gentlemen who have been selected will be sent to New Orleans with instructions to endeavor to induce both parties to agree to a reconciliation of the Legislature. It is proposed that the members of both branches whose seats are uncontested, and whose election is conceded by all, shall pass upon the contested cases, and that the Legislature so constituted shall, under the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, canvass the vote of the State for Governor. Such a Legislature, it is said, would have a nominal Republican majority on joint ballot of about 17. Of this majority nine would be conservative Republicans, and would hold the balance of power. If the two parties decline to reorganize the Legislature, it is believed the President is determined to withdraw troops from the support of the Packard government, and to inform both parties that, having failed to accept a proper and fair adjustment proposed by the administration, the Federal troops can no longer be used to sustain any State government and that the two pretended administrations must settle their own difference in their own way. It should follow, the responsibility would rest upon the politicians of Louisiana, and not with the President. The cabinet is said to favor this plan, and there is scarcely a doubt that if the commission fail this plan will be adopted. Nichols men here are very hopeful and conservative Republicans are getting disgusted at these constantly occurring troubles in Louisiana.

Lamar has written the President a letter opposing the commission. There was great difficulty in securing the Louisiana commission, which will leave for Louisiana Monday. The President will prepare a letter of instructions, defining the purpose of the appointment and the extent to which the commission is to go. The commission does not please Packard. To-day Nichols telegraphed to a friend here to prevent the commission by all means.

MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Further particulars of the arrest and imprisonment of John A. Sutter, U. S. Consul at Acapulco, are as follows: Previous to the occupation of the town of Diniz, and the command of General Jimenez, General Alvarado, who held the place in the interest of Lerdo, levied a contribution on the citizens to obtain funds to carry on the contest against Diaz. Among those who paid the amount was Henry Kastan, an American, owning property, including a plantation in the vicinity. About this time Consul Sutter's house was entered one night by a Mexican with a view to robbery. Sutter shot at and wounded him; was examined and discharged by due process of law. When Jimenez entered the city, the same Mexican turned up as one of his adherents, together with a large proportion of the rabble element, and there is an impression that his private enmity may have had some weight in the subsequent proceedings. Sutter, however, more particularly as many threats were uttered against him by the rough element, Jimenez at once began to levy forced contributions, and seized a lot of cattle belonging to Kastan. The latter lodged a protest with Fuller as the American representative, then leaving personal trouble, left the city. On the morning of the 5th inst., Sutter sent the protest to Jimenez, receiving a reply to the effect that he had better be careful how he protested against or interfered with the action of the Mexican authorities, or he would get into trouble. A few hours after, Sutter was surrounded on the street by soldiers and marched to prison. Subsequently, Jimenez apparently concluded he had carried the thing too far, and informed Sutter that, on making a request in proper form, he might be liberated. Sutter replied he would accept a request and still remained in jail on the departure of the steamer. In a letter to his brother here he says he has sent a letter to the U. S. Consul General at the City of Mexico, representing the state of affairs. He intimates a doubt whether it will reach its destination, as all his correspondence passes under the eyes of the jailor.

The World on Morton.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The World editorially says: Morton got home to Indianapolis Monday, and the Journal recites at length his share in the Republican labors of the last seven months, and glorifies him as the hero of the Presidential canvass. The campaign was the most disgraceful ever carried on, and will doubtless breed incalculable evil to all the country. The Journal therefore may be believed when it asserts that Morton took a leading part. It is true Hendricks defeated him in Indiana in October, but he had the wisdom to seek a less formidable antagonist, and went to the Pacific coast, where he had better success. Eight thousand fraudulent votes were cast in San Francisco, and by which California was carried for Hayes. This may probably be set down to his discredit, and his influence was perceptible in Oregon.

WHAT CAN WE DO WITH OUR SILVER?—The Bank of France announces that it will hereafter make advances upon bar silver at one per cent. per annum, with a margin of ten per cent. in French notes deposited with the bank. This is a return to the custom prevailing before the panic in silver. The effect will be to steady the market, and may be regarded as indicating faith in the future value of silver.—E. C.

Generally when a nomination is confirmed it is an appointment, and when not confirmed it is a disappointment.

HOWELL PRAIRIE LETTER.

HOWELL PRAIRIE, OREGON.

April 1st, 1877.

ED. STATESMAN:—As I see that there have been several letters published in the STATESMAN, Farmer and Oregonian in reference to acts or deeds done by the early settlers and pioneers of this country and being desirous to interest your readers with a matter of fact communication, I will take for my subject Dr. Marcus Whitman, who came to this country as a missionary in 1836, and located in the Walla Walla valley, some six or seven miles west of what is now called Walla Walla city in Washington Territory, but then in Oregon. The Doctor brought with him his amiable wife, Mr. Narcissa Whitman, as a help-mate and assistant, and as soon as they arrived they commenced the good work of Christianizing the Cayuse Indians, which were an intelligent and rather high-minded race at that time. Dr. Whitman did not teach them moral lessons, but taught them how to plow and cultivate the soil; how to take care of their crops when raised; how to take care of their cattle and horses, by providing for their necessities in winter and instituting schools among them; learned their own language and taught them, or many of them, how to read and write, and advanced them to a high eminence in civilization and general knowledge to what they were when he first came among them. Everything seemed to glide along smoothly and the Doctor was highly elated with the prospects of at no distant day, being able to civilize or Christianize this whole nation of people. This had all been done during the lapse of about five years, which will bring us up to 1841, when it became necessary for him to make a trip back to the United States. He therefore made his arrangements and left his mission and family in the care of Dr. White and some other Americans that had come up from the Walla Walla valley, I believe, and struck out for the States, and arrived there in the course of time, after many hardships; and after attending to his mission business he reported to Washington City, and I have no doubt, was the cause of the introduction into the Senate of the United States by Dr. Linn, of Missouri, of what was called "Dr. Linn's Donation Land Bill," the provisions of which were to donate to every man, woman and child who would come to Oregon and settle on the public lands, 640 acres of land. By the introduction of this bill, and through the influence of Dr. Whitman and Jason Lee, another missionary, in the Walla Walla valley, there was a great excitement created, and before the spring of 1842 there was quite a large emigration ready to start to Oregon as soon as the grass was sufficient to afford food for their animals, headed by Peter H. Burnett, of Missouri, now Judge Burnett of California, and assisted by Dr. Whitman, who came with them the most difficult part of the road. They were enabled to make the trip through to the Dalles, with their wagons, being the first wagons that had ever come through the Blue mountains, or had ever come farther west than Fort Hall, then a Hudson Bay fort, on Snake river. This was all done in good season, and attributed to the good care and management of Dr. Whitman, who seemed to take a great interest in having this emigration make the trip through to the Walla Walla valley, as this was the place where they all started for.

T. G. SHAW.

ETIQUETTE FOR WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS.

It is not usual to invite guests to the marriage of a widow. If a widower marries a young girl, the etiquette is the same as that of a first marriage. A widow must marry in the morning early, without show, and has only her witnesses and those of her intended. Her dress must be plain, of quiet color; black, however, is not admissible. On leaving church, the bride invites to breakfast the witnesses who have formed the party, but no other guests are invited to this repast. On the fifteenth day after the marriage, cards are sent bearing the new address of the marriage pair. A widow never makes wedding calls after re-marrying. Those who receive the cards do not visit. There is a month allowed for the return of the cards and the visits. When a single lady marries, after having passed the usual age for marriage the ceremony should be simple and unobtrusive.

The Walla Walla Union has information that on the 23d instant, at Wallula, George Warner, an old and respected citizen of that section, had accidentally shot and killed himself the night before. It seems that he was out duck hunting and while in the act of taking his gun from the boat it was discharged. The whole charge entered at the chin and must have caused instant death. The deceased was about 50 years of age, and resided about two miles this side of Wallula, on a farm, where he was engaged in raising cattle and horses. He had resided there and at Wallula since 1864, and was highly recommended by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his sudden death.

The specie in the Bank of France has attained to the enormous sum of 2,230,000,000 francs against a note circulation of 2,615,000,000 francs, or more than 38 per cent. The bank has begun the practice of charging a per cent. on foreign notes on deposit of bullion and foreign coin, for the purpose of reducing its circulation by making it expensive for holders of gold to obtain paper for it.

Inquired a bevy of puzzled lady readers: "Are the dashing checked handkerchiefs, which we see carried with such exactness in the gentlemen's pockets, actually for severe service?" Let it not be so misunderstood, fair questioners, for every well regulated swell carries not only a blower, but a showerer, as well.

"I went to see my girl the other day," says Dan. "I kissed her repeatedly, and when I finally ceased, the tears came into her eyes, and she said in sad tones, 'Ah, Dan, I fear you have ceased to love me.' 'Oh, no, I haven't,' I said, 'but you have.'"

THE KNOTTY POINT.

The European negotiations have stuck fast upon the difficult question of disarmament, says the Sacramento Union. England insists that Russia shall give a pledge of demobilization before the first named Power will agree to protocol. Russia demands to this condition, and demands that Turkey shall disarm first. The Porte flatly refuses to demobilize while a Russian army in full array is menacing her frontier, and it appears to us that she has the stronger case. Clearly, since Russia is the aggressor, Russia ought to lead the way in demonstrating her pacific intentions. Turkey has not proposed to make war upon Russia, but merely to defend her own territory, and she would not be justified in disarming until the threatening attitude of her combative neighbor was relaxed. A further refusal on the part of Russia to take the initiative in demobilizing will moreover raise the suspicion that she is not acting in good faith, but is endeavoring to get an unfair advantage of her adversary. She has nothing to lose by disarming at once, if she ever meant to disarm, and if she has only been negotiating for amusement, and to throw Europe and the Porte off their guard during the winter months, she cannot conceal the truth much longer.

ADVENTURE OF A BANK NOTE.

An extraordinary affair happened about the year 1740. One of the directors, a very rich man, had occasion for \$30,000, which he was to pay as the price of an estate he had just bought. To facilitate the matter he carried the sum with him to the bank, and obtained for it a bank note. On his return home, he was suddenly called out on some particular business. He threw the note carelessly on the mantle-piece, but when he came back a few minutes afterwards to look it up, it was not to be found. No one had entered the room; he could not, therefore, suspect any person. At last after much ineffectual search, he was persuaded that it had fallen from the mantle-piece into the fire. The director went to acquaint his colleagues with the misfortune that had happened to him; and as he was known to be a perfectly honorable man he was really believed. It was only about four and twenty hours from the time he had deposited his money, they thought, therefore, that it would be hard to refuse his request for a second note. He received it upon giving an obligation to restore the first note if it should ever be found, or pay the money himself if it should be presented by any stranger. About thirty years afterwards (the director having been long dead, and his heirs in possession of his fortune), an unknown person presented the lost note at the bank, and demanded payment. It was in vain that they mentioned to this person the transaction by which the note was annulled; he would not listen to it. He maintained that it had come to him from abroad, and insisted upon immediate payment. The note was payable to bearer and the \$30,000 were paid to him. The heirs of the director would not listen to any demands of restitution, and the bank was obliged to sustain the loss. It was discovered afterwards that an architect, having purchased the director's house, had taken it down in order to build another on the same spot, had found the note in a crevice of the chimney, and made his discovery an engine for robbing the bank, in which he was successful.—[Republican.]

The spectacled Oregon Senator must feel very cheap when meeting his constituents, after having failed on his Crook fraud. He will see the estimation in which he is held as he comes in contact with the honest portion of the State.

Capt. Humphreys and Sheriff Dale arrived in the city in time for evening services, the Yamhill circuit court having adjourned. The Sheriff brought one "berd" to the penitentiary.

Be civil and obliging to all, dutiful where God and Nature command you; but bribe to one, and that friendship keep sacred, as the greatest tie upon earth, and be sure to ground it upon virtue, for no other is either happy or lasting.—Lady Fanshawe.

A minister was telling a young girl who was about to become a bride, that she must remember the man and wife are one. "Lord," said she, "if you were under father and mother's window when they are quarrelling you'd think there were at least a dozen."

PHOTOGRAPHS.

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