

To-day, Wednesday, there is every indication that the trouble about who is to be governor of South Carolina and Louisiana is virtually ended. At a Cabinet meeting on April 2nd the Secretary of War was directed to prepare an order transferring the troops from the State House in Columbia, S. C., to their camp. Secretary Thompson was most uncompromising in expressing his opinion that the federal government had no right to interfere, and that the State should be left absolutely free to settle her own disputes under her own laws, and in her own way. It is probable that the order for the withdrawal of the troops will not take effect until the latter part of the week, leaving Chamberlain in possession of the State House until he transacts some important private business. The removal of the troops will take away Chamberlain's assumed authority as Governor, as it is impossible for him to be sustained by the people. He seems satisfied to doff the gubernatorial robes now that he sees his last hope is taken away from him, and is willing to let Hampton enjoy the privileges to which he was chosen by the people. No trouble is apprehended.

In Louisiana the Commission chosen by the Senate will try and effect a compromise between the Nicholls and Packard factions, although Packard says he will not listen to any compromise not recognizing him as governor. It is thought that if sufficient time is allowed the difficulties in Louisiana they will adjust themselves and the question of the reorganization of the legislature be much less complicated. The members of Packard's legislature are fast deserting him, since it is evident that he cannot be recognized, and he will soon find himself without any support.

AN IMPROVEMENT, CERTAINLY.

Though it is true that a new broom sweeps clean, we do not doubt that Mr. Thompson will make a more efficient, as he will unquestionably be a far honest, Secretary of the Navy than was Secor Robeson, happily removed from the opportunities of official peculation. His idea of closely scrutinizing the operations of his chiefs of bureaus is a good one. His next step should be to get rid of every subordinate who has been engaged in assisting or whitewashing Secor Robeson's rascalities. We are glad to hear that Mr. Thompson has taken the wise step of calling Mr. Whitthorne to his aid in his effort to learn something about the Navy Department. Mr. Whitthorne can show him things which will make him open his venerable eyes.

WILL IT BE REPEATED?

It transpired in the course of the investigations regarding the Jay Cooke bond syndicate, that the head of that firm was on such intimate terms with the then Secretary of the Treasury that he was accustomed to go into the vaults and take out packages of greenbacks, leaving such securities as he thought fit, to protect the Government against loss. It is a matter worthy of consideration whether Jay Gould would leave instead of the borrowed greenbacks, such as Erie, New Jersey Southern, and New York Tribune stock. This is Gould's greatest chance to unload.

CHEEKY EVARTS.

The matchless William M. Everts, as he is called in Administration journals, appeared before the Court of Probate in the practice of his profession of law the other day. Everts has been appointed Secretary of State of the United States; he has been confirmed by the Senate; has taken the oath, and entered upon the duties of his high office. The President is embarrassed in coming to any conclusion about this Southern policy. Under these circumstances Everts leaves the national capital and goes to New York to practice law. This may be proper; but it requires the matchless Mr. Everts to make it so.

It is interesting and encouraging to watch the delight of our Republican contemporaries in their fraudulent President. Whatever he does seems to please them; and yet a good many things will happen during the next four years.

HAYES'S SOUTHERN POLICY.

The result of the policy credited to Hayes, in dealing with South Carolina and Louisiana, has for eight years been ceaselessly sought by the Democratic party, and as ceaselessly denounced and derided by the Republican party. In President Tilden's hands that result would have brought peace to the people and healing to the wounds of the South, without inflicting confusion and immorality upon any other section of the Union. In Mr. Hayes's hands that result can bring harm and only harm to its assumed beneficiaries and unspeakable evil to the whole country. Why this difference?

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden's policy was grounded upon the principle of Home rule, as decided by popular election in those States. Hampton was elected in South Carolina, Nicholls was elected in Louisiana. Each in his State had a definite majority of the votes. What more natural, then, than that President Tilden, in recognition of the only theory upon which popular government is possible, the rule of the majority, should, upon becoming the chief public servant, have withdrawn Grant's troops and left those States in peace to enjoy the governments chosen by the majority of their citizens. How differently does Mr. Hayes reason to the same result. Being himself a usurper, with the fraudulent title to his office, anxious to entrench himself in popular esteem by doing those things which the people who voted against him, being in the majority, desired to have done, he deserts his own party, the minority, comes over to the Democratic majority and asks that his crime against that majority be condoned in consideration of his betrayal of the minority which counted him in to the Presidency.

The people of South Carolina and Louisiana, galled beyond endurance by the rule of Republican sneak thieves, determine to avail themselves of the fears of the usurper, who having reached the Presidency by fraud desires to hold it by truckling himself the ripe fruit of the system of which Packard and Chamberlain are root and foliage. So the people of those States ask that the Democratic government chosen by the votes of a majority of the people shall be no longer obstructed by Federal recognition of the pseudo Republican governments which are the choice of only a minority of the people. Having betrayed the men who counted him in the usurper must make new friends to support him in their stead, and in a favorable answer to the people of South Carolina and Louisiana he sees his first opportunity for a new alliance. But he cannot withdraw Federal recognition of Chamberlain and Packard as President Tilden would have withdrawn it, viz. for the reason that Chamberlain and Packard were not elected and therefore are entitled to nothing but the usual Salt River trip of defeated candidates, for Mr. Hayes ran upon the same ticket with Chamberlain and Packard and was given the electoral vote of South Carolina by the same returning board which affirmed Chamberlain's title, while in Louisiana Mr. Packard had a thousand votes more than Mr. Hayes. How, then, can he go upon record as against their titles while insisting upon the soundness of his own? This brings us to Mr. Hayes's Southern policy, as distinguished from that of President Tilden. It is not based upon majority rule. It is not the wholesome principle of Home rule. It is not according to the constitution. Its foundation is a lie. Mr. Hayes declares, in the letters of his brother-in-law Stanley Matthews whose election to the Senate he has just procured, that "the lawful government of a State is not the one elected by the people, but, the one sustained by the people!" Was there ever a more monstrous doctrine? Nullification and secession were patriotic principles as compared with this.

The constitution says that the "United States shall guarantee to each State a Republican form of government." The "Republican form" is that in which the majority rules by the ballot, but Mr. Hayes, usurper of the Presidency, declares that a minority may rule, regardless of the ballot, if it can summon the force to sustain itself, and that the United States will recognize this minority rule as the "lawful government." Remember that he dare not treat Hampton and Nicholls as the elect of a majority in their States, as they in fact are and as President Tilden would have recognized them to be,

for Mr. Hayes would thereby confess himself a usurper, and thus we are brought to the last mostrocity to which the Republican party seems capable of giving birth, the declaration that a minority may rule if it have the requisite guns and ammunition! That is Mexican Politics. It is anarchy. It is internecine war. It is everything bad and bloody possible to be rated amongst the woes of a people. Hence we see that Right wrongfully done were better left undone.

In President Tilden's way Right would have been rightfully done, but in President Tilden's place sits the usurper and the hypocrite, the canting sycophantic thief of an office, who cannot rightfully do right, since he wrongfully holds the power to do anything.

HOLDING HIM TO HIS PROMISE.

After being inaugurated as Fraudulent President, Hayes told Grant that if there were any special friends of his in office whom he might desire to have retained and of whose names he would make a memorandum, they should not be disturbed. The list furnished is said to be long and embarrassing, but Grant holds his successor to the offer and expects a fulfillment of the bond. Hence the Cramers and that crew of loafers and adventurers, who were pensioned on the Treasury by Grant, are likely to continue on the rolls during four years of usurpation, and all for the sake of civil service reform as preached by Hayes, Everts, and Schurz.

MORTON SNUBBED.

The New Secretary of the Navy has declared his independence of Senator Morton. Morton made a bold strike to have his son John, a young man of medium abilities, appointed Paymaster of the Marine Corps. The President referred the matter to Mr. Thompson, with the facts concerning Morton's claim, and Mr. Thompson promptly refused to nominate young Morton for the place, and nominated Lieut. Green Clay Goodloe of Kentucky, who is well fitted for the position.

Gov. Hampton showed a pretty correct appreciation of the situation when he remarked the other day to the correspondent of the Charleston Journal of Commerce, who had asked his opinion about the proposition to have a new election in South Carolina, that he would not entertain it for a moment. "But," he added, "if Mr. Hayes would consent to make a new race for the Presidency, he would be quite willing to make a new canvass for the office of Governor." The project of holding a new election is believed to have been the product of Honest John Patterson of Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

A Federal soldier who killed a comrade in New Orleans the other day was turned over to the custody of Nicholls's Chief of Police by Gen. De Trobriand, and Republicans at Washington make haste to explain that this act was not a recognition of the Nicholls Government. De Trobriand merely surrendered the culprit to the only civil power in existence there. Packard's jurisdiction has for some time been confined to the territory covered by the old St. Louis Hotel.

It is a fact both interesting and significant that Mr. Carl Schurz is the first Secretary of the Interior who could play the piano. We fear that before he gets through with this civil service reform hobby he will need to take frequent consolation at that delightful instrument, and will play the "Heart Bowed Down" with much depth of feeling. A place in the Cabinet of a Fraudulent President is not a bed of roses by any means.

The despatches announce that Tilden will sue out a writ of quo warranto against Hayes. A telegram from New Orleans, April 2nd says: "The Times to-morrow will contain a statement from high Republican sources that it has been recently discovered that the eight electoral votes of Louisiana properly belong to Governor Tilden, and that testimony will be furnished him in the prosecution of his suit under a writ of quo warranto."

It is reported that grandfather Taft feels bitter because Hayes wouldn't give him a seat in his Cabinet, and because he preferred Stanley Matthews to him as Senator from Ohio. Poor Taft! How much dirt he has eaten, and yet he fails of his reward!

Carl Schurz certainly anchored in a very muddy harbor when he came to a rest in the Interior Department, where Columbus Delano and Zach Chandler had been before him.

H. W. Scott assumed editorial charge of the Oregonian last Monday, W. Liar Hill retiring. The paper will lose nothing by this change, as Scott is a very forcible writer.

In obedience to the wishes of the President the secretary of war has ordered General Sherman to remove the troops from the State House at Columbia, South Carolina, to their former barracks, on the 10 inst.

Carl Schurz, basking in the sunshine of Presidential favor, and praising the deeds of the Zachariar, is a very different creature from the Carl Schurz who lately wandered, sullen and hungry, on the bleak shores of the Liberal Opposition.

A. Oakly Hall, whose mysterious disappearance from New York created no little excitement, has turned up in Europe. His sudden departure is believed to be caused by the fear that Tweed would connect him with the Tammany ring operations.

It is said that Jack Thompson, the new Secretary of the Navy, does not know the difference between a companion way and a lee scupper. He cannot very well be a more ignorant official than Secor Robeson, who in eight years never earned the difference between Government property and his own.

Garfield's determination, at the request of Hayes, to remain in the House in order to lead the Republican minority there, must have removed a heavy load of care and anxiety from the shoulders of little Mr. Hale, who had just declined a Cabinet position from a similar sense of responsibility.

Secretary Thompson is prouder of his book on the Papacy than he is of his political honors. When he is gun reading up material for the work, he found that a knowledge of Latin, German, and French was necessary to enable him to consult original authorities, and though the old gentleman was over 60, he pluckily set to work with a teacher and soon learned to read the three languages.

Mr. Israel Washburn has been Collector of the Port of Portland, Maine, for several years. He is a Republican of the old school, one of the well known Washburn family. He is a competent and upright public officer; and now the Fraudulent President sends him adrift and appoints a favorite of his own—Lot M. Morrill—in his place. This is civil service reform as Hayes practises, not as he preaches.

It has been the fortune of all the recent Presidents of Mexico to get in trouble with the Church. Jurazac disputed its claims, and undertook to repress its power; Lerdo, the exile, did the same thing. And now President Diaz who enjoyed the support of the Church party when he drove out Lerdo, has broken with it. Under the circumstances, he will henceforth have hard work to retain himself in office.

It is predicted that either Carl Schurz or his colleagues will be out of the Cabinet in sixty days. They cannot dwell together in harmony. Schurz proposes to turn the Government inside out, to invent a new Constitution, and to drive our old machine with the steam of Red Republicanism. He thinks two months sufficient for this task, and is already worried in mind and body that the work has not begun.

Chamberlain has thrown up the sponge and retires from the fight for the Governorship of South Carolina. He says that when the soldiers are withdrawn his only claim to the office is also taken away. It would be a good idea for Packard to follow his example and step down and out before circumstances, over which he has no control, force him to acknowledge that his only claim to office is the bayonet rule.

The San Francisco Bulletin publishes a list of fraudulent voters who participated in the November election, filling over eleven long columns when printed in the finest of type. The persons in this list are supposed to have voted once each. In addition, it gives a list of seventy repeaters who were actively employed in voting early and often. There is no doubt that California was carried for Hayes and Wheeler by the grossest frauds.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

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 Holloway to me known as such, and being duly sworn deposited as follows: "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, see verbatim copies to the best of his knowledge and belief."

JAMES S. WELLS, Notary Public, 14 Wall Street, New York.

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 am sure that you are really the friend of all sufferers. I could not help writing to you, and hope you will not take it amiss. WILSON HAWLEY, 116 Avenue D.

This is to certify that I was discharged from the army with Chronic Diarrhoea, and have been cured by Dr. Holloway's Pills. WILSON HAWLEY, New York, April 7, 1866. 21 Pitt Street.

The following is an interesting case of a man employed in an iron foundry, who, in pouring molten iron into a flask that was damp and wet, caused an explosion. The molten 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 three 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 burns healed, but I had a running 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. J. HARDY, 115 Goerch street.

Extracts from Various Letters.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."  
"Your Pills are marvellous."  
"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 haemorrhage of morning is now cured."  
"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of sores in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment on the sores, and the sores have 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 cholera and fever."  
"I have over 20 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude."

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Invariably cure the following diseases:

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and 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, occasional either by intemperance 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:

Ague, Female Irregularities, Biliousness, Com. Fevers of all kinds, Blotches on the face, Skin, Gout, Secondary, Bowel Complaints, Headache, Indigestion, Colic, Inflammation, Constipation of Jaundice, The Bowels, Liver Complaints, Consumption, Pleurisy, Debility, Lumbago, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Retention of Urine, Scalds or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone & Gravel, Secundary, Symptoms, Tic-Douloureux, Tumors, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, &c

IMPORTANT CAUTION

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Holloway, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering 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

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