THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

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THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,

FOR THE

Business Man, the Farmer

And the FAMILY CIRCLE.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY

A. NOLTNER,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—Corner of FIFTH and Main streets Oregon City, Oregon.

—o—

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Neat, Quick and Cheap!

Work solicited.

All Business transactions upon a Specie basis.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JAS. K. KELLY, Residence, Columbia st bet. 2d and 3d sts. | J. H. REED, Residence corner of Columbia and 7th sts.

Jas. K. Kelly and J. H. Reed, under the firm name of

KELLY & REED,

Will practice law in the Courts of Oregon Office on First street, near Alder, over the new Post office room, Portland. (40tf

LANSING STOUT.

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Office—Under the United States District Court Room. Front street. 40tf

PAGE & THAYER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—In Cree's Building, corner of Front and Stark streets, Portland. 32:tf

J. F. CAPLES. J. C. MORELAND.

CAPLES & MORELAND,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Cor. FRONT and WASHINGTON Sts.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

EUGENE A. CRONIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Rooms 7 and 8 Carter's Block,

46. PORTLAND, OREGON.

H. W. ROSS, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office on Main Street, opposite Masonic Hall, Oregon City. 13tf

H. SAFFARRANS,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store, near Post Office, Oregon City, Oregon. 13tf

J. WELCH,

DENTIST.

Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon

ROOMS—With Dr. Saffarrans, on Main st.

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.,

SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFICE—Odd Fellows' Temple, corner First and Alder streets—Residence corner of Main and Seventh streets.

ALANSON SMITH,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

PROCTOR AND SOLICITOR.

AVOCAT.

Practices in State and U. S. Courts.

Office No. 108 Front Street, Portland, Oregon,

Opposite McCormick's Book Store.

"Barnum Saloon."

KENT & PLUMEY,

DISPENSERS OF

Choice Wines, Liquors & Cigars,

Main st., Oregon City.

Call, and Robert Potter will show you through the establishment. 13tf

W. F. HIGHFIELD,

Established since 1849, at the old stand, *Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.*

An Assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Seth Thomas' weight Clocks, all of which are warranted to be as represented.

Repairings done on short notice, and thankful for past favors.

CLARK GREENMAN,

City Drayman,

OREGON CITY.

All orders for the delivery of merchandise or packages and freight of whatever description, to any part of the city, will be executed promptly and with care.

IMPERIAL MILLS.

Savier, LaRoque & Co.,

OREGON CITY.

Keep constantly on hand for sale, flour Midlings, Bran and Chicken Feed. Parties purching feed must furnish the sacks.

"Live and Let Live."

FIELDS & STRICKLER,

DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,

COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.,

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.

At the old stand of Wortman & Fields Oregon City, Oregon. 13tf

P. G. STEWART,

No. 109 FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

—o—

Watchmaker

And Jeweler.

And Dealer in CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELERS GOODS. Agent for Wilcox & Gibbs' Letter "G" Sewing Machines, which are now being sold singly at cost, or wholesale less than cost. Other goods at greatly reduced rates. (40:tf

JOHN H. SCHRAM.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

SADDLES, HARNESS,

etc., etc.,

Main Street, Oregon City,

Wishes to represent that he is now as well prepared to furnish any article in his line as the largest establishment in the State. He particularly requests that an examination of his stock be made before buying elsewhere.

OREGON CITY

BREWERY!

HENRY HUMBEL,

Having purchased the above Brewery wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to manufacture a No. 1 quality of

LAGER BEER,

As good as can be obtained anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

JOHN M. BACON,

Importer and Dealer in

BOOKS,

STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,

Oregon City, Oregon.

At Cherman & Warner's old stand, lately occupied by S. Ackerman, Main street. 10 tf

STEERS & HINDE,

Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Etc

No. 49, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Constantly on hand a genuine article of Cutter Whisky.

CHAS. HODGE. . CHAS. E. CALEF. . GEO. W. SNELL.

HODGE, CALEF & Co.,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, AND WINDOW GLASS,

VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PAINTERS Materials, and Druggists' Sundries.

97 Front Street,

35. Portland, Oregon.

HOW'S THIS FOR HIGH?

PAUL CRISBER,

Having thoroughly reconstructed inside and out, Logu' building, formerly occupied by Chas. Freidenrich, has opened the same, where the best of

Wine, Beer and Cigars,

can be had. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Aug. 20:m3*

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL

(Formerly Arrigoni's,)

Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

J. B. SPRENGER,

PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS WELL known House having superior accomodations, guarantees entire satisfaction to all guests.

The Hotel Coach will be in attendance to convey passengers and baggage to and from the Hotel, free of charge.

Office Oregon and California Stage Co.

Aug. 1:tf

Patronize Home Industry.

THE PIONEER CURLED HAIR

MANUFACTORY

IS NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE market with a No. 1 article of Curled Hair for Upholstery work, which will compare with any imported article in quality or price.

I pay the highest price for Manes and Tails of Horses and Tails of Cows at my store, corner Front and Salmon streets.

D. METZGER,

Portland, Oregon.

NEW YORK HOTEL,

(Deutsches Gafthaus,)

o. 17 Front Street, opposite the Mail steamship landing, Portland, Oregon.

H. ROTHFOS, J. J. WILKENS,

PROPRIETORS.

—o—

Board per Week $5 00
" " " with Lodging..... 6 00
" " Day..... 1 00

Telegraphic Clippings.

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The following is a recapitulation of army movements for the past few days, received here to-day from Paris: On Sunday, the 14th, Bazaine established a temporary line of defense on the right bank of the Moselle, between Falguemont and Estangs, along the river Moselle. After Metz was fully garrisoned, he retired to the left bank of the Moselle, and was attacked by Prince Frederick Charles, who with 70,000 men assailed Bazaine's rear, commanded by Gens. D'Exea and Ladmirault, to break the French line; but only detained its retreat some hours, and were at length repulsed with enormous loss. The Prussian army came within range of the guns of St. Quentin, and were mowed down by the French artillery. After this battle the Prussians sent a flag of truce, and asked an armistice to bury their dead, which was granted by the French commander. On Monday, the 15th, Bazaine passed the Moselle with his army undisturbed. On Tuesday, Prince Frederick Charles having also passed the Moselle with the principal force, attacked the French right at Gravelotte and Thionville. At the same time the first Prussian army corps, under Steinmetz, advanced from the northeast to the southwest toward the French centre and left, at Doncourt. A severe battle ensued here. The Prussians tried to envelop the French on the north and east, and drive them back on the 3d Prussian army, under Prince Royal, which was advancing from Bar le Duc. French peasants alone baffled this plan, which, if successful, would have left France without other defenders than are now in Chalons. Bazaine's fight on Thursday defeated the third army of Prussians. The Prussian army has been badly punished.

A special to the New York *Herald* says: Private letters from Paris predict a certain rising of the population, the expulsion of the Bonaparties from France, the creation of Trochu as dictator, and the eventual restoration of the Orleanists. The reported insubordination of the Garde Mobile at Chalons is confirmed. Insulting cries were made against the Emperor and his officers, and the worst spirit is manifested.

A special to the *Herald* says: At Berlin to-day the publication of the King's dispatch announcing the defeat of Bazaine created tremendous enthusiasm.

Evening—A special to the *Herald* says: A dispatch to the Prussian Embassy reports that Bazaine made a desperate effort at daybreak to cut through the Prussian lines. After three hours' fighting he was repulsed with heavy loss, and again driven within Metz.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, Aug. 19—via Berlin, Aug. 20.—Yesterday the Prussians won a brilliant victory near Gravelotte. The French were expelled from every position they held, and driven back upon Metz and confined to the narrow territory around that fortification, completely cut off from Paris. The 12th Prussian army corps holds the railways from Metz to Thionville. Prussian loss heavy.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A special to the New York *Herald* says the utmost consternation prevailed in this city this afternoon when the first intelligence of the defeat and entrapment of Bazaine's army was made known. The scenes that followed on Boulevards beggar description. An immense crowd surround the Chambers with loud expressions of anger. A report is circulated of the intended abdication of Napoleon in favor of his son, with the Empress as regent. Revolutionary demonstrations are being made on Boulevard Mont Martre.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—The Government is preparing heavy shipments of troops for Cuba early in September.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A Deputy of the Corps Legislatif to-day announced that the Prussians had entered Chahilon sur Marne. This would indicate that the Prussians are marching on Paris via Susanne.

Advices from Mulhausen report that the Prussians have entered Erstein.

General Trochu has issued a proclamation the meaning of which is that Paris will have to stand a siege.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—It is officially stated that the only important news which has been received since the action at Resonville is that the French have withdrawn all forces into the fortifications of Metz.

The headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles were near St. Michael, 8 leagues from Verdun.

The *Figaro* asserts that the camp at Chalons is broken up, and the troops lately there must now be close to the corps of the Prince Royal; if so, the Prussians must have around them Marshal Bazaine with his forces massed in and about Metz on one hand, and McMahon with his corps and a large force which was at Chalons on the other.

The *Publique* says that the statement of the *Figaro* is correct.

The *Constitutionel* says that England, Russia and Italy have agreed to act together to insure peace.

BRUTSELS, Aug. 21—Noon.—It is believed that England and Italy have determined to intervene jointly. Austria's concurrence may be expected.

In an affair at Longville the Emperor narrowly escaped being killed or captured.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Telegrams of Saturday morning only just received in Paris from the scene of war around Metz. The position of Bazaine causes the greatest apprehensions.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—It is now known that Prussian Crown Prince is at Vitry le Francois, and the battle which will decide the war is hourly expected between him and McMahon.

Special from Paris, Friday night, says the Emperor while at Chalons was hissed and booted by the soldiers.

Pfalsbourg, in Vosges, was captured on Saturday, by the Wurtemburg army. The capture of this fortress insures communication of the Crown Prince with his base of supplies.

CARLSHRUE, Aug. 21.—A *Herald* special says: Strasbourg is in flames. The French have fired the surrounding villages. They make frequent sorties, which are constantly repulsed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The *World's* special from London, Aug. 21st, says the battle at Resonville was without decisive result, but is claimed by the Prussians. The French fell back in good order, without pursuit, to Metz, their ammunition having given out. The Prussian losses greatly exceed that of the French, the former losing 40,000 on Thursday alone, Steinmetz's whole corps being cut to pieces, and his magnificent cavalry no longer exists.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The Chicago *Evening Post* has a special from New York, saying: Private telegrams state that King William and all his staff, together with General Sheridan, were surprised and captured yesterday by a party of French cavalry, especially detailed for that purpose. The *Post* is doubtful authority.

LONDON, Aug. 22. The Garde Mobile is returning to Paris from the front, doubtless because they are unprovided with arms. It is said that Bazaine is absolutely cut off from his resources. The Prussians are between him and Paris. McMahon is also believed to be surrounded. One hundred and sixty thousand men have passed through Paris on their way to the front since Friday morning. It is generally thought, however, that the march of the Prussians cannot be arrested before reaching Paris. It is said there are now nearly 300,000 good troops at or near Paris. It is believed that one or more decisive battles will give Paris to the Prussians.

FLORENCE, Aug. 22.—Prince Napoleon is here. His mission is said to be to demand the mediation of Italy.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Marquis de Lavalette, French Minister to England, is instructed to make demands here similar to that of Prince Napoleon at Florence. It is certain that Ollivier is still in Paris.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—A letter from Victoria to Empress Eugenie, relating to mediation, dated the 15th, is published. She regretted her inability to intervene, and intimates that it is an affair for the Cabinet to take up at a good opportunity.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A telegram from Vienna says the Austrian Germans have pronounced in favor of Germany in the war.

The Crown Prince, with 150,000 men, apparently intends to march on Paris by the valley of Aube. McMahon's head quarters are at St. Dizier. The French camp at Chalons is broken up, and the troops distributed along the line. A Berlin dispatch to-day says Bazaine is disposed under the guns of Metz. McMahon is moving strategically to support Bazaine at the proper moment. The Prussians have surrounded Verdun, which is imperfectly defended. Paris is preparing for a desperate defense

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The Prussians have occupied Mosieres.

A Good Thing.

The recent attacks of the Radical papers on their brother of the *Oregon Republican* has roused the pluck of that member of their family, and he refuses to be reconciled to the household. The last issue goes after the Portland clique with a vengeance that shows that he means fight, and on the toady reception he speaks as follows:

The Portland papers are full of laudations respecting distinguished men lately arrived at that port. From their tone a stranger would come to the conclusion that all the extraordinary men of earth, past and present, had arrived in Portland. This is all well enough, but some little matters connected with the transaction engage our attention. Of course, the excursion down the river to meet the ship which had on board those distinguished characters, was all right, and just as it should be, and then the address of welcome, by Dr. Loryea, was a most magnificent production, of which any American may well be proud; it was, in fact, the right thing in the right place. [There is as much irony in this last sentence as could possibly have been embraced in the same number of words.—EDITOR ENTERPRISE.] There it was new, but must have been an imposing scene, to see Americans, with heads uncovered, paying their respects to Ben. Holladay's count. And who is this that wears this title of nobility hereafter to be worshipped in America? How changed our habits. But one thing explains another. We have now a right to expect a title soon to be conferred on James O'Meara. Confer it, Benjamin, and let us know the worst, and what!

Is not Dr. Loryea entitle to the first countship for his masterly (?) speech and prior services? It would be very wrong to crowd the Doctor in the rear. He wears a white hat, buckled shoes, and pants and other garments made similar to those of the great Benjamin, and we believe he aims to get them all off the same piece. In consideration of all these facts, the Dr. should be the first recipient of the title of count, and we suggest, in order that his name may suit the title, that it be made Count D'Loryea. It would have a very foreign sound and would be so appropriate for this distinguished "American."

SOUND DOCTRINE.—Thos. Mooney, Esq., one of the wealthiest as well as influential men in San Francisco, says as follows, in a card:

Permit me the privilege to say (in contradiction of an item in your paper) that I have not resigned my position as President of the California Building and Savings Bank but that I am willing to resign at a proper time, in order to offer myself to the people of this State as their Governor, and protector against the Chinese barbarians and the local thieves.

I may say that I want not the place for its salary, my present income being ample for my wants; but I want the power to extricate this blessed portion of God's earth from the degradation of Asiatic slavery.

With the militia and the powers of the State at my command, together with a hundred thousand volunteer citizens drilled and armed, I may safely promise to reship most of the Chinese to their own country in less than three months after my accession to office.

MARY.—"Charley, dear, now that we are married, you know we should have no secrets from one another. So do, like a love, hand me the bottle of hair dye; you will find it in my dressing case."

Decision by Judge Shattuck.

Circuit Court, State of Oregon, County of Multnomah. In vacation, Aug. 24th, 1867.

A. Rosenheim
vs.
J. J. Hoffman.

OPINION.

After hearing the evidence and the argument of counsel in this case, I have concluded that the petitioner is not entitled to obtain by this proceeding the relief he asks. My reasons are briefly these:

The petitioner alleges that he is the marshal of the city of Portland, duly elected and qualified, and that he has entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office, and is ready and willing to execute all process issued to him by the Recorder. He charges that the defendant is recorder, and has notice of the election and qualification of the petitioner—that said recorder nevertheless refuses to deliver process to him, and is conspiring with one Henry L. Hoyt and others to prevent the petitioner from executing his duties as marshal. There is then a prayer for a writ of *mandamus* directing the defendant to recognize the petitioner as marshal, and to permit him to attend upon the recorder's court as such marshal, &c.

The answer denies these allegations, and resists the application by allegations to the effect that Henry L. Hoyt was for a long time *de jure* and *de facto* marshal, and claims still to be so; that he is in possession of the property, books, papers, &c., appertaining to the office of marshal; has the keys of the city jail, and is actually discharging most of the duties of the office, and is contesting the right of the petitioner to the office; the answer sets up more matter which, though not necessary to constitute an excuse or justification, tends to show the grounds of the alleged contest for the office, and the reality and nature of the controversy, and which because not clearly irrelevant, was allowed to stand. Upon the answer an issue was made by the replication; and after proofs it appears as a matter of fact that the answer is substantially true; that there was and is a real subsisting controversy between the petitioner and Henry L. Hoyt respecting the *title* of marshal.

Now if I shall award a peremptory mandamus requiring the defendant to do what is prayed for, it will be necessary to determine in this proceeding and before making such award, the title of the petitioner to this office. The single question then to be decided is this: Can the Court considering the pending contest, by any rule of practice, or any provision of the statute, determine such a question, in a proceeding by mandamus? I think it clear that mandamus is not the proper mode of reaching the question.

The city charter has provided (Sec. 23) that "A contested election for any other office than that of mayor or councilman must be determined according to the law of the State regulating proceedings in contested elections in county officers." A mandamus would not be resorted to in case of a contest for a county office anywhere unless there was a clear want of any plain, speedy and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of the law. Especially must that be the rule here where our statute declares (Sec. 583) that "the writ shall not be issued, in any case, when there is a plain, speedy and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of the law."

That we have a statute which affords an ample remedy and one that is plain and speedy in cases of contested elections, is manifest from a glance at Title V chap. 4 of the code of civil procedure. Section 354 provides that an action at law may be maintained in the name of the State upon the information of the prosecuting attorney, or upon the relation of a private party against the person offending, when any person shall usurp, intrude into, or unlawfully hold any public office, * * or any office in a corporation either public or private, created or formed by or under the authority of the State.

If there is a claimant to the office of marshal, and a contestant of the petitioner's title to it, surely there is a provision for the case in this section 354. If the office of city marshal be not a public office in the largest sense, it is at least an office in a public corporation.

Sections 356, 358, 359 and 360 contain full provisions for the mode of pleading, the form and effect of the judgment, and for a complete recovery by the rightful claimant not only of the office but of all its appurtenances. Provision is also made by the same sections for the recovery from the wrong-doer of private damages, and for the arrest and bail of the defendant. It is difficult to conceive a remedy clearer or more adequate; and when we consider the power of the Court to have special terms upon ten days notice, this remedy may be as speedy as any that could be devised.

I conclude, then, that I ought not to decide, in this proceeding, that the petitioner is or is not entitled to the office he claims, but the proper course for him and his contestant is to proceed by the ordinary course of law in such cases provided. The fact that a controversy about the title to the office exists, and that the contestant of the petitioner is in possession of the property belonging to the office, and of the means of effectually discharging its duties, is a sufficient excuse for the defendant in declining to recognize the petitioner until the controversy shall have been properly determined. The writ of mandamus prayed for is denied.

SHATTUCK, J.

The Freedman's Bureau Ring.

[From the DesMoines Statesman.]

If the investigating committee do not succeed in having General Howard tried by court martial as the minority recommended, they have done the country and the world good service in exposing some of the devious and winding ways by which money was taken from the Treasury of the United States, and under legal forms and ceremonies passed about until it found its way into the pockets of the scheming chief of the Bureau and his associates.

The manner in which the real estate was manipulated which was extensively bought with public money for the Howard University, has been described by us in a former article. The result was that many choice lots of land which the people of the United States paid for, were sold at nominal prices to the officers of the Bureau, and that these gentlemen still own them, while it was proved, and not denied, that Gen. Howard obtained the title to the best lot for himself, and now holds it, having built thereon a splendid residence. The "minimum price" fixed on the chief land was $4,356. It was proved that he went through the empty ceremony of giving his note for $1,000 for it at the time he received his deed, but the note was never paid, and it is not now pretended that this fine property ever cost him a dollar, that the United States ever received a dollar directly or indirectly for it.

The land having been procured for the university, of course certain buildings had to be erected. And here, too, these skillful financiers found means to place a wheel within a wheel. On the 4th day of May, 1867, the President of the American Building Block Company of New York, George E. Vanderburgh, sold to O. O. Howard, (Chief of the Freedman's Bureau) Charles O. Howard, H. R. Searle and D. L. Eaton the right to make a certain building material called building block for the construction of houses in the District of Columbia. The price was $10,000, and the money was paid by Gen. Howard. The original contract of sale was produced before the investigating committee and was not denied. It was afterward proved by the original contract for erection of buildings for Howard University, and not denied that the specifications required the use of that same building block material. The architect was this same H. R. Searle, who was one of the owners of the patent, and he testified that he inserted this clause at the instance of Gen. Howard. At this time the Block Company, doing business at Washington, consisted of Gen. Howard, Charles Howard, his brother, and Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, E. Whittlesey, Adjutant General, also Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, D. L. Eaton, a clerk in the Bureau and actuary of the Freedman's Savings Bank, and this same Searle, architect of the buildings. These owners of the material of course fixed their own price and then sold it to themselves as officers of the Bureau. Could any little arrangement be more complete. Gen. O. O. Howard, chief, &c., &c., draws his draft on the Treasurer of the United States, and D. L. Eaton & Co. receive the funds. Of course his money passes through the hands of certain contractors, but it was fixed beforehand that no other material could be used than that of which this delightful ring held the monopoly. And this money was charged by Gen. Howard as so much cash given in aid of incorporated institutes for refugees and freedmen.

And this was not all about this precious building block. It was worthless. A. B. Mallet, the Architect of the Treasury, and Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol, and the contractors and builders who are forced to use it, all testify to this. It was composed of lime and sand pressed together, and made on the University grounds. It was proved that in consequence the walls of the University cracked, and it was condemned. Inside supports had to be put in to give the main building sufficient strength to stand, and a large sum expended to provide against further accident. It was proved that the walls of the hospital, built of this same material, fell before the building was completed, by reason of the utter worthlessness of this "building block." The walls crumbled into a mass of lime and sand. The cost of rebuilding was charged at $13,000, but was proved to have been $23,000.

Even Charles Howard, brother of Gen. Howard, testifies to the "understanding," as he terms it, about the use of this material.

Our space is limited, and we cannot give the details of this interesting history. Our readers will already see that this ring of worthies had some peculiar methods by which money belonging to the people of the United States could be transferred to them under the pretext of law and philanthropy.

Let us look briefly at their lumber speculation, as it appears in the evidence:

Charles H. Howard was sent to Maine to buy lumber, ostensibly for the war department, but really for the Bureau. He proceeded to buy of his father-in-law three cargoes, which cost the Government $61,420 53, which was brought to Washington at the expense of the Government, and paid for by a draft on the Treasury of the United States. One cargo was lost at sea—a total loss, without insurance. After the remainder was received at Washington, it was distributed between the Barry Farm, belonging to the Bureau, the University, and that same Building Block Company, whose history we have related.

The various orders necessary to this job were issued from the office of Gen. Howard.

The Government was never paid for the lumber. Howard admits that he knew of this operation, but denies his complicity in the transaction.

That Gen. Howard, the chief of the ring, evinces a considerable degree of skill, cannot be denied. At one time he, himself, held the following offices, viz: Major General U. S. Army; Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau; President of Howard University; Director of the Building Block Company; Treasurer and Trustee of the Barry Farm Fund; Treasurer of the First Congregational Church Building Fund; President Young Men's Christian Association, and Vice President of the Freedmen's Savings Bank.

It was impossible to ascertain how many salaries he received at one time.

The ninth charge prefered against him was that he drew three salaries at once, and proof outside of these could not be admitted. It is, however, in evidence that he drew two salaries at once, and was allowed additional compensation by the Trustees of the Howard University. His pay and perquisites as Major General amount to $9,000, and he has drawn this all the time during which he has acted as President of Howard University, with salary of $5,000.

The reports from which we have quoted, says: "Thus no testimony was allowed which would show payment of anything to Howard outside of the three salaries alleged in this charge. There can be but little doubt that he must have been in receipt of large sums from other sources."

It is stated, with all solemnity, that the engine drivers in Utah Territory have to shovel off the grasshoppers from the track before the train can move.

Illinois has 6,000 miles of railroads which, with equipment, cost $120,000,000.

COURTESY OF BANCROFT LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.