LOUISIANA.

We find an excuse in the great interest felt by all readers in the unfortunate existing state of things In the commonwealth of Louisiana, for giving the statement lately made to the sub-committee of Congress, in that State, by Judge Dibble, a Republican official who sums up the situation fairly and concedes that for years past the political condition there has been revolutiionary and that Louiseral hundred thousand dollars less than it cost for a like period under the other Administration, but still there was no less opposition, and bitterness, and hasingularly free from prejudice. The condition of Louisiana is lamentable. Revolution threatens every form of governthat may be established under present that may be established under present laws, and reconstruction by act of Congress is the only possible remedy, if even that can avail to allay the hatred and present laws and in fact a usurper, and so they iana has not a Republican form of govthat can avail to allay the hatred and pre- in law and in fact a usurper, and so they judice that now exists.

While we concede the necessity for action by Congress to insure a Republican duty of that body to take immediate action in the premises, we see no excuse for the late military interference before or a commander of the Army can interfere with the organization of a state legislature, then our Republican institutions are at an end, and we have the battle of freedom to fight over again. Congress should lose no time to disband the Louislana Legislature and order a new general election there, insuring thereby the fullest and fairest exercise of the franchise to every citizen. Congress has no right to scheme for a Republican succession in that State, or to dread the success of the opposition. Its duty is unmistakably to secure the honest rule of the majority, whichever that may be.

Remedy for Louislana.

A CALM AND LOGICAL ARGUMENT. New Orleans, La., Jan. 8.—Judge Hen-ry C. Dibble, of New Orleans, a Repub-lican and supporter of Kellogg's Administration, has submitted the following paper to the Congressional Committee:

To the Hon, Charles Foster, Chairman of the Sub-Committee in Louisiana Affairs—DEAR SIR: It was made my duty to appear before your Committee during its sessions in New Orleans as counsel for the State organization of the Republican party, and in that capacity I endeavored what I could to present the strongest case tor our side. You are aware also I have held and now hold office under the Ad-ministration of Gov. Kellogg. In this relation looking at the situation in Lou-Islama from a higher standpoint than that indicated by my past relations to the Government, considering the troubled state of affairs not as a partisan, but as a citizen of the Commonwealth, I feel constrained to offer to your Committee me that Congress and the country at large will be

UNABLE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

beyond due process of law, and in viola-tion of those fundamental rules and principles which underlie a republican form of government within the meaning and States. In contemplating this question, it will not do to lose sight of the extrational the state in 1872, resulting from the suddens change in the relation of the two large and somewhat crude and altogether partisan effort which was more or less. er partisan effort which was more or less a failure, because it contemplated the esin the enactment by the Republican negislature elected under the Recon-struction act, of these harsh election, registration, constabulary, and Metropolitan police laws, which have been so severely and in some respects so justly animadverted upon by the Republican press throughout the country. By these measures the Republican party had vest-ed in the Governor of the State a degree of power scarcely exercised by any sovereign in the world

[Then follows an allusion to the defection of Gov. Warmouth, who carried to the opposition the advantage of the almost absolute executive power reposed in him, and used that power in the appointment of officers who manipulated the registration and elections of 1872 to further the success of the Democrats. After the election Warmouth undertook to pack the Returning Board and overthrow the local judiciary by violence. All these acts Judge Dibblee pronounces revolutionary and he describes the recent political history of Louisiana as a horrible dream. The success of either faction fayers foreboded revolution. The Kellogg government was finally established by revolution and armed intervention of the year, reached the sum of \$18,354,489. ernment was finally established by powers of the Federal government.]

l'assing now to the events of 1874, we Passing now to the events of 1874, we find there were repeated the revolution and counter revolution which attended the election of 1872. During this interval of two years the administration of Gov. Kellogg carried on the Government making and executing laws. To this Government the Republican masses gave or's intentions."

What a constitution be must have had.

"A feel gone home" is the comforting obtained the election of 1872. During this interval of two years the administration of Government the Republican masses gave or's intentions."

support, while the opposition yielded a suffen obedience. The spirit of intole-toward their opponents began again to manifest itself actively, which, as the pe-riod for the general election approached, found expression in sincere and bitter hatred. Gov. Kellogg and his associates ried on the Government at a cost of sev-eral hundred thousand dollars less than cried as with one voice that no good could come out of Nazareth, and refused to give credit where the future will necord it. This sullen discontent found form of government, and deem it the vent in numerous acts of violence and bloodshed, notably the massacre in Grant Paris, the assassianation of Judge Crawford, and the District Attorney of his such congressional action was had to authorize and direct it. If the President, or a commander of the Army can interdifference parts of the State. Finally this spirit of discontent was organized and manifested itself in

A POLITICAL MILITARY BODY, which took the name of the White League. This body fell under the leadership of more discreet and better-thinking men, whose influence was sufficient to check, in a great degree, further instances of outrages on the blacks, and the entire energies of the embryo army were systematically directed to the overthrow of the State Goved to the overthrow of the State Gov-ernment. The election was to be carried, right or wrong. We were to select a House of Representatives entire, eighteen Senators out of thirty-six, and a Treasu-rer. Should the Opposition sweep every thing, they would only then have one branch of the financial officers; but it soon became manifest that it was their intention to

SEIZE THE ENTIRE GOVERNMENT by some revolutionary means. The elec-tion was held. I will not discuss the results. Sufficient to say, the Opposition believe they elected a large majority of the House and the State Treasurer. On the other hand, the Republicans believe that when registration closed they were fully 20,000 ahead. Knowing the systematic intimidation throughout the greater part of the State, and considering the flagrant irregularities in some of the parishes, they believed that the Returning Board should prevent the consum-mation of a gigantic wrong, and return those members elected who were in truth the choice of voters. I give the argu-ment as they put it; but, looking at the whole affair dispassionately and calmly. it presents itself in this aspect to me: A revolution had been set on foot by the Opposition, aided by the White League, to seize she Government. A counter-revolution was the result. The disturb-ance attending the attempt to organize the General Assembly, Jan. 4, naturally presented by the Louisiana case unless they consider that everything that has occurred in this State since the election of 1872 has been revolutionary, utterly think, what would not be denied here, that the Opposition, supported by the White League as a military organization, had perfected a plan for the seizure of the State Government by a bold coup d'etat; purpose of the Constitution of the United but again occurred a counter-revolution.

to discuss that clause of the Constitution too often found expression, unhappuly, in acts of intimidation, oppression, and violence, had produced its counter-result in the enactment by the Republican pose to define such a form of government, with the purpose to define such a form of government. I will rest content with the suggestion that I will rest content with the suggestion that I have called the attention of Conthat I have called the attention of Congress to an existing government in one of the States which is not republican in form. What, then, is the duty of Congress? Our position is not dissimilar to that we occupied in 1867. The State was then reconstructed. Let the process be repeated. Mayhap, with the experience we have had, we can do better. We can scarcely do worse. I care not what plan be adopted so that we may have peace and order, perfect fairness, and equal justice for all. tice for all.

I have the honor sir, to be your obedin servant, HENRY C. DIBBLE. en servant,

GENERAL NOTES.

The New York postoffice returns a revenue o the Government of nearly \$2,000,000 over

While a Brooklyn man was trying to sell

victous horse, the animal turned and bit a large piece out of his cheek. It was Angie Mangurn, a Beston belle, whose fondness for wine got her into trouble and the police court in Paris.

They have a nasty free-love scrape in La-ayet's, Ind., and all the Indianapolis papers are wallowing in it up to their nose.

T. Cottrell Clark, formerly as related with Edgar A. Poe, died at Camden, Pa., recontly. What a constitution be must have had.

WAYSIDE MEMORANDA The King of Coos County.

While sitting alone one evening before a blazing coal fire in the parlor of the Lockhart House, in Empire City, I fell to musing upon the peculiar advantages which the different localities in the State of Oregon offer to the enterprise of its people.

When the early settlers came to the beautiful Willamette valley, the grass was literally their sustenance. Their cattle roamed ver the hills and dotted the wide-spreading prairies, or reposed in the shade, comfortable in the luxury of their own fatness. And grass was King. And to his green scepter bowed all the people in the land.

Two decades have passed, and a pastoral people have become an agricultural one. Where once was pasture for the lowing kine, the harvest fields, like altars of the world, now lift their rich fruit offering to their God. The scepter of the herder has passed away and in its stead we see the golden banner of the Cereal Monarch wave in the breeze, and Wheat is King.

In the Umpqua valley the herder held undisputed sway for many years; but the cattle here have mostly been supplanted by sheep, before whose ever-nibbling teeth the forage is fast disappearing, and the Wheat King is contending with his rival for the possession of the land. East of the Coast Range, we have an entirely different country. A country of heavily timbered mountains and small valleys. Prairies we have none; but with all its forbidding aspect, Nature has here tempered the wind to the shorn lamb, and peculiarly a lapted the country to sustain a dense population. Here we have no extensive tracts of green meadows for stockrange, or grain lands ready for the plough; but instead the finest of timber covers the hills and valleys, the mountains are underpinned with iron aud other mineral wealth,

"Old King Coal The jolly old soo!," Rules in this rough countrie.

The coal and lumber interests in this couny are immense, and only just beginning to be developed, and there are untold millions of wealth to be hewn from our forests and dug from our mines. Other industries are springing up for which this locality is well adapted, such as ship building, a foundry, engine manufactury, and others will follow in time. It follows, as a logical sequence, in time. It follows, as a logical sequence, that there is no part of Oregon which is improving faster than this. Times are lively, and suyone who "is on the work" need not be idle. This se ivity is caused by the opening of coal backs and logging camps, the building of mills and roads, and the sending away of large sunounts of coal and lumber to the San Francisco market.

Then we have some stock range; and on this river quite a body of agricultural land. We have, also, in their season salmon and other fish, and wild fowl in the greatest abundance, if any one will take the trouble to each them. There are plenty of elk and

abundance, if any one will take the trouble to estch them. There are pienty of elk and bear in the mountains, and occasionally a panther takes for his own use a calf or a sheep with the greatest familiarity. We have an envigable waters running through the country in many directions, and railroad connection with the Oregon & California R. R. is in the near future. Add to this our fine climate (the coldest morning this winter was at 28°), and proximity to the markets of the worlo, and you have the prospects of the future destines of Coos county.

The country is new and rough yet, and will take much expenditure of brain and muscle to develop it; but in the beginning the command of man was to "fill the earth and subdue it." With the promise added: "In due time ye shall reap, if ye faint not."

Coquille City, Jan. 20, 1875.

TERRIFIC FIGHT WITH A BEAR.

a failure, because it contemplated the establishment of a Government upon abstract theories, and lost sight of the actual social, political, and economical surroundings. There existed at that time, and has, since the close of the War, a spirit of intolerance towards black and towards white. This intolerance, which to discuss that clause of the Constitution which guarantees to each State a republication. hired man, named Robbins, and started for the monntains, following the tracks of the manuders. Mr. D. was armed with a gun and Mr. R. with an axe. They entered the timber, but lost sight of the track. While searching about in the brush they became separated. As Mr. R. was passing a thicket with the axe on his shoulder a monster bear sprang upon him, crushing him to the ground Mr. D., hearing his cries, hurried to the spot, and after coolity taking in the situation, fired at the animal, the ball taking effect in his shoulder. This reinforcement was more than his bearship could bear, so he acrambled away as best he could on three legs. The wounded man was cared for as well as possible on the spot, and then taken to the house where he procured a wagon and took him home. Medical aid was summoned to attend the wounded man, who was suffering intense pain. His left shoulder was almost fleshless and the arm was broken in two places. Everything possible is being done to alleviate his sufferings, but up to the latest information but little hopes were entertained for his recovery.

APPOINTMENTS -The Governor has to-day appointed Duncau Campbell.E.q , of the districts of Butteshire and the Clyde, Scotland, and A. L. Bucking bam, Esq., of Concordia, Cloud Co., Kansas, Honorary Commissioners of Lumigration for the State of Oregon.

Mr. R. C. Kinney's health lately shows no sign of improvement. The wounded limb renders him belpless so that he has to be lifted from one position to another, and con-finement wears upon both mind and body to the alarm of his ramily and friends.

SALE OF SHEEP .-- O. Savage drove a band of sheep through town yesterday to his home on the old Towner Savage place, which he paid \$2.75 a head. They w good common stock.

SPECIAL TRAIN RESUMED .- The Albany and Portland special train, down mornings ap evenings, which has been discontinued while the river has been closed, resumes this evening and will run regular hereafter.

OHIO CORRESPONDENCE.

LEONARDSBURG, O., Jan. 1, '75. MR. EDITOR: The holidays have passed pleasantly away forever, and I cannot escape this thought, viz: Shall we be permitted to greet each other again upon a similar occasion? But why let this spoll a letter intended only for friendly congratulation? But to business. December has, with perhaps two per cent, discount, been a remarkable winter month, and has saved as much provender as April overrun, leaving a clean balance sneet for the current year. And well it is for this section of country, where all the elements seemingly combined to shorten the bill of fare for both man and beast.

Now, there is one thing consolingly strange, viz: that with our short crops, prices rule lower than for many years-corn and potatoes excepted. The hopes of its many admirers seem blasted, inasmuch as clover seed has failed to grow for two consecutive sea ssns, and it is almost exclusively to this source alone that the Buckeyes have hitherto looked for hay. Of course, almost every one was able to assign a reason why clover had failed; but, at length, Col. Harris, of the Ohio Furmer, knocked the persimmon, and here is the pole he did it with: He said the seed that failed was in consequence of not being impregnated by the bees flying from flower to flower, with pollen on their legs, and as evidence gave instance where one hundred heads of clover protected from bees did no: even produce seed, whilst another hundred heads to which the bees had access beat even the best growth spoken of in the parable. Here, it seems to me, is a field for your Pacide savans, and let them report through the WILLAMETTE FARMER. Here we have to take the theory until bees come around again, as two years ago nearly every bee in Ohio closed their eventful career and passed unexpectedly away-one bee-worshipper in this region losing two hundred swarms and nearly all by Italian rulers.

I see, by looking at the quotations in your very excellent paper that hogs rated high with you as well as here. Need I tell you

with you as well as here. Need I tell you that with us nearly every man became a speculator in hogs, and some men even shipped hogs to Albany, Buffalo, and Pittsburg, who hitherto had scarcely been considered capable of driving a two horse wagon to the county town and return.

1 promised in my last to tell you about my sneess with Bombay flax-seed. I have now about fifty bushels of seed from light beginnings and close experiment, and believe it is going to suit our country exactly if sown early on dry land. I wish to ask you, or any of your readers, if the so-called new German oats would be espable of standing the rigors of an ordinary Ohio winter, if sowed in the fall, and whether as pasture they will pay for sowing in the fall.

Also, I wish to ask you what varieties of winter wheat you deem most valuable in your latitude, and whatis your most approved mode of cultur? And, in conclusion, permit me to say that I will make any reas onable exchange of seeds with you, Messrs. Editors, or any of your readers, by way of experiment, and cultivate and report our progress through the FAHMER, in order that others may be benefitted by our labors. The so-called Taxmanian oats seem to be the variety destined to have a run in this locality, and their power to thrive under severe riety destined to have a run in this locality, and their power to thrive under severe drought makes them, to us, the one thing needful.

John Waters.

LATEST FROM KLAMATH.

Mrs. L. S. Dyar, writing to a lady friend says: The mercury has been down to 20° below zero here, and 24° at the post, five miles above here. On the 17th, 214 feet of snow fell, mostly during the night of the 13th with the mercury several degrees below zero, and the cold continued to increase un-TERRIFIC FIGHT WITH A BEAR.

The Bulletin says: From a gentleman who arrived on the northern-bound train of yesterday, we learned the following particulars concerning a terrible fight with a monster bear. For some days a Mr. Dougherty, living twelve miles east of Roseburg, had noticed fresh bear tracks in the vicinity of his hear correlation.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

A Vancouver, W. T., correspondent of the Oregonian says:

From the country we learn that much of

From the country we learn that much of the snow in the wheat fields has disappeared leaving the grain exposed to the frosts by night and ann by day. The continual freezing and thawing is injuring the grain, and should this weather continue much longer much of the ground will have to be recown. The Grangers of this place, representing the chief element of enterprise here, are not only in a prosperous condition, but, we learn, are making arrangements for extensive improvements in the spring. It is fortunate that a way has been provided for harmonizing a portion of our business men so that they can work together and aid in improving this long neglected town. We shall look for busy times in the spring.

LARGE ANIMALS.-A late number of the Mark Lane Express says the best beast in the "Christmas Smithfield Club Show" belonged to the Prince of Wales, who received the 100 guineas premium; the live weight of his helfer was 2246 pounds. The heaviest fat ox in the yard was also a Shorthorn, and weighed 2968 pounds. A Cotswold ewe weighed 942 pounds; a Lincoln ewe 1054 pounds.

SUPREME COURT.

Case of Johnson, appellant, vs. Arrigoni, respondent; argued and submitted.

Humphreys, appellant, vs. Taylor, respon dent; motion to dismiss appeal aubmitted Simon vs. State Tre surer; ordered that mandate issue.

Ladd & Reed, vs. Higley; ordered that mandate izaue.

Z. H. Humphreys, executor and appellant, vs. J. J. Taylor, respondent; appeal from Washington county; motion to dismiss; appeni overruled.

Semuel Howe, appellant, vs. Thos. Patterson, et. al., respondent; appeal from Colum-

WHAT CAN OREGON EXHIBIT? No. 3.

MR. EDITOR: While we do not claim that our State can successfully compete, or should eyen make the attempt to exhibit in one-tenth of the 1,000 diff rent classes at the Centennial Exposition, still we do claim that in several of the departments Oregon can not only make creditable showing, but even surpass in the importance of her contributions many if not all of the older States.

In the Historical Department special provision is made for the illustration of progress made in industry, art and civilization of the country, by the assignment of a separate space known as the Historical Section, for the proper display of relics and objects illustrating the progress of industry and the arts, and especially such thing as pertain to the early history of the States.

Department 10 is devoted exclusively to obects illustrating efforts for the improvement of the physical, moral and intellectual condition of man. The ten groups comprising this department are; Physical development and condition-medicine and sanitary; benevolence, consisting of the working and results. of benevolent institutions; government and law; religious organizations and systems, including statistics illustrating the origin, nature, growth and extent of various religious systems and sects, and of missionary efforts, Sunday Schools, etc; educational, comprising the various systems and accessories of education, from the infant school to the university, including special schools of science, art, libraries, etc; co-operative associations illustrating the practical results of industrial organizations, workingmen's unions, etc., of secret societies, and of co-operative efforts generally; exhibition of works of art and industry, to illustrate the working and results of great exhibitions and their influence upon industry, science and civilization generally.

Now we ask in all candor is there nothing in the groupings and classifications of this department in which Oregon should be represented? Is there nothing in government and law that has transpired in the history of our State since the organization of a few hardy pioneers into a Territorial Council for self protection, laying the foundation for a proud Sate, which was at that time a waste, howling wilderness, claimed by the British crown? Is there no historical interest connected with the self-sacrifice and personal efforts made by the first missionaries and various religious organizations that has helped to redeem our valleys from the heathen rites of barbarism and establish religious tolerance, refinement and moral worth? Has there been no progress made in scientific attainments and educational improvement since the settlement of our State, of which our people might well be proud?

Is our scenery too tame; our rivers and mountains too insignificant; our auriferous, grazing, arable and timber lands of so little account that their general features and area in condensed form should not be placed before the world?

Or are our modern professors and historians, teachers and divines, too modest to attempt a condensed statement of the immense esources and rapid strides Oregon has made within the last thirty-five years in all those civil, religious, and educational advancements that tend to make her people intelli-

gent, prosperous, and permanently blessed? Reports similar to these will be made by other States and Territories, condensed and printed and placed in their proper department from which volumes will be compiled as well by our own government as by other civilized nations, comprising the history of the progress of the Great American Republic for the last century, and the Industrial Exposition of the world in 1876. Shall a condensed statement of Oregon's progress, resources and improvements appear in this work? A. J. DUFUR,

Commissioner Alternate. PORTLAND, Jan. 18, 1875.

STATE TREASURY.

Hon. A. H. Brown, State Treasurer, went to Portland last week to receive the portion of the State tax of Multnomsh county on hand, which amounted to \$30,000, leaving \$27,226 32 still due. The amount received was used by him to pay off warrants to that amount, due and waiting payment in that

Tillsmook pald in this morning \$500 of the State tax, leaving only a small balance of \$83 80 unpaid, of the tax of 1874.

Treasurer Boynton, of Marion, expects to pay in all or nearly all the tax from Marion county this af ernoon, the total being \$21,-

A Woman Speechless for Forty-Two Years.—Katherine McCall, of Calidonia, sister of John G. and Laura McCall, at the age of 22 years,—up to which time she conversed like other people,—all at once ceased to speak, and for forty-two years has not spoken a word, until Sunday, Dec. 20, when her speech returned, and she now converses moderately but distinctly. No reason is given or known why this wonderful recovery of a wonnu's speech after so many years of panwonau's speech after so many years of pan-tomimic life.—Le Roy, N. Y., Gazette.

The Bulletin says that the lost girl is all right. She went out to hunt the cow and finding it awfully cold crouched down by a stump in sight of the house and couldn't move. Hauds and feet were frostbitten and a man and woman advertised to the world as cruel and unkind, and that was the extent of the injury done.

The Walla Walla Statesman is informe that large numbers of cattle, horses and sheep are dying along Dry creek and other places. We hardly hear from a locality but some stock have fallen before the avere-weather. Thanks for the Chineok that is-carrying off the anow. Every one feels bet-ter for the change.