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instant. It has been cold and dreary since my arrival here. I have worked "like a Turk" (I presume that means hard work) in the country, in making fences, cutting down trees, repairing buildings, etc., and am at last able to say that St. Louis is the coldest place in Winter, as it is the hottest in Summer, of any that I have encountered in a temperate zone. I have known St. Louis in December to have gentle weather throughout the month; this Decen. ber it has been frigid, and the river has been frozen more solid than I have ever

When I heard the rumor that I was ordered to the Pacific Coast I thought it probably true, considering the past discussion on that subject. The possibili ties seemed to me to point that way. Had it been true, I should, of course. have presented no complaint nor made resistance of any kind. I would have gone quietly if not prepared to go promptly. I certainly would have been relieved from any responsibilities and anxieties concerning

PRESIDENIAL MATTERS, Which may fall to those near the throne sion only restricted by the law. The Secretary of war is the mouthpiece of a President. You are not. If neither candidates has a constitutional majority of the Electoral College, or the Senate and House on the occasion of the count, do not unite in declaring some persons legally elected by the people, there is lawfal m chinery already provided to meet that contingency and decide the question pracefully. It has not been recently used, no occasion presenting itself, but our forefathers provided it. It has been exercised, and has been recognized and submitted to as lawful on ev-

erv hand.

That machinery would probably elect Mr. filden President and Mr. Wheeler Vice-President. That would be right enough, for the law provides that in a failure to elect duly by the people the House shall immediately elect the President and the Senate the Vice-President. Some tribunal must decide whether the people have elected a President. I presume, of course, that it is in the joint affirmative action of the House and the Senate, or why are they resent to witness the count if not to see that it is fair and just? If a failure as between him and myself. to agree arises between the two bodies there can be no lawful affirmative decision that the people have elected a Presid nt, and the House must then proceed to act, not the Cenate. The Senate elects Vice-Presidents, not Presidents. Doubt-Then, I did not wish to appear to be one) would be the legitimate person to exercise Presidential authority for the time being or until the appearance of down by the Constitution. Such courses would be peaceful, and, I have a firm belief, lawfui. I have no doubt Governor Hayes would make an excellent President. I have met him and know of him. For a brief period he served under my command, but as the matter stands 1 can't see any likelihood of his being duly declared elected by the people unless the Senate and House come to be in accord | felt for us. "It is time to stop and unload." as to that fact, and the House would of course not otherwise elect him. What the people want is a peaceful determination of this matter, as fair a determination as possible, and a lawful one. No other administration could stand the test. The country if not plunged into revolution would become poorer day by day, business would languish, and our bonds would come home to find a depreciated market.

sire it, or that, being in direct communication with my military superiors at city, where every comfort as well as disthe seat of government, who were nearer to him in time and distance than I Magnificent structures which vie with was-he doemed it necessary. As Gen. Ruger had the ultimate responsibility of action and had really the great dauger equal to Delmonico at chesper figures. to confront in the final action in the matter. I did not venture to embairasa him with suggestions. He was a department commander, and the lawful it convenient to stay several consecutive head of the military administration within the limits of the department; but he sides, I knew he had been called to Washington for consultation before taking command. I knew that he was in direct communication with my superiors in authority in reference to the delicate the enjoyment of the sea-breeze and in subjects presented for his consideration. or had ideas of his own which he believed to be sufficiently in accord with the views of our common superiors to enable him to act intelligently according to his judgment and without suggestions from those not on the spot and not as fully acquainted with the facts as himself. He desired, too, to be free to act, lous classes of people that patronize it.

architecture and appointments we find : coniforts can be found at prices to suit. metropolitan grandeur in external appearances, and which can furnish a meal The rain of the past two or three days has been a serious drawback to the enjoyments of such visitors as have found days, but the opening of the week was delightful. Such a sight as Coney Istand presented on Sunday last cannot be equalled in any opinion on the face of of the carth. It was estimated that at least, 100,000 people passed the day in bathing, eating, washing on the sand, inspecting the great iron pier, and peering over sea and land from the lofty observatory. With this vast crowd there was a praceful status that was not marred by a single unpleasant event. Coney Island is somewhat curiously constructed as regards the accomodation for the varas he had the eventual greater responsi. The west end of the sandy shore is bility, and so the matter was governed known as Nortons, and to this place in former years came the steamboat to laden with the b'hoys who wanted to give their girls an airing and claim showder. At the present time but comparative few people find their way to this locality owing in the main to the convenience of the railroad depots to the portion of the Island farther to the east. Next comes West Wrighton where is situated Cable's Hotel, the Sea beach palace, formerly the government building at the Centennual Exhibition, the great iron pier 1000 feet long and the observatory 300 feet high. Still further to the east is Brighton Beach where our host Breslin of the Gilsey House, N. Y. and Williards Hotel, Washington reigns supreme. Then comes Manhattan Beach which has been made notorious by its ostracism of the Jewish fisternity, and the Oriental Hotels new and handsome structure. Between these mammoth institutions are hundreds of minor ones which may be designated under the general title of Hotel de Clam, as that is the principal esculent which they present to the vivacious public. There was an exhibition of sea lions some little time ago, but their majestics were not satisfied with the accommodations and so they sought more congenial climes much to the sorrow of the proprietor as well as depletion of his treasury. One would suppose to witness the efforts of a large number of the visitors who throng the restaurants that they had been deprived of their rations as long as the great American faster Dr. Tanner. The scramble is first to get a table and some chairs; these secured the bill of fare is scrutinized until they really do not know what to order, and it is finally determined to tall a waiter. Ah, here's the rub, Vociferous appeals are made on every side to the individual who generally answers to the name of John whether it is his name or not. "Few minutes sir," is a well meaning institution, and it would is all that can be got, or a "right away" is obtained. Finally it occurs to one of the party that a quarter will work wonderr, and so it does. All I have to say to my readers is just to visit Conev Island and your joy will be complete provided you have have over fisciduous or too particular.



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e caping from responsibilities and possi ble dangers which may cluster around military commanders in the East, especially in the critical period fast approaching. All's well that ends well The whole matter of the Presidency seems to me to be simple and to admit of a peaceful solution. The machinery for such a contingency as threatens to present itself, has been all carefully prepared. It only requires lubrication, owing to disuse. The army should have nothing to do with the selection or inauguration of President. The people elect the President. The Congress in a joint session declares who he is. We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Our commissions express that. I LIKE JEFFE SON'S WAY Of inauguration; it suits our system. He rode alone on horseback to the Caritol (I fear it was the "old Capitol"). tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn, then rode to the Executive Mansion and took possession.

He inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath of office. There is no other legal inauguration in our system. The people or politicians may institute parades in honor of the event, and publie officials may add to the pageant by assembling troops and banners, but all that only comes properly after the inauguration-not before; and it is not a part of it. Our system does not provide that one President should inaugurate another. There might be danger in that, and it was studiously left out of the charter. But you are placed in an I were, so also would be my superior in ana case. If the Federal Court had in-

I was NOT IN FAVOR OF THE MILITARY ACTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA RECENTLY, And if General Ruger had telegraphed vo me or asked for advice, I would have advised him not under any circumstances to blusself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of the State Legislature. I could not have given him better advice than to refer him to the special message of the Presi-

question settled by a decision of the exceptionally important position in con- Supreme Court of the State-the highnection with coming events. The cap- est tribunal which had acted on the ital is in my jurisdiction also, but I am question-so that this line of duty subordinate, and not on the spot, and if seemed to be clearer than in the Louisi-

THE ARMY AND THE LANS. As I have been writing thus freely to you, I may still further embosora myself by stating that I have not thought it lawful or wise to use federal troops in such matters as have transpired east of less in case of a failure by the House to the Mississippi within the lost few elect a President by the 4th of March, months, save so far as they may be the President of the Senate (if there he brought into action under the article of the Constitution, which contemplates meeting armed resistance or invasion or a State more powerful than the State authe lawful President, or for the time laid thorities can subdue by the ordinary processes, and then only when requested by the Legislature, or, if it could not be convened in season, by the Governor; and when the President of the United States intervenes in that manner it is a state of war, not peace.

> The army is laboring under disadvantages. and has been used unlawfully at times in the indement of the people (in mine certainly). and we have lost a great deal of the kindly feeling which the community at large once Officers in command of tro ps often fud it difficult to act wisely and safely when superiors in authority have different views of the law from theirs, and when legislation has sanctioned action seemingly in conflict with the fundamental law, mid they generally defor to the known judgment of their superiors. Yet the superior officita of the army are so regarded in such great crisis, and are held to such responsibility, especially those at or near the head of it, that it is necessary on such momentous occasions to dars to determine for themselves what is lar ful and what is not lawful under our system, if the military authorities should be invoked, as might possi-

bly be the case in such exceptional times when there existed such divergent views as to the correct result. The army will suffer from its past action if it has acted wrongfully. Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people to day, and its superior officers should cortainly, as far as lies in their power, legally, and with righteous inte it aid to defend the right, which to us is the law, and the institution which they represent.' It be well it it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of the law.

I am truly yours, W. S. HANCOOZ. To Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding army of the United States, Washington, L. C.

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dent in the case of Louisiars some time before. But in South Carolina he had had the