OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 6. OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1872. NO. 31.

The Weekly Enterprise.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,
FOR THE
Business Man, the Farmer
And the FAMILY CIRCLE.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY BY
A. NOLTNER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE—In Dr. Thessing's Brick Building

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Single Copy one year, in advance,.....$2 50

TERMS of ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements, including all legal notices, $2 sq. of 12 lines, 1 w.	$2 50
For each subsequent insertion,.....	1 00
One Column, one year,.....	$120 00
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Business Card, 1 square one year.....	12

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☞ Work solicited.
All Business transactions upon a Specia basis.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.,
SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFICE—044 Fellows' Temple, corner First and Alder streets—Residence corner of Main and Seventh streets.

S. HUELAT. CHAS. E. WARREN.
HUELAT & WARREN
Attorneys at Law,
OFFICE—CHARMAN'S BRICK, MAIN STREET,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
March 5, 1872-tf

F. BARCLAY, M. R. C. S.
Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. H. B. Co.
35 Years Experience.
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Main Street, Oregon City.

JOHNSON & McCOWN
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT-LAW,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS of the State.
☞ Special attention given to cases in the U. S. Land Office at Oregon City.
April 5, 1872-tf

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.

A. G. WALLING'S
Pioneer Book Bindery.
Corner of Front and Alder Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
BLANK BOOKS RULED and BOUND to any desired pattern.
MUSIC BOOKS, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, Etc., bound in every variety of style known to the trade.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JOHN M. BACON,
Importer and Dealer in
BOOKS & STATIONERY,
STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,
Oregon City, Oregon.
At Charman's & Warner's old stand, lately occupied by S. Ackerman, Main street.
10 tf

DR. J. WELCH,
DENTIST.
OFFICE—In Odd Fellows' Temple, cor of First and Alder Streets, Portland.
The patronage of those desiring superior operations is in special request. Nitrous oxide for the painless extraction of teeth.
☞ "Artificial teeth "better than the best," and as cheap as the cheapest.
Will be in Oregon City on Saturdays.
Nov. 3tf

J. M. THOMPSON. C. W. FITCH.
THOMPSON & FITCH,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Real Estate Agents,
EUGENE CITY, OREGON,
OFFICE TWO DOORS NORTH OF THE POSTOFFICE.
REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD, LOANS NEGOTIATED, AND ABSTRACT OF TITLES FURNISHED.
WE HAVE A COMPLETE ABSTRACT of Title of all property in Eugene City, and perfect plats of the same, prepared with great care. We will practice in the different Courts of the State. Special attention given to the collection of all claims that may be placed in our hands. Legal Tenders bought and sold. sep8tf

TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.

The Republicans through the 8th resolution of their platform, make the following gross charges against the Democratic Legislature and State officer:

8. We find no terms sufficiently strong to express our disapproval of those acts of the last Legislature whereby the swamp lands belonging to this State have been taken from the needy settlers, and given without limit or proper competion in price to the land grabber and speculator; whereby the emoluments and salaries of State officers have been unconstitutionally increased, and the taxes increased thousands of dollars by the creation of new and unnecessary offices and salaries, for the purpose of providing for party favorites; and whereby the citizens of our metropolis have been deprived of and denied the right of controlling their police authority. And we equally condemn the administration of our State officers and the laws as extravagant, reckless, illegal and destructive, and we rightly charge all these results as the acts of the Democratic party.

Let us examine and see what the present State officers have done to merit these charges—and ascertain what is condemned as "extravagant, illegal and destructive."

When they went into office they found everything in disorder. There was no land system. There were no records showing that the Board of Land Commissioners had ever met, or had ever transacted any business; not a record of a deed, if any had been made by the Board, nothing in short, showing any transactions in land. There were applications for land, but no record of them. Under this state of things, and in consequence of the inexcusable neglect of the former Board in land matters, and fear through that neglect that the State would lose those lands, claimants in very many instances made additional efforts to secure their lands by filing preemption applications upon them at great trouble and at extra expense, in the several U. S. land offices of this State.

The present Board went to work with a determination to secure these lands to the State, and thereby perfect the tittle in the purchasers of them. Books were procured for record; maps for certainty, and every thing brought into use that was necessary to place our land matters on a sound foundation. Under these efforts of the present Board, the following lands have been approved:

Indemnity Lands,.....	110,000 Acres
University Lands, 78 sections.....	46,080 "
Of the Balance of 500,000 acres....	72,000 "
Agricultural College Lands.....	90,080 "

For doing all this for the applicants for these lands, and for the State after the former Board, have shown by its indifferance, that it would sooner the State should loose these lands, and the immense wealth, the sale of them would bring to the School Fund, than to save them by doing its duty, the Republican party in Convention by this solemn resolution, condemned this work of the present Board of Land Commissioners as "illegal, extravagant and destructive."

The School Fund was found in a loose and in several cases in an insecure condition. Interest not collected and money loaned without mortgages to secure it.

By proper attention these doubtful securities were removed and the entire fund placed on a solid foundation.

For the first time under the law passed six years since, a distribution of that fund was made by the present Board in February last, among the children entitled to draw school money in this State. Number of children, 34,055. Total amount distributed, $39,452 71.

This duty performed by the present Board is also condemned by the Republican party as "extravagant, illegal and destructive."

Who broke up the Legislature of 1868 to prevent important Legislation for the State and the passage of an Appropriation Bill? Every honest man in Oregon can point the finger of condemnation to the Republican members of the House, and the then Governor of the State as the authors of this outrage. Those members of the Legislature engaged in this conspiracy were one from Benton, three from Douglas, one from Washington, five from Marion, two from Clackamas, one from Clatsop, Columbia and Tillamook, one from Coos and Curry, two from Yamhill, etc.

This piece of rascality the tax payers must bear without a murmur. By refusing to pass an Appropriation Bill at this time, the moneys could not be paid out of the Treasury on warrants, and warrants accumulated with interest for two years. The amount of interest paid by the State in consequence of that lock-up—or for the want of an Appropriation Bill was $30,158 22—OVER THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, besides the thousands paid to guards to guard the State Treasurer's safe—while the funds were in use elsewhere.

This the Republican Platform does not condemn, but approve of it. The acts of their *faithful* servants are approved by silent praise.

Salaries are mentioned. Not one farthing of State revenues derived from taxation, has been used in selecting swamp land. Those lands create their own funds for the purpose of selecting, surveying, maping and recording them, and for all expenses attending them. No "new and unnecessary offices have been created, and salaries for party favorites." On the contrary the labor performed is done with a more economical force than was ever employed on similar work. One department alone, where the work is *three fold greater* than under the former administration, will be run with greater benefit to the State for $10,000 less than the same department was run by the former administration.

The former State Treasurer—received $2,100 for issuing, etc., Relief and Bounty Bonds. The then Assistant Treasurer, T. McF. Patton, now a candidate on the Regular Bolter's Ticket, for some purpose, and he knows not what that is, stated at Jefferson that $800 was an ample salary for the State Treasurer.

If his statement was true, then the $2,100 paid as above, was taken from the State wrongfully. The reports show further, that Patton received for work on these same bonds, $283 25-100—besides other expense that were paid on them. If $800 was enough for two men, Treasurer and Assistant Treasuaer, why does Patton retain the moneys mentioned above. The present State Treasurer issued bonds for $200,000—without receiving any pay therefore. No, the fact is, neither Mr. Patton nor any one connected with that office ever seriously thought $800 salary was enough—and his statement that it is, only shows the base means he uses to obtain votes.

The Bonds for which the above services were rendered amounted to $232,000—we ask Mr. Patton, who bought up the soldiers discharges at 25 to 50 cents on the dollar, who it was that obtained these bonds. How was it, if $800—salary was enough—that $50,000 to $75,000 was made out of and through the economical office he held as Assistant State Treasurer. As he proposes to go to the Legislature, it would be well to explain to the soldiers, and tax payers generally, how these things are done, how easy so large a sum can be made out of so small a salary.

LOCK BILL.

$200,000 was appropriated out of the proceeds of the sale of lands donated to the State for internal improvements, to build these locks. Had this been school funds, the interest on this amount would be $20,000 per annum.

The number of children in the Willamette valley who would be entitled to their proportion of this sum is 22,230—about 80 cents to the child. This 80 cents would be reduced as the school children increase in number. What is 80 cents to a child per annum for educational purposes. Would not every farmer or consumer in this valley prefer a saving each year by reduced freights on his exports and imports, of $1 and upwards for each child—to a few cents for school purposes?

If he were disposed to devote the money thus saved to the education of his children, it would go many times father than his proportion of the interest on the $200,000 if it had been retained as a part of the School Fund.

Let us look father into this matter, and inquire what the School Fund is to gain by this Lock Bill.

The contract with the State made by the Lock Company is for that Company to pay ten per cent. of the "*gross receipts*" from freights and passengers into the School Fund. Some will say that the law says ten per cent. of the "net profits," but the fact is the bond and contract with that Company state "*gross receipts.*" We may arrive at something near what these gross receipts will be by an estimate based on the amount realized annually by the P. T. Company on the transportation of freight and passengers during the time that monopoly had control of the river. A low estimate of receipts of that Company per annum is $200,000. The receipts of the School Fund from freights and passengers, on the above estimate, under the Lock Bill would be between $5,000 and $6,000.

If the School Fund would receive that amount now with the present population, who can estimate the amount it would receive a few years hence in the increase of population? The population that contributes to this fund is now from the census of 1870, only 45,398. How many years will elapse before that population will have been increased to half a million. The benefit of these locks to commerce is too apparent to every Oregonian to require any special praise. The Willamette valley might as well be without the river as to be deprived of these locks. Under the present plans and work by which they will be completed, they cannot be built for $400,000. No company that has offered to build them for less than $200,000—ever intended to build them at all. The Company that made a sham offer to the Legislature to build those for $125,000—could have had the contract to build them from the present Company for $200,000.

SWAMP LAND.

This is a grant to the State of Oregon by the General Government. The State has the entire control of these lands. It is estimated by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, that swamp lands granted to States will aggregate seventy millions of acres. California and other States as well as Oregon, have received this grant of all swamp lands within their borders.

The policy has been in all the States except Oregon, to give these lands to those who would reclaim them. California began by offering her swamp lands for $1 25 per acre in limited quantities, the price to be returned to the purchaser upon proof of reclamation. This policy proved a failure, when to remedy the matter, and bring the lands into the market, Governor Haight recommended that the lands should be disposed of in unlimited quantitjes. Owing to the expense of reclaiming the lands and the impossibility of doing so, where there were small quantities in the hands of different owners, the State placed those lands in a condition where capital could do its work by making them marketable and subject to use and taxation as recommended by Governor Haight. The value of these lands to California lies in the inducements they offer after reclamation to settlers and in the revenue they bring to the State by taxation. In Oregon we expect more than this. We shall receive not only the benefits from cultivation, and assessments of these lands for revenue, but we shall receive $1 per acre for them, affording a fund to the State sufficient to construct our public buildings and enable the State to make other valuable improvements. The Democratic party in securing these lands to the State, and providing a system by which this valuable fund may be created out of the sale of them for the benefit of the State, is denounced by the Republican party in the resolution quoted. The Swamp Land Law of Oregon is known to be the best act on that subject in the United States. By reference to the resolution we find that the Republican party cannot find "terms sufficiently strong to express their disapproval of the acts of the Legislature whereby these swamp lands were taken from needy settlers." Passing over the fact that swamp land is rather a wet thing to settle on, we propose to show how very needy the Republicans of this State supposed those sttlers to be. Of those who have filed on these lands the case stands thus:

124 Republicans have applied for 3,496,618 acres
147 Democrats have applied for 2,084,897 "

Republican excess.....1,412,721

Among those Republicans, *who* have applied for those swamp lands belonging to those needy settlers, there are five of the Committee who reported the Republican Platform, Gilbert Hall, I. D. Merryman, B Killin, J. T. Apperson and J. B. Underwood.

It is passing strange, that men will resort to such shifts, to make a libel, but verily there seems to be no honor or truth in a miserable political demagogue. If men will be guilty of these things, well may they be watched, and exposed.

To the Democracy be all praise for their efforts in building up the State. Every enterprise in behalf of the permanent interests of the people of Oregon has been undertaken by them It was they that secured the swamp and other lands to the State, and the magnificent funds arising from them. It was they that erected our new penitentiary, our only public building. It was they, who erected the old Capitol, and it is they who will build the new. All praise to them!

A word here as to the importance of the immediate erection of a capitol building. Oregon has been a State for twelve years; yet, with the exception of the new penitentiary erected under the present Democratic administration, she has not a single public building of any kind. During all the twelve years of her State-hood not an effort has been made, until since the Democracy came into power to construct any permanent public buildings. Large revenues have been raised, but not a dollar of them has gone to this purpose. The State has been paying rent for necessary office-rooms and for Legislative halls during the time. What has been paid out in this way and expended for furnishing and fitting up these temporary offices, has been no insignificant sum. Now is it not time that this should be remedied? Hasn't Oregon been a State long enough to justify her in putting on some of insignia of State-hood? It is a shame that the matter should have been so long delayed. States of equal age and even younger, than ours, have gone far ahead of her in this particular. Is it to be wondered at then, that our California neighbors and citizens of other States who visit us, should either openly or covertly sneer at us, for our want of public spirit and enterprise? We ought to remember that Oregon has ceased to be a mere temporary camping place in the wilderness for roving trappers and frontiersman. It is to be the permanent home of those who dwell here, and of millions who are to come after. It has become one of the many seats of American empire. Here upon the utmost western verge of the continent, has been found the eternal resting place for one of the mighty pillars in the magnificent temple of our liberties. Let us then regard it as our home, and adorn and beautify it as such. In our lovely valley of the Willamette, let the family mansion of a great State arise—a beautiful gem in a rich setting. We shall then feel some State pride, shall go on gladly to construct other grand improvements. Besides it will give our State a look of permanence in the eyes of immigrants, and will thus attract population. Visitors looking upon the dome of a grand Capitol building rising in the midst of our beautiful valley, would feel that Oregonians had come here to *stay*. As it is, whoever comes here and finds the State living around in rented houses, cannot but feel that it is a sort of temporary thing, kind of a mushroom State, springing up like a mining town, only to die when the excitement passes.

As we have already shown their will be no difficulty in providing the means for the erection of a Capitol and other public buildings. The fund arising from the sale of the swamp lands may be used in part for that purpose. A small portion of that fund will be sufficient to carry out the enterprise. All that is needed then is a little energetic effort to give us Capitol buildings. We appeal to the people to see to it, that this matter is no longer neglected.

General News Items.

Gold in New York, 124 5-16.

There are 89 bank Presidents in Congress.

The silver mines of Montana look afvorable.

California is to elect four Congressmen this Fall.

Key West, Fla., is the center of a large sponge business.

The Panama railroad announces a dividend of five per cent.

Ohio is the second of the great cheese producing States of the Union.

Horace Greeley has withdrawn from the *Tribune* until after the election.

The House has placed quicksilver, gunpowder, jute and jute butts on the free list.

The Central Pacific lobby have nearly abandoned all hope of Goat Island this session.

Methodist General Conferrence recommended the appointment of eight additional Bishops.

Freight business of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads is said to be better than ever.

One thousand breech loaders are to be distributed among the citizens in the exposed districts of Montana.

It appears that Governor Walker, of Virginia, has aspirations to the Democratic nomination at Baltimore.

The Surveyor Generals report for Montana Territory shows that 3,314,705 acres of public land are now surveyed

The total value of all property in the United States according to the last census is something over 30 billion dollars.

There are great doubts whether Senate will ratify the Supplementary Alabama Treaty. If they don't the treaty fails, unless England retracts.

A memorial was presented in the House May 7th, from about 3,000 citizens of Utah, protesting against the admission of the Territory into the Union.

In the House, May 17th, the committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill voted by 94 to 62 to make one-third of the customs duties receivable in legal tender.

Charles H. Palmer of New York has lately disposed of a one-third interest in a patent machine for sewing pamphlets to Dr. A. M. Loryea of Portland.

Our Special Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1872.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE:—Congress is pressing to an adjournment and disposing of public business very rapidly. They mean to adjourn before the Philadelphia Convention meets. There is a good deal of excitement this week growing out of an effort to nominate some one else for the Presidency besides Grant. There is no question that there are some very ambitious and impatient men in the Republican party, who are pressing their claims on the party, and though their friends are trying to displace Grant, Speaker Blaine and Vice President Colfax, and their friends are now hard at work for the Presidency, but it will be a difficult task to get rid of General Ulysses. However, as the question has been broached, there will be a powerful effort made to have a new man. It is known that Sumner can control the negso vote, and that he demands the setting aside of Grant as the condition of his support of the Republican ticket. Colfax's friends are courting the friendship of Sumner, and he prefers Colfax. This argument is used against Grant and with much effect. But the result of these matters will soon be known as the Convention meets on the 5th of June.

The Senate has been engaged during the last week on the Amnesty Bill, which has again failed by tacking on it as an amendment, Sumner's Civil Rights Bill. Senator Trumbull denominated it as a missionaries saying that the negroes had all the rights, he or any other white man had, and that this Sumner's bill was used to antagonize the Amnesty Bill in order to defeat it. Perhaps the people of Oregon have not understood the full force of this civil rights measure, and extracts from it, will convey to them something of its anamulous character. And as it is a Republican measure, endorsed by the party in power, and Gen. Grant, it will be well for your people to understand what the Radicals propose to do further on this negro question:

SEC. —. That no citizen of the United States shall, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation advantage, facility or privilege furnished by inn-keepers; by common carriers, whether on land or water; by licensed owners, managers or other places of public amusement; by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, and other officers of common schools and public instutions of learning, the same being supported by moneys derived from general taxation authorized by law; by trustees and officers of church organizations, cemetry associations, and benevolent institutions incorporated by national or State authority. But churches, schools, cemetries and institutions of learning established exclusively for white or colored persons, and maintained respectively by the contributions of such persons, shall remain according to the terms of the original establishment.

SEC. —. That any person violating any of the provisions of the foregoing section, or aiding in their violation, or inciting thereto, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year: *Provided*, That the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty; and when the offense is a refusal of burial, the penalty may be recovered by the heirs at law of the person to whose body burial has been refused.

This measure is fraught with mischief, and if passed will create a great deal of confusion and irritation between the two races. At present there exists some degree of harmony between the whites and blacks, and if no further legislation take place, the prejudice heretofore existing will gradually disappear. Sensible negroes want no additional laws. They do not seek social equality. The negroes are improving under their freed condition, and are doing very well. Pass force measures and at once there will be a revival of old prejudices. The intelligence of both races deprecate this, but the Radicals, fearful of losing the negro votes, and in order to secure the return of Sumner to their fold, they persist in this irritating measure. They have the power to pass it, which only requires a majority vote, but pefer to put it on the Amnesty bill as an amendment which requires the vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. They profess to be in favor of Amnesty, and also to be in for extending further civil rights to the negro, but by their action they defeat both measures. It will be impossible for the Radicals to establish their sincerity before the people when the subject is discussed, as it will be in the approaching canvass. It will be perceived that this bill of Sumner's confers more rights and privileges on the negro than the white man has ever had given him by the laws of the country. Are the voters of Oregon prepared to sustain such Radical legislation as this? It is to be hoped that at the election on the 3d of June they show by their votes that they reject with disdain all such revolutionary legislation.

The House during the past week has been diligently working on the tariff, and the prospect is that there will be a reduction of forty million dollars in duties on articles mostly consumed by the people of all classes, particularly on those used by the yeomanry and working classes. The prospect is quite favorable for the passage of a reduced tariff. The bill has to go to the Senate, but as it is likely to pass the House, will be in accordance with the expressed views of the Senate, and that body will not consume much time in considering the bill but will pass it promptly.

Many private measures get through in the morning hour and at night sessions, and there is a strong probability that Congress will be ready to adjourn at the time heretofore indicated.

The bill of Hon. Jas. H. Slater to increase the donation to Agricultural Colleges, will come up in its regular order next week, and there will be a strong effort made to pass it. There is a powerful influence in its favor—all the Agricultural Colleges being represented here, and the Delegates from the Territories are a unit for Slater's bill. It is regarded as one of the most important measures presented this session for the consideration of Congress, and as to its passage there exists but little doubt. The success of your Representative is attributable to the fact that he has made a speciality of all of his measures, and given them his undivided attention, and at all times kept them in view. His industrious habits, courteous demeanor and prompt attention to his duties, has made him popular here, and hence when he asks for the consideration of his bills, great courtesy is extended to him by the House.

Great anxiety is felt here by both Democrats and Republicans as to the result of the election in Oregon. Your Representative feels very confident that the Democrats will succeed, and keep Oregon in the line of Democratic States. The accounts received from the Democratic press is very encouraging, and it is gratifying to perceive that the party is doing its duty nobly in the canvass. Let them continue till victory is their's,

PUBLICUS.

READ AND BEWARE.—Read this notice. It is from the Walla Walla *Statesman* of May 18th;

Judge Wilson is pledged in the event of his election to Congress, to oppose the extension of all aid on the part of the government to the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad. This pledge was made to Ben Holladay, and was the condition upon which Wilson received the support of the railroad magnate. The people of Eastern Oregon are interested in the success of this enterprise, and under the circumstances a vote for Joe. Wilson will be a vote against their own interests.

State News.

Eugene City is preparing for the glorious Fourth

The railroad grade is nearly completed to Roseburg.

A large panther was killed in Camas Valley last week.

The Forest Grove postoffice has been made a money order office.

The time from the Dalles to Kelton has been reduced to three days and a half.

The Salem *Mercury* endorses the Independent ticket nominated in Marion county.

The Linn county Republicans have nominated a man for representative who can't write.

Wool in Linn county is lower priced, Forty-eight cents a pound is all that is now offered.

S. S. Murphy has been appointed a commissioner of deeds for Oregon, to reside at San Francisco.

Governor Grover has appointed Mark Hoffman a Notary Public at Cornelius, Washington county.

Col. T H. Cann, Land Agent, executed 25 deeds for school lands last week, aggregating 2,390 acres.

The corner stone of the Sister's new school at Salem was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday.

Eastern Oregon according to latest advices from that section, will give Burnett one thousand majority.

The Republicans of Umatilla county have nominated three men on their ticket who can neither read or write, and who are willing to bet their last horse that Pendleton is the largest city in the world.

From all our exchanges in this valley we learn that crops generally promise a splendid harvest. The fruit crop, though somewhat damaged by the late frosts will nevertheless be good.

COURTESY OF BANCROFT LIBRARY,