

RAILROAD RUMORS.

Every year that there has been an election since Ben Holladay came to Oregon he and his strikers have given out, just before the meeting of nominating conventions and the election, that the West-Side Road was just going to be put through, and as soon as the election was over that was the last heard of railroad construction.

These rumors are now being put in circulation again, and old Ben's "blowers" may be heard declaring that the road is bound to go through to Junction this year.

Now, it happens that the COURIER is in possession of information from a reliable source which effectually explodes this canard. The bond holders of these Oregon railroads recently held a meeting at the city of Berlin, Prussia, and after discussing the whole case, resolved that they would neither buy off Ben Holladay nor would they put any more money in these Oregon roads.

They have Holladay bound in a contract to put up \$50,000 a year to pay interest, and they have their agent, Mr. Koehler in possession of the income and management of the roads at Portland, and Holladay gets nothing but a salary as President and has no voice or control of them, and they have nothing to gain by buying him out just now, especially as long as they can squeeze the fifty thousand dollars a year out of him.

And if the German bond holders will not advance the money to extend the West Side Road it is perfectly certain it will not be extended, for Ben Holladay himself can't raise any money to build any more railroads.

In fact, his name connected with any bonds or scheme to raise money in New York or Europe would effectually kill the effort.

Our information as to the meeting of the bond holders in Berlin was derived from the financial columns of a London paper sent to a prominent capitalist in Oregon.

A CONSISTENT JOURNAL. It is difficult, if not impossible, to tell one day what will be the position of the Oregonian the next on any political question.

One day it will denounce or criticize the acts of some public functionary and on the next, modify or change its position.

In the issue of that paper bearing date of Dec. 20th, 1875, there is a leader in favor of reducing the salary of the President from \$50,000 to \$25,000 per annum.

"EQUAL RIGHTS"

By virtue of the Constitutional Amendments and the legislation to carry the same into effect, there can be legally no distinctions made in the rights or privileges of citizens of the United States on "account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The negro is entitled to all the rights that are guaranteed to the citizens of any other race or color. This is regarded as one of the "results" of the late war and as such it is "accepted" by the Democratic party.

The Republicans first freed the negro, then made him a voter with a right to hold office, and then passed "iron clad" enforcement laws making it highly penal for any person to refuse the rights to negroes which are guaranteed whites.

For this they claim great credit. They made them voters to create "a loyal element" in the South and because they needed their votes in the close States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

And but for the accession to their ranks from the colored race, the Democracy would have gained the ascendancy long since. As soon as the right to vote was given them, the Democracy favored their being protected in their enjoyment of that privilege.

The Republicans then passed measures through Congress that were designed to compel the people of the South to allow the negro children to attend the same schools with the white children; but they provided for them separate schools and the courts upheld them; but held that in cases where separate schools were not provided they had a right to attend the schools with the white children.

EXAMINATION OF THE YAMHILL RIVER.

Following is the report made by Major N. Michler in regard to the proposed improvement of the Yamhill river.

It appears to us that the report will do more harm than good to the county. It says: "U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, PORTLAND, Dec. 21, 1875. SIR: The estimate for an examination of the Yamhill River, State of Oregon, having been approved by letter of July 29, a personal reconnaissance was first made, and subsequently a survey of that portion between the town of McMinnville and the mouth. The latter was conducted under my directions by Assistant Engineer G. F. Cramer, of this office, between the 29th of September and the 10th of October. The maps of the survey, including plan, sections and profile have since been completed; tracings of the same are transmitted with, and form part of this report.

All know the difficulties of any attempted, although well-devised improvements or changes in the regimen of a river, especially of one whose nature undergoes yearly periodical changes. From a quiet stream through whose channel but a few feet of water flow at extreme low stages, the even surface only broken here and there by falls and rapids, it is developed into a river of great depth and strength, whose waterlines along the banks indicate a rise at times of over 60 feet during the winter and spring months. Such a river is the Yamhill; it heads among the ravines of the Coast Range of mountains, from whose snow capped ridges it receives its annual superabundant supplies, then courses easterly through one of the most productive sections of the State of Oregon—Yamhill County—and finally unites its waters with those of the Willamette. The section of the river which it is desirable to improve lies between the town of McMinnville and the mouth, a distance of seventeen miles, by following its sinuosities.

The following data furnish a list of distances; the number, dimensions and localities of bridges; the difference of level between the several points; the height and length of the falls from above to the foot of them:

Table with columns: From McMinnville to bridge at St. Joseph, From St. Joseph to bridge at Willamette Falls, etc. Includes sub-tables for 'TABLE OF DISTANCES' and 'Difference of levels'.

the low stage of water in the Willamette; the latter river is at times 1.5 feet lower than at days of survey. This would give a total fall of about 15 feet between McMinnville and the mouth of the Yamhill. The distance from the head of the fall at Lafayette is 1,000 feet. To overcome these obstructions to navigation at extreme low water is the object of the proposed improvement. The Yamhill is a small river, from 40 to 100 feet in width; its bed lies between steep banks on either side from 20 to 60 feet in height, covered with timber and thick brush. From McMinnville to station 23 on the map, four and three tenths miles by water, and two by wagon road east from town, it is tortuous, narrow, and filled with snags; navigation along this portion is consequently rendered difficult and unsafe. From station 23 to a point within 500 feet of the town of Lafayette, a distance of four miles, the source of the river becomes more direct, with two somewhat abrupt bends; the width is greater, and fewer obstacles encountered; the latter consists of some rocks and snags found here and there along the channel. At the point above Lafayette, a series of falls and rapids commence extending over the space of 6,000 feet, with a fall of 9 feet; the separate items having been given previously in the tabulated form. These obstructions are formed mainly by shelving basaltic rock, covered mostly by brown clay or cement. The rocks are easily worked. The channel way along them becomes more narrow. From below the foot of the rapids the river courses for a distance of seven and a half miles until it enters the Willamette, passing Martini's Landing and the town of Dayton. Along this section its width is much diminished at several points by the encroachment of the basaltic rock banks upon its channel. The narrowest portion is about 500 feet above the landing. A dam has been built and a bar formed at the mouth of the river.

PRODUCTION OF OREGON. NUMBER 2. (From the Portland Sunday, Walcome.) Before entering upon the productions of this State, we continue its climate.

West of the Cascade Range, the climate is of three different kinds. This is brought about by the mountain ranges, which operate in producing two or three different currents of wind. Unlike Eastern Oregon, Western Oregon can lay claim to only two seasons—wet and dry. The former, as a rule, begins some time in November, and continues, with short intervals of clear days, until into March or April. We say "as a rule," for since our residence of five years in this section, we have not seen two Winters alike—every Winter is claimed by the oldest inhabitants as an "unusual winter." This climate, as you go south, becomes more and more modified, until in the extreme southern part of the State the dry season is longer and the wet of shorter duration. Hardly a Spring passes but the telegraph reports clear, balmy weather in the southern part of the State while we are enjoying most delightful rains—this is in the month of April. Leaving the southern part of the State and striking out in an easterly direction, it is said for we have never been there) another kind of climate is encountered, viz: cooler and drier, owing to its higher altitudes. In some sections it is claimed frost falls every night, and snow covers the ground from four to five months during the year. And still another climate is found west of the Coast Range. This can rightly be called the plebeian, owing to the greater fall of rain as the vapor-laden currents, which flow southerly along the western coast during the winter months, first striking the Coast Range loses very considerable of its force.

To many of our readers it may not prove uninteresting to note the origin of these currents. They rise on the equator; 140 degrees east longitude from Greenwich, and are in general terms known as the Kurosiwob or Japan current. The current leaves the equator and flows northerly until reaching the Aleutian Isles it divides—the eastern division bears on to Alaska, thence southward along our entire northern coast. This current accounts for the almost continuous rains in Alaska. Were it not for this warm current the climate of this and the more northerly sections would be so vigorous as to be almost unendurable during the Winter months. The current of warm water striking the cooler current bordering the coast results, as is but natural, in copious rains, which, to a considerable extent, the Coast Range, that has an average altitude of 2,000 feet, checks; but that which over reaches the range supplies our valleys with four or five months of rain and then loses itself in the Cascade Range, which has a higher altitude than the Coast Range. Here almost any climate desired can be had. In the Willamette Valley the rain is, as a general thing, mild, and flowers, about two winters out of five, bloom outdoors; while in the southern part of the State we have seen roses in bloom, and in the open air at that, during the Winter months. In Jackson county the magnolia and fig trees do remarkably well outdoor.

Snow falls in the Willamette Valley, but its tarry is brief excepting during the Winter of 1870-71, 1873-4 and last Winter, when on an average it remained on the ground during the severest month, from five to seven days. The winter is seldom severe enough to cause the freezing over of the Willamette river at this place—twice only within the recollection of the whites has the ice formed to such thickness as to admit of teams passing over in safety. During the winter of 1871-2 the snow fall did not exceed three inches and we had only seven days of snow. In 1872-73 flowers, daisies, pansies, etc., bloomed in the open air the entire winter, in this city.

The rain fall in Western Oregon, excepting perhaps that section lying west of the Coast Range, is not so great as in some of the Southern States. At several points South, the rain fall is much greater; this is particularly the case in the Eastern part of Georgia, South Carolina, and also in Florida. At Augusta, Georgia, the average rain fall is about 62 inches; Charleston, South Carolina, 59 inches, and Jacksonville, Florida, 53 inches. With great odds against them, Oregon is the only State that has a distinct individuality for rain. This no doubt arises from the very large number of misty days—when the rain falls slowly and very lazily, in great contrast with the heavy rains South. Again our rains are confined to a period of about five months, whereas in the South they are often had during summer and autumn months. For our rainy season, one great advantage is claimed, and that is, farmers can let their crops remain out with almost impunity up to October, without fear of having them injured by rain fall, whereas in the West and South, entire crops are seriously injured by rain.

Another advantage we can rightly claim for Western Oregon, viz: cooler and more moist atmosphere during the summer months, when the general air is balmy and soft. The softness is produced by the ocean breezes. At times, the thermometer reached as high as 96 degrees in the summer during the afternoon, but then for only two or three days in succession, when it gives place to cooler weather produced by the ocean breezes. The average temperature of the Willamette Valley is claimed to be as follows: Spring, 52-19; Summer, 67-13; Autumn, 53-11; and Winter, 39-27—the yearly mean is 53. Heavy storms in the Willamette Valley are never known, but taking a point this side of Astoria along the coast they at times rage with great severity—particularly when much damage is reported to have been done at Astoria. The cause of exemption of the Willamette Valley from heavy storms is found in the mountain ranges breaking the force of the heavy winds. Since our residence of five years here we have not witnessed what can be called a high wind. We have never seen, as is the case along the coast, on Peget Sound, and many parts of California, trees torn up by the wind. Thunder storms seldom visit this section and when they do the vivid flash of the lightning and the loud crash of the thunder are not so great as obtains in the East or even in parts of California.

The following explains itself: "My non deplume, eh? You're right. Foxes are not avowed enemies of the "crowing hens" or any other kind of hens. The crowing is immaterial. If they crow much "I take the crow out of them." Crowing only gives the meat a masculine taste. The Fox seeks their society when the chances are good for a catch and never retreats and leaves the hens on "vantage ground" until the dogs get after him when prudence becomes chief dictator. In conclusion, the Fox certainly believes that he would have made a good hand among the "crowing hens" but for the interposition of the DEVIL. Who ever heard of a hen catching a Fox? It is always vice versa. The Fox bids the hen adieu. Jan. 1, 1876. FOX ARABIAS.

It is reported that A. Noltner, Esq., will, in a few weeks, commence the publication of a daily and weekly Democratic paper in Portland. The Democracy much need a good paper at that place, and it is strange that papers of that faith have died in that place heretofore.

The people of The Dalles are in tribulation on account of a supposed defect in the title of town lots.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order of the County Court of Yamhill County, State of Oregon, made and entered of record on the 23rd day of October, 1875, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand U. S. gold coin, in front of the Court House door in Yamhill county, State of Oregon, on the 6th day of February, 1876, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit: The undivided one-fifth part of lots No. 104, 97, and 99; and the undivided one-fifth part of the upper half of lot 27, all in the town of Dayton, Yamhill County, State of Oregon. Also the undivided one-fifth part of the following described tract of land in Yamhill county, State of Oregon, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the south bank of the Yamhill river, north 33 degrees west, distant 20 feet from the northwest corner of the town plat of said town of Dayton; thence south 32 degrees west parallel with the line of said town plat 15 chains; thence north 17.63 chains to the Yamhill river; thence down said river with its meanderings 15.55 chains to the place of beginning, containing ten acres and twenty-six perches more or less. JOHN W. CARY, Administrator. Feb. 6, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of an order of the County Court of Yamhill County, State of Oregon, made and entered of record on the 23rd day of October, 1875, I will sell at public auction for cash in hand, U. S. gold coin, in front of the court house door in Yamhill county, State of Oregon, on the 6th day of February, 1876, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day the following described real estate to-wit: The undivided one-fifth part of lots Nos. 104, 97, and 99; and the undivided one-fifth part of the upper half of lot 27, also the following described tract of land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south bank of the Yamhill river, north 33 degrees west distant 20 feet from the northwest corner of the town plat of Dayton; thence south 32 degrees west parallel with the line of said town plat 15 chains; thence north 17.63 chains to the Yamhill river; thence down said river with its meanderings 15.55 chains to the place of beginning, containing ten acres and twenty-six perches, more or less, all in the town of Dayton, Yamhill county, Oregon. JAMES MOAR, Guardian of Edward Moar. January 7, 1876.

Sheriff's Sale. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue and authority of a writ of execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Yamhill county, State of Oregon, on the 29th day of December, 1875, on a judgment rendered therein on the 17th day of February, 1875, in favor of C. F. Royal, plaintiff, and against J. W. Watts, A. B. Henry and J. T. Hembree, trustees of Lafayette Lodge No. 34, I. O. O. F., and M. Hurley, W. C. T. of said lodge, and S. M. Bradshaw, W. V. T., and N. E. Martin, secretary of said lodge, and Lafayette Lodge No. 34, I. O. O. F., defendants, for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-six and 95/100 dollars (\$766.95) in U. S. coin, and the further sum of three dollars (\$3) costs, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the clerk's office of said court in said county on the 17th day of February, 1875. And for want of personal property out of which to satisfy said judgment, I have levied upon the following real estate, to-wit: Commencing at the north west corner of lot No. 1 in block 8, thence south along the west line of said lot 24 feet; thence east 34 feet; thence north 24 feet; thence west 34 feet to the place of beginning, with improvements and appurtenances thereon, in the town of Lafayette, in Yamhill county, Oregon, and on Saturday, the 29th day of January, 1876, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I will proceed to sell in front of the Court House door in the town of Lafayette, Yamhill county, State of Oregon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand in U. S. coin the above described real estate to satisfy said execution and costs with accruing costs. H. G. DALE, Sheriff of Yamhill County, Oregon. Dec. 31, 1875.

Administratrix Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been appointed by the county court of Yamhill county, State of Oregon, administratrix of the estate of Stewart Hanna, late of said county, deceased. Therefore, all persons having claims against the estate of decedent, are hereby notified and required to present them to me at my residence in Dayton, in said county, within six months from the date of this notice with the proper vouchers therefor, in writing. MARY J. HANNA, Administratrix. December 31, 1875.

Final Settlement. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned sole administrator of the estate of Archie McDonald, deceased, has filed in the county court of Yamhill county, State of Oregon, his final account of his administration of the estate of said decedent, and that said court has ordered that said account be heard at the court house in Lafayette, in said county, and State on Tuesday, the 4th day of January, 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day at which time and place all persons interested in said estate may appear and object to said account. JAMES GREEK, Administrator. Dec. 10, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. R. LITTLEFIELD. H. W. HILL.

NEW FIRM

LITTLEFIELD & HILL, DRUGGIST & APOTHECARIES, (Old Fellows Building.) LAFAYETTE, OREGON

WE HAVE A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRUGS. Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Notions, &c., &c.

Also—Cigars, Tobacco and Stationery, &c., &c. Which we will sell at reduced prices for cash. Prescriptions filled and medicines compounded at all hours. Office of Dr. H. R. Littlefield. no34

BUTCHER - SHOP! LAFAYETTE, OREGON CHAS. MORRIS

I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage. Fresh meats constantly on hand. Give me a call. CHARLES MORRIS, Proprietor. no 34

ESSEX HOTEL, D. L. Turpin, Proprietor, LAFAYETTE, OREGON

HAVING THOROUGHLY re-furnished the house, I am prepared to offer superior accommodations to guests. I respectfully ask a share of the public patronage. D. L. TURPIN.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON. ED. PERKINS, HAVING BOUGHT THE SHOP owned by J. B. Rogers, wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to do any and all kinds of work in his line in the latest style. Shaving, 25 cents. Shampooing, 25 cents. Hair cutting, 25 cents.

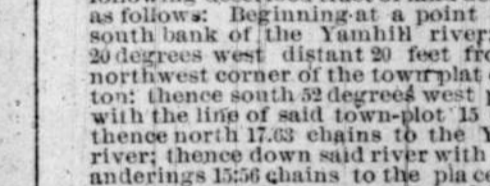
HAVE THOROUGHLY OVERHAULED and repaired my BATH ROOM, those in need of a good one. Can be accommodated reasonable. ED PERKINS, Lafayette. no 40

EXPRESS LINE, FROM Dayton to St. Joseph.

I WILL run a hack from Dayton to St. Joe, via Lafayette, connecting with the cars every day. Passengers promptly attended to. declist J. BERT.

Panther Creek Sawmill. STEPHENSON & SHALBY, PROP'RS. WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of rough lumber, which we are selling cheaper than any other mill in the county. Persons who contemplate building will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Doxing, 99 or M. Peeling, 9 " M. For large bills of lumber for houses and barns we will make reductions. WRIGHT & STEPHENSON, declist



When the blood rushes with rocket-like velocity to the head, causing hot flushes, vertigo and dimness of sight, it is a certain sign that a mild, salubrious, cooling and equating beverage is required, and Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Water should be at once resorted to. Sold by all druggists.

KELTY & SIMPSON DRUGGISTS, LAFAYETTE, OGN.