

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 revolutionary and that Louisiana has not a Republican form of government.

While we concede the necessity for action by Congress to insure a Republican form of government, and deem it the duty of that body to take immediate action in the premises, we see no excuse for the late military interference before such congressional action was had to authorize and direct it.

Remedy for Louisiana.

A CALM AND LOGICAL ARGUMENT. New Orleans, La., Jan. 8.—Judge Henry C. Dibble, of New Orleans, a Republican 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 for our side.

UNABLE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM 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 beyond due process of law, and in violation of those fundamental rules and principles which underlie a republican form of government within the meaning and purpose of the Constitution of the United States.

With the historical resume before you, I now ask you to consider with me the inquiry: HAS LOUISIANA A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT? I answer, without hesitation, and unequivocally, No. The existing Government is not the product of an election duly ascertained by regular process of law, but of a revolution, or rather of a counter-revolution.

support, while the opposition yielded a sullen obedience. The spirit of intolerance toward their opponents began again to manifest itself actively, which, as the period for the general election approached, found expression in sullen and bitter hatred. Gov. Kellogg and his associates had done what they could. It was of no avail. They had reduced taxes; that counted for nothing. They checked indiscriminate appropriations for private purposes, which had characterized previous Assemblies; no thanks. They had carried on the Government at a cost of several 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 hatred manifested against every one connected with public office.

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 Government.

SEIZE THE ENTIRE GOVERNMENT by some revolutionary means. The election 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.

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 Mr. Dougherty, living twelve miles east of Roseburg, had noticed fresh bear tracks in the vicinity of his sheep corrals.

GENERAL NOTES. The New York postoffice returns a revenue to the Government of nearly \$2,000,000 over all expenses. While a Brooklyn man was trying to sell a vicious horse, the animal turned and bit a large piece out of his cheek. It was Angie Mangura, a Boston belle, whose fondness for wine got her into trouble and the police court in Paris.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor has today appointed Dunsmuir Campbell, Esq., of the districts of Butteshire and the Clyde, Scotland, and A. L. Buckingham, Esq., of Concordia, Cloud Co., Kansas, Honorary Commissioners of Immigration for the State of Oregon. Mr. R. C. Kinney's health lately shows no sign of improvement. The wounded limb renders him helpless so that he has to be lifted from one position to another, and confinement wears upon both mind and body to the alarm of his family and friends.

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 over 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 breezes, 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 adapted the country to sustain a dense population.

Old King Coal

The Jolly old soul!

Rules in this rough country. The coal and lumber interests in this county 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.

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 "kill the earth and subdue it." With the promise added: "In due time ye shall reap, if ye faint not."

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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 heifer 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 1034 pounds.

SUPREME COURT. Case of Johnson, appellant, vs. Arrigoni, respondent; argued and submitted. Humphreys, appellant, vs. Taylor, respondent; motion to dismiss appeal submitted. Simon vs. State Treasurer; ordered that a mandate issue. Ladd & Reed, vs. Higley; ordered that a mandate issue.

SPRINT TRAIN RESUMED.—The Albany and Portland special train, down mornings up 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 for ever, and I cannot escape this thought, viz: Shall we be permitted to greet each other again upon a similar occasion? But why let this spout 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 sheet for the current year.

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 seasons, and it is almost exclusively to this source alone that the Buckeyes have hitherto looked for hay.

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 that with us nearly every man became a speculator in hogs, and some men even shipped hogs to Albany, Buffalo, and Pittsburg.

Also, I wish to ask you what varieties of winter wheat you deem most valuable in your latitude, and what is your most approved mode of culture? And, in conclusion, permit me to say that I will make any reasonable exchange of seeds with you, Messrs. Editors, or any of your readers, by way of experiment, and cultivate and report our progress through the FARMER, in order that others may be benefited by our labors.

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, 2 1/2 feet of snow fell, mostly during the night of the 13th with the mercury several degrees below zero, and the cold continued to increase until the 17th when it began to grow milder and has continued so since.

VANCOUVER NEWS. A Vancouver, W. T., correspondent of the Oregonian says: 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 sun by day.

A WOMAN SPEECHLESS FOR FORTY-TWO YEARS.—Katherine McCall, of Caldonia, 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 woman's speech after so many years of pantomimic life.—Le Roy, N. Y., Gazette.

WHAT CAN OREGON EXHIBIT?

No. 3.

Mr. EDITOR: While we do not claim that our State can successfully compete, or should even make the attempt to exhibit in one-tenth of the 1,000 different classes at the Centennial Exposition, still we do claim that in several of the departments Oregon can not only make a 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 things as pertain to the early history of the States.

Department 10 is devoted exclusively to objects 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 State, which was at that time a waste, howling wilderness, claimed by the British crown? Is there no historical interest connected with the self-sacrifices 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?

Or are our modern professors and historians, teachers and divines, too modest to attempt a condensed statement of the immense resources 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 intelligent, prosperous, and permanently blessed?

STATE TREASURY. Hon. A. H. Brown, State Treasurer, went to Portland last week to receive the portion of the State tax of Multnomah county on hand, which amounted to \$30,000, leaving \$27,223 32 still due. The amount received was used by him to pay off warrants to that amount, due and waiting payment in that city. Tillamook paid 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 afternoon, the total being \$21,996.

The Walls Walla Statesman is informed 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 failed to survive the severe weather. Thanks for the Chinook that is carrying off the snow. Every one feels better for the change.