

and so costly an enterprise. It was, however, a heavy charge upon a means of communication, which the progress in the social and commercial intercourse of the world has found to be a necessity, and the obtaining of this French concession showed that other capital than that already invested, was ready to enter into competition with assurances of adequate return for their outlay.

Impressed with the conviction that the interests not only of the people of the United States, but of the world at large, demanded, or would demand, the multiplication of such means of communication between separated continents, I was desirous that the proposed concession should be made.

But certain provisions of this concession were deemed by me to be objectionable, particularly one which gave to the company, for a long term of years, the exclusive right of telegraphic communication, by submarine cables, between the shores of France and the United States. I could not concede that any power should claim the right to land a cable on the shores of the United States, and at the same time deny to the United States, or to its citizens, equal rights to land a cable on its shores. The right to control the conditions for the laying of a cable in waters within the jurisdiction of the United States to connect our shores with those of any foreign state, certainly belongs to the government of the United States, under such limitations and conditions as Congress may impose.

In the absence of legislation by Congress, I was unwilling on the one hand to yield to a foreign state the right to say that its grantees might land on our shores while it denied a similar right to our people to land on its shores; and, on the other hand, I was reluctant to deny to the great interests of the world the facilities of submarine communication as was proposed; I therefore withheld any resistance to the landing of any cable, on condition that offensive monopoly part of the concession be abandoned, and that the right of any cable which may be established by authority of this government to land upon French territory, and to connect with French land lines, and enjoy all the necessary facilities at present incident to the use thereof.

The company in question renounced the exclusive privilege, and the representatives of France were so informed. Understanding that this relinquishment was to be construed as granting the entire reciprocity and equal facilities which had been demanded, the opposition to the landing of the cable was withdrawn. The cable, under this French concession, was landed in the month of June, 1868, and has been an efficient and valuable agent of communication between this country and the continent of Europe. It soon passed under the control, however, of those who had the management of the cable connecting Great Britain with this continent, and thus, whatever benefit the public might have enjoyed from the competition between the two lines, was lost.

The company having greater facilities of an additional line and the additional security, in case of accident to one of them, of being able to use the other, it is great stability. But the increased facilities and this additional security, together with control of the combined capital of the companies gave also greater power to prevent future constructions and limit the control of the telegraphic communication between two continents to those possessing lines already laid.

Within a few months past a cable has been laid, known as the U. S. Direct Cable Company, connecting the United States directly with Great Britain. As soon as this cable was reported to be in working order, the rates of the then existing consolidated companies were greatly reduced. Soon, however, a break was announced in this new cable, and immediately the rates of the other lines, which had been reduced, were again raised. This cable being now repaired, the rates appear not to be reduced by either line from those formerly charged by the other company.

There is reason to believe that large amounts of capital, both at home and abroad, are ready to seek profitable investment in the advancement of this useful and most civilizing means of intercourse and correspondence.

They await, however, the assurance of Governments for the safety of the means and contributions which they may make tributary to the general good.

REGULATIONS FOR OCEAN TELEGRAPHS PROPOSED.

As these cable telegraphs connect the separate states, there will be questions as to their organization and control, which probably can be best if not solely settled by conventions between the respective states. In the absence, however, of international conventions on the subject, national legislation may be required on many points which to me appear important, if not indispensable, for the protection of the public against the extortions which may result from a monopoly of the right of operating cable telegraphs, or from a combination between several lines. First: No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States under concessions from another power, which do not admit the right of any other line or lines from the United States to land and freely connect with and operate through its land lines. Second: No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States, which is not, by treaty stipulations with the government from whose shores it proceeds, or by provision in its charter, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of this government, prohibited from consolidating or amalgamating with any other cable telegraph line, or combining therewith for the purpose of elevating and maintaining the cost of telegraphic communication. Third: The lines should be bound to give precedence in the transmission of official messages to the governments of the two countries between which it may be laid. Fourth: A power should be reserved to the two governments, either conjointly or to each, as regards the messages dispatched from its shores, to fix a limit to the charges to be maintained for the transmission of messages.

I present this subject to the earnest consideration of Congress in the meantime, and unless Congress otherwise direct, shall not oppose the landing of any cable which conforms with and assents to the points above enumerated, but will feel it my duty to prevent the landing of any which does not conform with the first and second points, as stated, and will not stipulate to concede to this government the precedence in transmission of its official messages, and will not enter into satisfactory arrangements as regards its charges.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

Among the pressing and important measures to which, in my opinion, the attention of Congress should be directed, are those relating to

fraudulent naturalization and expatriation. The United States with great liberality offers its citizenship to all who, in good faith, comply with the requirements of law. These requirements are as simple and upon as favorable terms to the emigrant as the high privilege to which he is admitted can or should permit. And I do not propose any additional requirements to those which the law now demands. But the very simplicity and want of necessary formality in our law, have made fraudulent naturalization not infrequent to the discredit and injury of honest citizens who are native or naturalized. Cases of this character are continually brought to the notice of our government by our representatives abroad and those of persons resident in foreign countries. Most frequently these, if they had really remained in the country from which they came, would have become naturalized, had not our law, which has been returned to the country of their origin, where they reside, avoiding all duties to the United States by their absence and claiming to be exempt from all duties to the country of their nativity and of their residence by reason of their alleged naturalization. It is due to this government itself, and to a great mass of naturalized citizens who have entirely, both in name and act, become citizens of the United States, that the high privilege of citizenship of the United States should not be held by fraud, or in violation of the laws, and the good name of every honest citizen. In many cases it has been brought to the knowledge of the government that certificates of naturalization are had, and protection or interference claimed by parties who admit, not only were they not citizens of the United States at the time of their pretended naturalization, but that they never resided in the United States. In others, the certificate and record of the court show on their face that the person claiming to be naturalized had not resided the required time in the United States. In others, it is admitted upon examination, that requirements of the law had not been complied with. In some cases even such certificates have been made matters of purchase. These are not solitary cases, arising at rare intervals, but of common occurrence, and which are reported from all quarters of the globe. Such occurrences cannot and do not fail to reflect upon the government and injure honest citizens.

Such a fraud being discovered, however, there is no practical means within the control of the government by which the record of naturalization can be vacated and should the certificate be taken up as it usually is by the diplomatic representatives of the government to whom it may have been presented, there is nothing to prevent the person claiming to have been naturalized, from obtaining a new certificate in place of that which had been taken from him.

The evil has become so great and of such frequent occurrence, that I cannot too strongly recommend that some effective measures be adopted to provide a proper remedy and that means be provided for vacating any record thus fraudulently made and punishing the guilty parties to the transaction.

EXPATRIATION AND ELECTION OF NATIONALITY.

In this connection, I refer again to the question of expatriation and election of nationality. The United States was foremost in upholding the right of expatriation, and was principally instrumental in overthrowing the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. Congress has declared the right of expatriation to be the natural, inherent right of all the people. While many other nations have laws providing that their citizens shall be bound to a change of allegiance, the United States has enacted the provisions of no law, and has in no respect marked out how and when expatriation may be accomplished by its citizens. It is a matter of the admission of the government where citizens of the United States, naturalized, or native born, have formally become citizens, or subjects of foreign powers, and in some cases, in the absence of any provisions of legislation on this question, when, involved in difficulties, or when it seems to be their interest, claim to be citizens of the United States, and demand that the government which they have long since abandoned, and to which, for years, they have rendered no service, or placed themselves in any way amenable, be their representative, and be subject to its laws, and that they be returned to their native country; have become engaged in business; have accepted offices or pursued inconsistent with American citizenship, and in some cases, have discharged some duty to the country where they are residing, when at once they assert their citizenship and call upon the representative of the government to restore them to their just prerogatives. It is but justice, that on all such occasions no doubt, should exist as such questions and that Congress should determine by the enactment of laws, which shall be established, and change of citizenship be established.

MARRIAGE OF AMERICAN WOMEN TO FOREIGNERS.

I also invite your attention to the necessity of regulating by law the status of American citizens who marry foreigners, and of defining more fully that of children born in foreign countries of American parents, who may reside abroad; and also, of some further provision for regulating the effect of marriages of American citizens in foreign countries. The correspondence herewith shows a few of the constantly recurring questions on these points, submitted to the consideration of the government. It is earnestly solicited to engage the attention of Congress on which more delicate relations are depending.

ARCHIVES SAFELY DEPOSITED.

In the month of July last, the building erected for the Department of State, was taken possession of and accepted by that department, and the records to which it archives and valuable property of the government in custody of that department are now safely and carefully deposited.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874, to have been \$162,161,883 09, and for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, to have been \$157,167,722 33; a decrease for the last fiscal year of \$5,000,000. Receipts from internal revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1874, were \$102,469,794 00, and for the year ending June 30th, 1875, were \$110,067,498 58; an increase of \$7,597,704 58. The report also contains a complete showing of the working of the department for the last year, and contains recommendations for reforms and legislation which I can not, like to do if space would permit. I will confine myself to a few suggestions upon a subject which I look upon as more vital to the best interests of the whole people than any coming within the purview of the treasury.

SPECIFIC RESUMPTION.

Two much stress cannot be laid on this question, and I hope Congress may be induced, at the earliest day practicable, to insure the consummation of the act of the last Congress at its last session to bring about specific resumption on the 1st day of January, 1876, at the farthest. It would be a great blessing if this could be consummated even at an earlier day. Nothing seems to be more certain than that the full and permanent change cannot take place in favor of the industries and financial welfare of the country until we return to a measure of values recognized throughout the world. While we have a currency not equivalent to this world-recognized standard, specie becomes a commodity, like the products of the soil, the surplus seeking a market wherever there is a demand for it. The present system we should want none, nor would we have any, were it not that customs dues must be paid in coin, and because of the pledge to pay the interest of the public debt in coin. The yield of precious metals would flow out for the purchase of foreign products, and leave the United States the hoppers of wood and drawers of water, because of wise legislation on the subject of finance by the nation with whom we have dealings.

I am not prepared to say that I can suggest the best legislation to secure the full and permanent resumption. It will be a source of great gratification to me to be able to approve any measure of Congress looking effectively toward early resumption.

LIMITED INFLATION WOULD BRING ABOUT SPECIFIC PAYMENTS, MORE SPEEDY THAN ANY LEGISLATION looking to the redemption of securities in gold; but it would be at the expense of honor, and the holders would have no value beyond selling present liabilities, or, properly speaking, repudiating them. They would buy nothing after the debts were all settled.

OTHER IMPORTANT FINANCIAL MEASURES.

There are a few other measures which seem to me important in this connection, and which I commend to your earnest consideration.

First—The repeal of so much of the legal tender acts as to make these notes receivable for debts contracted after a date to be fixed in the law, and to be in force from the 1st of January, 1876. We should then have quotations at real values not fictitious. These gold would not only be at a premium, but currency at a discount. A healthy market would set in at once, and with it a desire to make the currency equal to what it purports to be. The merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen, and every calling would do business on the basis of real values, and laborers and all classes who work for stipulated pay, or salary, would receive more for their income because extra duties would not be charged by the merchant to compensate for the risk of a downward fluctuation in the value of the currency. Second—That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue legal tender notes, by issuing instead a long bond bearing interest at 3 to 100 per cent. per annum, of denominations ranging from \$5 to \$100,000, that could be kept afloat without damaging redemption in large sums suddenly. Third—That additional power be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue gold for financial redemption, either by increasing the revenue, curtailing expenses, or both. It is preferable to do both, and I recommend that restrictions be placed on the issue of gold, without imposing government obligations or crippling the due execution thereof.

TEA AND COFFEE.

One measure for increasing the revenue, and the only one I can think of, is to increase the duty on tea and coffee. The duty on tea would add probably \$18,000,000 to the present amount received for imports, and would in so way increase the price paid for these articles by the consumers. The duty on coffee would add \$10,000,000 to the present amount received for imports, and would in so way increase the price paid for these articles by the consumers. These articles are the products of countries collecting revenue from exports, and as we, the last consumers, decrease the duties, we proportionally increase the consumption.

DUTIES ON ARTICLES USED IN MANUFACTURES.

With this addition to the revenue, many duties now collected and which give but an insignificant return for collecting, might be remitted to the direct advantage of consumers at home. I would mention those articles which enter into such articles when manufactured here, and must be paid by consumers. The duties not only come from consumers at home, but also as a protection to our own and distant markets.

PROTECTION AGAINST FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.

I suggest or mention another subject bearing upon the question of how to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate surplus. It would be to have the Treasury verify claims against the government than at present exist. Of claims growing out of the late war, nothing is more certain than a large percentage of them are wholly fraudulent, or in excess of the real losses sustained. The large amount of losses proven on good testimony according to existing laws, but which are not paid, are in many cases, and in many places for any one year, has as much as \$100,000,000. These losses, which are in many cases more than the persons were ever worth, including their personal and real estate, are in many cases, and in many places, are in many cases more than the persons were ever worth, including their personal and real estate, are in many cases, and in many places, are in many cases more than the persons were ever worth, including their personal and real estate.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War, accompanying this message, is a detailed account of our operations for the year just passed, the expenses for maintenance, etc., with recommendations for legislation, to which I respectfully invite your attention. It is a summary of the operations of the department for the year just passed, the expenses for maintenance, etc., with recommendations for legislation, to which I respectfully invite your attention. It is a summary of the operations of the department for the year just passed, the expenses for maintenance, etc., with recommendations for legislation, to which I respectfully invite your attention.

THE CONDITION OF OUR NAVY.

At this time is a subject of our navy. It does not contain, it is true, any of the powerful cruising ironclads which make so much of the marines, and which are so much of our power. Our present situation, however, is such that we should have a large number of ships of this character, while the situation, and the nature of our operations, require that we should have a large number of ships of this character, while the situation, and the nature of our operations, require that we should have a large number of ships of this character.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The board heretofore appointed to take charge of articles and matters pertaining to the War, the Treasury, the Interior and the Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioners of Food and the Fish Commissioners to be contributed to the Centennial Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia during the Centennial year 1876, has been diligent in the discharge of the duties which have devolved upon it, and the propositions so far, will be of great benefit to the country. The Government's contribution will be made one of the marked characteristics of the exhibition. The board has observed considerable economy in the expenditure of the money which has been placed at its disposal, and it is estimated will not exceed \$500,000. This amount has been withdrawn under the law from the appropriations of three of the Departments, which leaves six of these Departments without sufficient funds to render their respective practical exhibits complete and satisfactory. The exhibition being an international one, it is my opinion that its construction should be of a character in quality and extent to sustain the dignity and credit of so distinguished a country. The advantages to the country of a credible display in an international point of view is of first importance, while indifferent or uncreditable participation by the Government would be humiliating to the patriotic feelings of our people themselves. I recommend the estimates of the board for the necessary additional appropriations, to the favorable consideration of Congress. The progress of knowledge in the various branches of the South American States, and even the more distant Eastern powers, have manifested their friendly sentiments toward the United States and the interest in the celebration of the Centennial of the Nation, and I strongly urge that impetus be given to this exhibition by such legislation and appropriations as will insure its numerous works of art and skill, the commingling of citizens of foreign countries and our own, the intermingling of ideas and manufactures, and the exceeding any outlay we may make presently.

AGRICULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER REPORTS.

I transmit herewith the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, together with the reports of the Commissioners of the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, to all of which I call attention. The Bureau of Agriculture has accomplished much in the dissemination of useful knowledge to the agricultural interest and in introducing new and useful productions adapted to our soil and climate, and is worthy of the continued encouragement of the government.

THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Herewith transmitted, gives a full history of the working of the department for the year just past; it will be observed that the deficiency to be supplied from the general treasury is increased over the amount refunded for the preceding year. In a country so vast in area as the United States, with a large population, sparsely settled, it must be expected that the deficiency will be more or less a burden upon the treasury for many

years; but there is no branch of the public service which interests the whole people more than that of cheap and rapid transmission of the mails to every inhabited part of our territory. Next to the free schools the postoffice is the great educator of the people, and it may well receive the support of the general government. The subsidy of \$250,000 per annum, given to the vessels of the United States for carrying the mails between New York and Rio de Janeiro, having ceased on the 1st of September last, we are without direct mail facilities with South America. This is greatly to be regretted, and I do not hesitate to recommend the authorization of a renewal of that contract, and also that the service may be increased from monthly to semi-monthly trips. The commercial advantage to be gained by a direct line of American steamships to the South American States will far exceed the expense of the service. By an act of Congress approved March 3d, 1873, almost all matter, whether properly mailed or not, may be sent any distance through the mails, in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, for the sum of 70 cents per pound. So far as the transmission of real mail matter goes this would seem entirely proper, but the law has been so amended to exclude from the mails merchandise of all descriptions, and limit this means of transportation to all articles enumerated and which may be classed as mail matter proper.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The discovery of gold in the Black Hills, a portion of the Sioux Reservation, has had the effect to induce a large emigration of miners to that point. This fact has led to the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, a portion of the Sioux Reservation, has had the effect to induce a large emigration of miners to that point. This fact has led to the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, a portion of the Sioux Reservation, has had the effect to induce a large emigration of miners to that point.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The conditions of the Indian Territory to which I have referred in my former annual messages, remain practically unchanged. The Secretary of the Interior has taken measures to obtain a full report of the condition of that Territory, and will make it the subject of a special report at an early day. It may then be necessary to make a further recommendation in regard to legislation for the government of that territory.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The steady growth and increase of the business of the Patent Office indicates in some measure the growth of the industrial prosperity of the country. The receipts of the office are in excess of its expenditures, and the office generally in a prosperous and satisfactory condition.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The report of the General Land Office shows that there were 2,459,601 acres less disposed of during the year ending June 30th, 1875, than during the year ending June 30th, 1874. The decrease was in land disposed of under the homestead and timber-land laws. The cause of the decrease is supposed to be found in the operations of the land offices, which have been more active in some of the frontier States and Territories in this time as to disposing of lands by actual settlers. The cash receipts were less by \$69,632,223 than during the preceding year. The entire surveyed area of the public domain is 680,258,805 acres, of which 26,000,000 acres were surveyed during the past year, leaving 654,258,805 acres still unsurveyed. The report of the Commissioner presents many interesting suggestions in regard to the disposition of the public domain, and the modification of existing laws, the careful consideration of Congress.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

The number of pensioners still continues to increase, the highest number having been reached during the year ending June 30th, 1875. During last year 415,007 names were added to the rolls, and 12,777 were dropped, showing a net decrease of 402,230. But the number of pensioners deceased, the annual amount due on the pension rolls has increased \$4,473,343. This is caused by the greatly increased average rate of pensions which by the act of Congress has increased from \$30 in 1872, to \$100 in 1885, to each invalid pensioner, an increase on an average rate of one hundred per cent. in three years. During the year ending June 30th, 1875, there was paid on account of pensions including the expenses of disbursements \$30,688,116, being \$10,632,000 less than was paid the preceding year. This reduction in amount was largely the result of a decrease in the amount of arrears due on allowed claims and on pensions, the rate of which was increased by the legislation of the preceding session of Congress. At the close of the year ending June 30th, 1875, there were on the pension rolls 234,221 persons, of whom 210,383 were army pensioners, 105,475 being invalids and 14,885 widows and dependent relatives of those who were members of the war of 1812, 1845, 1847, of whom were survivors and 3,168 were widows. It is estimated that \$27,550,000 will be required for the payment of the pensions for the next fiscal year, an amount \$600,000 less than the estimate for the present year.

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS.

The geological explorations have been prosecuted with energy during the year, covering an area of about 40,000 square miles, in the Territories of Colorado, Utah and Nevada, and developing the agricultural and mineral resources and furnishing interesting scientific and topographical details of that region.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The method for the treatment of the Indians adopted at the beginning of the present term has been steadily pursued, and with satisfactory and encouraging results. It has been productive of evident improvement in the condition of that race, and will be continued with the same modifications as further experience may indicate to be necessary.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The board heretofore appointed to take charge of articles and matters pertaining to the War, the Treasury, the Interior and the Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioners of Food and the Fish Commissioners to be contributed to the Centennial Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia during the Centennial year 1876, has been diligent in the discharge of the duties which have devolved upon it, and the propositions so far, will be of great benefit to the country. The Government's contribution will be made one of the marked characteristics of the exhibition. The board has observed considerable economy in the expenditure of the money which has been placed at its disposal, and it is estimated will not exceed \$500,000. This amount has been withdrawn under the law from the appropriations of three of the Departments, which leaves six of these Departments without sufficient funds to render their respective practical exhibits complete and satisfactory. The exhibition being an international one, it is my opinion that its construction should be of a character in quality and extent to sustain the dignity and credit of so distinguished a country. The advantages to the country of a credible display in an international point of view is of first importance, while indifferent or uncreditable participation by the Government would be humiliating to the patriotic feelings of our people themselves. I recommend the estimates of the board for the necessary additional appropriations, to the favorable consideration of Congress. The progress of knowledge in the various branches of the South American States, and even the more distant Eastern powers, have manifested their friendly sentiments toward the United States and the interest in the celebration of the Centennial of the Nation, and I strongly urge that impetus be given to this exhibition by such legislation and appropriations as will insure its numerous works of art and skill, the commingling of citizens of foreign countries and our own, the intermingling of ideas and manufactures, and the exceeding any outlay we may make presently.

AGRICULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER REPORTS.

I transmit herewith the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, together with the reports of the Commissioners of the Board of Agriculture and the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, to all of which I call attention. The Bureau of Agriculture has accomplished much in the dissemination of useful knowledge to the agricultural interest and in introducing new and useful productions adapted to our soil and climate, and is worthy of the continued encouragement of the government.

THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Herewith transmitted, gives a full history of the working of the department for the year just past; it will be observed that the deficiency to be supplied from the general treasury is increased over the amount refunded for the preceding year. In a country so vast in area as the United States, with a large population, sparsely settled, it must be expected that the deficiency will be more or less a burden upon the treasury for many

SALEM FURNITURE FACTORY,

At Mill Creek Bridge, LIBERTY STREET, SALEM, OREGON.

All kinds of FURNITURE ON HAND, And Made to Order. THE TRADE SUPPLIED. On the lowest terms for CASH.

JOB WORK done, and all kinds of TURNING. Orders promptly Attended to. Goods delivered to any part of the city, to the railroad, or wharf, FREE OF CHARGE.

PARMENTER & BABCOCK. April 30, 1875.

JONES & PATTERSON HAVE FARMS FOR SALE.

Buy and Sell City Property, RENT HOUSES, NEGOTIATE LOANS, AND Make Collections. AGENTS FOR Mutual Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK. Union Fire Insurance Company OF SAN FRANCISCO.

KEEP ON HAND, FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION, their "Descriptive Land Circular," and "Descriptive Circular and Weather Record of Oregon."

Office on ground floor, OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, SALEM, OREGON.

For Sale. PURE SPANISH MERINO BUCKS. ONE HUNDRED BUCKS OF THIS STOCK.

Of most reliable character, selected by George Hammond from the BEST VERMONT FLOCKS, raised on Portland on the 13th of August, and will be offered for sale by him and Thos. S. Lang in that city at the Dallas favorable terms. Blockmasters wearing such stock are cordially invited to examine.

Portland, Aug. 12, 1875. THOS. S. LANG, 371

Storage & Transportation! THE undersigned having leased the PACIFIC WAREHOUSE and WAREHOUSE, corner of Front and Second streets, PORTLAND, OREGON, hereby notify the public that the above property is ready for occupancy. Storage and Warehouse at wholesale rates. Unrivaled facilities for the storage, stowage, and shipping of all kinds of freight.

This wharf will also be the landing for the well known light-draft boats of the U. S. S. L. M. Passengers and freighters are assured of a cheap and ready means of transportation to all points to the head of navigation on the Willamette river, at all seasons of the year.

U. S. S. LANG & CO. CAPT. NAT. INGEROLL, Agent. oct6

MOUNTAIN BALM The Great Oregon Remedy for CHRONIC COUGHS, COLDS, AND OTHER Diseases of the Lungs, IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS—CANNOT INJURE the most delicate. The pure syrup—a beautiful article—pleasant to the taste—prepared with great care—can be had at both FRIEDMAN'S and CO. & BELL'S Drug Stores, SALEM.

J. C. SHELTON, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, SALEM, OREGON. Office, front room on second floor of the N. O. Farrah brick, Commercial street. Next door, northeast corner Front and Division streets. Being a graduate of the Physio-Medical or Cardiac College, Cincinnati, Ohio, we are purely reform in our practice, discarding alike both mineral and vegetable poisons. 237

BOOTS and SHOES Made to Order. Farmers and their Families are again reminded that I can make good fitting and serviceable BOOTS and SHOES, of the very best quality, at most reasonable prices. My FALTING neatly done. All work warranted.

HENRY DIPPEL. TAKE NOTICE that my shop is now removed to one door north of Durlin's stable, on Commercial at a few doors south of Newspaper Block. Salem, Aug. 12, 1875. em

Mrs. Rohrer's New Remedy FOR THE LUNGS IS MEETING WITH WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

THIS PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY HAS no equal in the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Measles, &c. It has produced some remarkable cures. Sold by druggists generally. Prepared only by Mrs. S. ROHRER, Monmouth, Or.

To whom all letters of business should be addressed.

Brooks & McFarland, (Successors to French & Co.) WHOLESALE AND TAIL DEALERS IN General Merchandise, Corner of Second and Washington streets, DALLES CITY, OREGON. spkw

F. G. SULLIVAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OPERA HOUSE, SALEM. S. E. corner, at head of stairs. fe17y

LUCIUS BELL, Successor to J. M. KESLER & Co., 95 Liberty st., NEW YORK, Commission Agent FOR BUYING AND FORWARDING FROM New York via Indian, Pacific Railroad, or Cape Horn, all kinds of Merchandise, and for the collection of money, &c. oct17

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WILLAMETTE FARMER.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.