

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1877.

Democrats, if you desire the success of your co-laborer who helps to battle for the good old principles of Democracy, you must also put your shoulder to the wheel. Let every good Democrat who reads this notice send us a new subscriber before we enter upon the new volume, which commences February 23rd, 1877. If the money accompanies the name, only \$2 25 will be required to pay for the paper one year.

THE COMMISSION.

The count still goes on. The commission, with its Republican majority, having disposed of the Florida case by deciding the Hayes electors legally appointed, continue their work by riding down everything not directly to the interest of Hayes. Louisiana is the next hitching point, and then will come Oregon and South Carolina. The Democrats have some hopes in regard to Louisiana. They will base their claims upon four different positions: first that the returning board had no statute authority to canvass the votes for electors; second, that if it had, it lost its authority by refusing to fill its membership; third, that in the absence of the requisite affidavits, it had no power to exclude the vote; and, fourth, that the board sold its decision for money. It is expected that some of these points will have some influence with the Commission and that they will not walk over the objections made by the Democratic members with as little regard to justice and right as they did in the Florida case.

INDIGNANT.

The President is said to be highly indignant at the Legislature of Illinois for not re-electing John A. Logan to the Senate. He had adopted him as his personal candidate; had given reasons to the public for that partiality; and issued a general order to the officeholders to assemble at Springfield and do their level best for his favorite of the Administration and friend of the White House. In spite of all these efforts and influences and the regular nomination to back them, Logan could not pull through. He was able to get the full Republican vote, including the patriots who proved their anxiety for "reform from inside" by supporting the most blatant demagogue in Congress, who has done as much as any other leader of the party to lower the dignity and honor of the Senate.

Grant would not hesitate a moment, if the opportunity offered, to nominate him for a Justice of the Supreme Court, and as he is not likely to get that chance before the fourth of March, he will doubtless seek some other life appointment to confer upon him.

The negro Hayes elector, Beverly Nash, of South Carolina, who testified before a Congressional committee that he was offered a bribe by Col. Childs of Columbia to cast his vote for Tilden, was formerly a slave of the late W. C. Preston, and afterward a bootblack in a Columbia hotel. He has been one of the most prominent political leaders of his race, and has served as a State Senator during most, if not the whole, of the time since reconstruction, and, of course, has been mixed up in the disreputable transactions by which the course of legislation in South Carolina has chiefly been distinguished of late years. He is a fluent speaker, and has a faculty, of using funny stories and anecdotes in his speeches in the way to carry his dusky auditors by storm. Like the most of his white confederates he has been growing rich as steadily as the people for whom he has been legislating have been sinking into poverty, and any statement that he may have made in relation to having refused a bribe should be received with caution. Col. Childs, whom he accused of having tempted him, possesses, on the contrary, a high character for integrity, and as he has made out that Nash's charges are false, it will probably require something more than the unsupported assertions of the latter to make anybody believe his story.

The New York Times says of Isham G. Harris that "he is good enough to represent Tennessee Democrats in the Senate," and it is extremely probable that this is the reason why the Tennessee Democrats elected him.

It may fairly be doubted whether any man can dive deeper in the ocean of public disgust, and stay down longer, than William A. Wheeler has done. He can only return to the surface by disproving his previous existence.

WILL IT BE SATISFACTORY?

The next important question in the Presidential muddle is whether the verdict of the tripartite tribunal will be received peaceably by the defeated party. It is bad enough when between man and man two take the settlement of disputes into their own hands and shed blood in quarrel for that which should have been settled peaceably by law. How much more fearful the criminal folly of the American people if they drift into fractional war over this Presidential matter, which can and should be settled by the tranquil methods of law. And let there be no mistake; to reject the plan proposed by the Joint Committee means that there is to be no settlement of the question harmoniously. That the senate will declare Hayes elected possibly; that the House will declare that there has been no election, and proceed to elect Tilden; and that on the 5th of March next two Presidents will be inaugurated and the country thrust upon a sea of troubles. Every man who opposes the proposed settlement, must do it because he desires that there shall be no peaceable and lawful inauguration of one President; he must be willing that the whole matter shall be settled by strife, hoping merely that his party may come out of the reign of misrule the winner. That is a fearful risk for either party or the nation to take.

WHY LOUISIANA WENT FOR TILDEN

"There has been great maladministration; funds have been wasted, public credit impaired, and taxation is heavy." Such was the picture of affairs in Louisiana drawn by Wheeler, Hoar and Fry in their report to Congress, February 23d, 1875. It was to be expected that the people of Louisiana would seize the first opportunity afforded them at the ballot box to secure a different administration of state affairs. They did so on the 7th of November last. In a vote not only the heaviest ever cast in the State, but heavier in proportion to population than was ever cast in Massachusetts, they gave 8,000 majority for Nicholls for their next Governor. But the army of the Administration was employed to install into the executive chair a man who was rejected at the polls by an overwhelming majority in an unprecedentedly full vote, and whose only claim to the seat rested upon the secret action of an illegally constituted returning board, which incurred the "emphatic disapprobation" of Messrs. Wheeler, Hoar and Fry, two years ago, for its "unjust, illegal and arbitrary action" in then reversing the popular vote.

Chamberlain and Packard are now as noisy as they used to be. Packard has apparently settled down to a patient waiting on Grant and the gratitude of "the party," while the small following he has in the St. Louis Hotel is steadily falling to pieces under the influence of internal dissension and unfulfilled hopes. The Charleston Journal of Commerce states that Chamberlain has dissolved his law partnership in Columbia and that his house there is offered for sale, two circumstances which look as though he intended to bring his career to a speedy end. Hampton is quietly absorbing the powers which belong to him as Governor of the State. When Packard and Chamberlain finally subside, as they will do unless Grant interferes, the whole South will have a much needed spell of rest.

Another bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma, "and for the better protection of the Indians therein," has been introduced in the United States Senate, this time by Mr. Bogy of Missouri. All of these bills purport to be for the advantage and better protection of the Indians, who on their part are very much opposed to any legislation of the kind. The Indians who would be the most affected by the passage of the bill are the Cherokees and other civilized tribes, who are making satisfactory progress in the industrial methods of civilized life, and who have an agreement with the United States that no territorial government shall be established over them without their consent.

The Constitution declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Is that a republican form of government, according to the American notion of republicanism and the intent of the Constitution, under which four men are clothed with power to decide how three-quarters of a million of people ought to have voted?

JOHN SHERMAN'S PART IN THE CONSPIRACY.

No one can read Mr. Sherman's speeches without an overwhelming conviction that he was, while in New Orleans, the associate, abettor, and confederate of the forgers, perjurers, and conspirators who assembled daily in the Custom House to manufacture false affidavits; that he counselled with and advised them in their rascality, and that he is steeped in the crime against that State, and of which he has made himself the boldest and most shameless defender, as deeply as Wells and Anderson, and all the swarm of more insignificant villains, from Supervisor Clover to Eliza Pinkston. Mr. Sherman's partisans, who hope to profit by his disgraceful conduct, may uphold and attempt now to shield him; but sooner or later he will stand before the country an object of scorn and contempt, as the confederate of the lowest sort of conspirators and perjurers, more infamous than they, because he dragged through the filth into which he descended to abet them the robes of a Senator, and gave to the crime of a gang of miserable political rogues the sanction of his place and name.

The reports that are industriously circulated by the Spanish officials in Cuba to the effect that a peaceful solution of the Cuban question has been agreed upon between the belligerents on the basis of autonomy, are absurd and self-contradictory. The Spanish Government offered the Cubans autonomy, through Captain Gen. Dulce, as far back as 1869; a similar offer was made in 1870 by Don Hamilton Fish (authorized by the Madrid Cabinet) to Senor Morales Lemus; they the Spanish Government repeated the offer through a special agent sent to this country, Don Nicolas Azarate. All of these propositions were declined by the Cuban representatives here and this action was approved by the Cuban Government. At last Spain sent for a special agent, Sr. Jorro, who convinced of the uselessness of attempting to arrange matters otherwise, signed in this city a treaty of peace with the representatives of the Cuban Government, in which Spain recognized the independence of the island. The treaty was never ratified by Spain, because Gen. Peñalva, who was then at the head of the Government, and who had delegated to Sr. Jorro the power to enter into the treaty, was assassinated and his Cabinet overturned.

At the dates of the respective Spanish offers of autonomy to the Cubans, Spain was relatively powerful, and Cuba relatively weak. Each year since then has diminished Spain's power and increased that of Cuba. It is preposterous to believe that Cuba, on the eve of her final triumph and with her enemy almost on her knees, would agree to arrangements which she spurned in the darkest hour of her career.—[Sun.]

Senator Conkling's great speech on the electoral count will doubtless soon be published in pamphlet form, so that it can be read at once. The reports that we have had in the newspapers have necessarily been imperfect, from the fact that the speech, which was all extemporaneous, occupied a large part of two days, and was not written out to be telegraphed until late at night, when the report was necessarily broken in sending it over the country. This speech constitutes a great political event, and will long be remembered.

The sudden solicitude of certain Republican statesmen and journals about the Constitution is edifying, not to say refreshing. Ten years ago when a Republican Congress was reconstructing the Southern States, these very statesmen and journals took the great pains to impress upon the public mind the distinction between an unconstitutional act and an "extra-constitutional" act. They were also quite clear, in those days, that the safety of the republic was the supreme law.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Republican Caucus and Results—What Congress is Doing—Southern Claims—The Louisiana Returning Board a bad Lot—Mr. Lamar and the Southern Pacific Railroad—Captain Eads—Fernando Wood's Committee—Army Reorganization—&c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1877. The Republican caucus on Saturday chose Messrs. Hoar and Garfield as members of the Electoral Commission on the part of the House. Mr. Hoar came very near defeat at the hands of Haiey, an opponent of the bill. Mr. Garfield, as is very well known, opposes the bill. This fight against Mr. Hoar and the election of Garfield are indications that the more radical Republicans purpose making a hard fight before yielding to conservative members the control of the party. To-day, in the Senate caucus the contest will be more bitter still. The proposal to employ counsel before the Commission has received unexpected support, and both sides will be represented. Jeremiah Black, Lyman Trumbull and Senator Carpenter have been employed by the Democrats. Ben Butler has been spoken of; but let us hope the party will not accept that assistance.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Wright called up the bill extending the Southern Claims Commission for two years. The bill only provides for the examination of claims already filed. Mr. Thurman opposed the bill but it passed. It will go through the house and become a law. The Senate also passed the Military Academy (West point) bill. As passed, the bill shows a reduction of expenses from last year. Bill making appropriations for fortifications &c was also passed, with amendments. These are house bills and, with the amendments will pass to the House for final action.

Two members of the Returning Board of Louisiana have been here for sometime. The other two arrived on Saturday. They are all under arrest by the House. Without exception they are men whose appearance gives one a bad impression. Their testimony so far has not in any degree tended to remove that impression, having been evasive and contradictory, and showing a surprising lack of memory. If they only could be separated like prisoners in a criminal trial, there would I think be little difficulty in proving by each of them that the other three did all the false counting.

Mr. Lamar will attempt to get action on the Southern Pacific Bill today. His advocacy, it is generally thought, is caused rather by the interest felt in the measure by his constituents and the people of the South generally, than by his own conviction that such a bill ought to pass. He will certainly fail to secure favorable action.

Captain Eads meets with delay in getting his money for improving the navigation of the Mississippi. His friends claim that he is entitled to the payment jobonds of the government while others hold that the appropriations should be of \$500,000 cash. The difference causes the delay. All the members are willing to vote the money.

Today Mr. Wood's House committee of eleven to enquire into the use of troops by the President in the South, holds its first meeting. Mr. Wood will make the investigation thorough, and will endeavor to recommend such legislation as will give the Government a firm and fixed policy on the subject. He hopes to connect his name with one of the great reformers of the Centennial season, and if he does all that he anticipates he will certainly be remembered as one of the benefactors of his time.

The police troubles here are likely to lead to the indictment of Murtogh editor of the President's organ, and head of the Police Board, and of other parties connected with the police.

The first trouble was caused by an attempt by Murtogh to secure the removal of other officers. This led to Congressional and other investigation, and will end in the indictment of Murtogh, and probably, more connected with the force.

The Commission of Officers appointed to perfect a plan for the reorganization of the army has informed the President that no report can be expected in time for action during the present session of Congress.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS

HOLLOWAYS PILLS

Let the Suffering and diseased read the following. Let all who have been given up by the Doctors, and spoken of as incurable, read the following. Let all who can believe facts, and can have faith in evidence, read the following. Know all men by these presents, that on this, the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixty six, personally came Joseph Hardy, do hereby certify that he is the sole general agent for the United States and dependencies thereof for preparations or medicines known as Dr. Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and that the following certificates are verbatim copies to the best of his knowledge and belief.

June 1st, 1866. Dr. HOLLOWAY:—I take my pen to write you of my great relief and that the awful pain in my side has left me at last—thanks to your pills. Oh, Doctor, how thankful I am that I can get some sleep. I can never write it enough. I thank you again and again, and assure that you are really the friend of all sufferers. I could not help writing to you, and hope you will not take it amiss.

This is to certify that I was discharged from the army with Chronic Diarrhea, and have been cured by Dr. Holloway's Pills. WILSON HARVEY. New York, April 7, 1866.

The following is an interesting case of a man employed in an iron foundry, who, in pouring melted iron into a tank that was damp and wet caused an explosion. The melted iron was thrown around and on him in a perfect shower, and he was burned dreadfully. The following certificate was given to me, by him, about eight weeks after the accident.

New York, Jan. 11, 1866. My name is Jacob Hardy; I am an iron founder. I was badly burned by hot iron in November last; my bones heated, but I had a remaining sore on my leg that would not heal. I tried Holloway's Ointment and it cured me in a few weeks. This is all true, and anybody can see me at Jackson's Iron Works, 2d Avenue.

Extracts from Various Letters.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one." "Your Pills are marvelous." "I send for another box, and keep them in the house." "Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic." "I gave one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day." "My nausea of a morning is now cured." "Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of a sore in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left." "Send me two boxes, I want one for a poor family." "I enclose a dollar, your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar." "Send me five boxes of your Pills." "Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail, for Childs and Ever." "I have over 200 such Testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude."

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS,

ADD ALL ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. HIS OINTMENT IS MOST INVALUABLE. IT DOES NOT HEAL EXTERNALLY ALONE, BUT PENETRATES WITH THE MOST SEARCHING EFFECTS TO THE VERY ROOT OF THE EVIL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Invariably cure the following diseases:

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether the secret be too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with acids or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs Out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills, they remove all acidity, occasioned either by indigestion or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Table listing various ailments such as Ague, Female Irregularities, Urine, Asthma, Jaundice, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Stone & Gravel, Blotches on the Face, Secondary Sympoms, Skin Complaints, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Indigestion, Colic, Inflammation, Constipation of Bowels, Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Piles, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Retention of Urine, etc.

IMPORTANT CAUTION

None are genuine unless the signature of J. H. B. is on each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one detecting such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious. Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each. There is considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. October.

COURIER'S COLUMN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. B. CAREY, LAFAYETTE, OGN.

BLACKSMITH SHOP

C. L. ESTABROOK, Lafayette, Oregon.

Centennial Livery Stable,

JOHNSON & GRAZIER, LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

WE RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO

THE PUBLIC THAT WE ARE PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE CUSTOMERS WITH HORSES, BUGGIES, HACKS, &c. Terms, Very Reasonable.

ED. PERKINS' BARBER SHOP,

LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

I AM STILL TO BE FOUND AT MY OLD

stand ready to serve the boys with a shave, bath or shampoo. Hair cut in the latest style.



FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS,

ADD ALL ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. HIS OINTMENT IS MOST INVALUABLE. IT DOES NOT HEAL EXTERNALLY ALONE, BUT PENETRATES WITH THE MOST SEARCHING EFFECTS TO THE VERY ROOT OF THE EVIL.

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LEGAL BLANKS

NEATLY EXECUTED!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTY TO THE FACT THAT WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

DOORS, BLINDS, MOLDINGS, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUCH AS CHAIRS, BEDSTEDS, SAFES, BUFF REAUS STANDS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, ETC.

ALL KINDS OF SCROLL SAWING

and turning done with neatness and dispatch. We also saw and set and learn our prices. Newell posts, hand rails and banisters made to order.

KELTY and SIMPSON, DRUGGISTS,

LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

EXPRESS LINE,

FROM DAYTON TO ST. JOSEPH

WE WILL run a hack from Dayton to St. Joe via Lafayette, connecting with the cars every day.

All business promptly attended to. desl 74-11

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