The Weekly Enterprise.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JAN. 3, 1873.

The Southern Troubles.

The dispatches from the East for the past two months have been filled with reports of disturbances in Louisiana and Alabama over the result of the election, but these reports have been so imperfect that it has been almost impossible to get head or tail to them. At last we are in receipt of papers which give us the full particulars, and show a most outrageous transaction on the part of U. S. Grant and Old Haxbrake, the thing who is clothed with the mantel of former statesmen. It is a well known fact the Liberals, headed by Warmoth, carried Louisiana by a very handsome majority, but through the manipulations of the Administration and the Federal Judge, the verdict of the people was set aside and the legal Board of Canvassers were restrained from counting the vote. The returns were all made to Governor Warmoth, but the Administration, with the aid of bayonets, organized a Legislature, passed upon their qualifications, without any returns whatever. They were guarded by Federal troops, and no sooner had they convened, than the tools of the scoundrels at Washington—headed by Grant and old lantern-jawed Williams—and we all known there is nothing too low or mean for him to do in politics, provided he is told to do it—impeached Gov. Warmoth and are now maintaining the nigger Lieutenant Governor in his position. The people—irrespective of party—endorse and stand by Gov. Warmoth. The trouble has grown out of the fact that there is to be elected a United States Senator, and the legal Legislature would probably elect Gov. Warmoth, while Grant wants a tool of his own. The people repudiated Grant and his cut-throat followers and scalawags, but by force of arms, he attempts to defeat their will.

The same outrage has been perpetrated in Alabama. The legally elected members of the Legislature, while on their way to the seat of Government, were arrested by the U. S. Marshals and taken off in another direction, while the niggers and carpet-baggers who had been defeated met and went through the form of an election and returned that infamous carpet-bagger Spencer to the Senate. Of course he will get his seat in the Senate, as a majority of that body have become entirely destitute of all sense of decency. We ask the people the of Oregon to look at these matters as they present themselves while there is no election pending. If Grant and Williams can dictate who is elected from Louisiana, and set the wishes of the people at defiance, they may and will do so in Oregon. Their will becomes supreme, and the people are powerless to help themselves. U. S. Grant and his tool Williams have assumed power in both those States which place them on the list with Arnold and other arch-traitors to liberty and free government. The carpet-baggers and niggers in Alabama and Louisiana would be powerless to overthrow the will of the people were it not for the aid readily given them by the usurpers at Washington. The New York *Herald*, of the 18th ult., says:

> The indecent scramble for office between the Louisiana carpet baggers, Kellogg and Warmoth, would have excited little interest beyond the limits of the unfortunate State if a federal Court had not assumed jurisdiction in the proceedings to which it gave rise and if the administration at Washington had not taken sides in the quarrel. As it is the issue is no longer one between the rival factions in New Orleans, but has became an issue between the federal and State governments. It is no longer a fight for power between squabbling politicians, but a struggle for free government, in which all the people of the United States are vitally concerned. Whatever may be the real merits of the case, the fact is undeniable that it has been settled not by the test of the constitution and laws of the State—not by the State Courts, but by a federal Judge, federal arms and the arbitrary dictum of the federal administration. The orders of a Judge appointed by the President of the United States, seconded by the active co-operation of the President himself, have decided how the Presidential vote shall be cast, what Congressmen shall be declared elected from that State and to which party the United States Senatorship shall be given. The plain statement of these facts is sufficient to show the dangerous character of the federal usurpation. If the action of Judge Durell be in conformity with the existing law, and if the course pursued by the administration at Washington be legitimately within the province of the Executive, the end of free government has been reached. The President of the United States may perpetuate his power at his will and choose his own Congress. This is no mere figure of speech. The seven electoral votes of Louisiana might have decided the result of the Presidential election. The five Congressmen from that State might have turned the political complexion of the House of Representatives one way or the other. In that event the effect of the President's action would have been to elect himself and his Congress by the power of federal bayonets. It is impossible to deny the truth of this proposition, and if the course pursued by the administration is justifiable at all, it would have been just as proper in the event we have assumed as it is under existing circumstances.

We regard the part played by Attorney General Williams in those Southern complications as peculiarly unfortunate. From the first his conduct has been too distinctly marked by partisanship, and justifies the suspicion that his advice has led President Grant into his present undesirable position. The Attorney General's telegrams to New Orleans read more like the orders and decisions of an autocrat than the calm expressions of the legal adviser of a Republican administration. As a lawyer, that officer ought to have been the first to recognize the indecency, under any circumstances, of pronouncing a final judgement in a case yet before the Courts, and the last to recommend to the President a course in conflict with his constitutional powers and duties. The blunders of the Attorney General have been aggravated by his publication of a special plea intended to excuse, if not to justify, the course of the administration. His statement, with all its license of assertion, utterly fails in its object. Its tone is bad; it renders the partisanship of the advocate offensively apparent. It is unbecoming a member of the President's Cabinet to use the following language in describing an act of the Governor of a State:—"Warmoth then pretended to remove the Secretary of State from office, and appointed in his place a fellow by the name of Jack Wharton." But, independent of the offensive style of the Attorney General's official statement, he proves that the contest in regard to the Board of Canvassers and Warmoth's removals was within the jurisdiction of the State Courts, which were in operation and possessed the power to enforce their orders and compel obedience to their authority; that proceedings were actually pending in those Courts, and hence that the intermeddling of Judge Durell was not only of questionable legality, but was, under the circumstances, a gross interference with the State Courts. The Attorney General shows conclusively that Judge Durell's orders and decisions were made to affect the election of the State Legislature, while the law under which the Judge claims to act expressly excludes State Legislature from his jurisdiction. The Attorney General's apology for the President's action will scarcely be accepted as sufficient. The President, he says, did not doubt that irregularities had occurred on both sides; but, "believing that the Republican ticket had received a majority of the votes of Louisiana" he determined to foretell the action of the State by recognizing a Legislature declared elected by a Board which did not have before it an official election return from a single district of the State. So, according to this legal luminary of the Cabinet, the "belief" of the President as to the result of a State election is to compensate for all "irregularities" in the canvass and to decide what government shall be pronounced the "lawful government of a State."

These unfortunate events are deplorable for two reasons:—First, in the broad aspect of the question, because they are calculated to undermine the foundations of Republican liberty and to substitute brute force for law. If the action of Judge Durell was legal in Louisiana, a similar authority might be exercised by the federal Courts in any State of the Union. It would only be necessary for the defeated party to obtain the friendly aid of a United States Circuit Judge, and the assistance of a body of federal troops, to enable them to reverse the result of an election and to seize upon a State government. Once installed in office by such means, they could imitate the example of the negro Pinchback and his Legislature in New Orleans; impeach and remove objectionable State officials; abolish unfriendly or independent State Courts; disarm the militia; replace the police with creatures of their own and thus render their power supreme. All this has been done in Louisiana, a sovereign State of the Union, and if suffered to succeed, the States will henceforth exist only through the sufferance of the federal government. But there is another reason for deploring the arbitrary action of the federal authorities. It is a cruel insult to a proud spirited people, who have shown every disposition to prove the sincerity of their abandonment of the heresy of secession and their desire to remain loyal to the Union and to be suffered to live in peace. The Southern citizens have done all that manhood will permit—all that manhood should demand—to show their unreserved acceptance of the results of the war of the rebellion, and unless their States are to become an Ireland or a Poland they are entitled to the same rights and privileges enjoyed by the rest of the Union.

No Difference.

A few days ago we received a communication from a friend in Lane county, a true and sound Democrat, whom we know to be such by having been tried, who could not vote for Mr. Greeley. We cannot see any good which would result from the publication of our friend's letter, and we are satisfied that if he will reflect a moment he will come to the same conclusion as we have. There is no issue between those Democrats who voted for Mr. Greeley and those who either refused to vote for him or voted for O'Connor. They are parts and parcels of each other, and must in the future, as they have in the past, act together. We do not question our friends Democracy. The last campaign was not a trial of Democratic principles, but a piece of strategy. We believe it was the duty of every Democrat to vote for the Baltimore nominee in order to defeat Grant and his crew, but refusing to do so, does not argue they are not in harmony with the *principles* of the party. We cannot see that any good can be accomplished by now making an issue between those who did and those who did not vote for Greeley. The future issues will bring all together and they must act in harmony for the success of the party and its principles. Let us do nothing to create discord our party in ranks, but work for future success.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The Oregon State Horticultural Society will hold a meeting at Armory Hall, in Portland on Thursday, January 9, 1873, at eleven o'clock a. m. The meeting will be for the purpose of arranging and classifying the premium list for the next State Fair.

A Local Matter for Our County Commissioners.

Sometime since, the Board of County Commissioners for this county vacated the road under the hill in Linn City, for the use of the Lock Company. We do not here propose to argue the question as to the policy or wisdom of this action, but propose to deal with matters as we now find them. During the process of constructing the Locks, it was found necessary to use the very ground over which this road was located. The Company were compelled to appropriate it to their use to make the works substantial. The conditions on which the road was vacated were, that it was to be replaced at the expiration of three years. Now that cannot be done, as any man with a particle of sense can readily see. The question now comes, what shall be done for the best interest of all concerned? The Company has offered to make as good, or better road, over the hill as the one appropriated. There is no way by which the old road could reach the river, and the ferry must be below the mouth of the locks. The road on the hill could be made better than even the old one was, and we ask, is it not policy to accept the proposition of the Company and change the road at once, without putting the county to the expense of endeavoring to compel them to make a road which is impassible, and which would be of no use even were it put back? We think it is. When the railroad company asked the county to vacate the road above town, they proposed to build a road over the hill, and make it as good as the old one. But the Commissioners at first refused. The Company went on and took the road, and subsequently the County Court vacated it, but the railroad company did not consider themselves bound to comply with their first proposition, and consequently the county has had to make what road there is. Will we be in a similar condition if we refuse to accept the proposition now offered? We most assuredly will. The road over the hill will accommodate all those who use it as well, if not better, than the one heretofore used, and they will have a better road to and from the ferry landing than the old one ever was. We ask the Commissioners to view this in its proper light, and not let the opportunity of getting a good road pass out of their reach. It is useless to talk about the old road being put back. That cannot be done. Then do the next best thing, and vacate it and establish the one proposed. The interests of the people in this matter are of greater importance than those of any one individual, who may be seeking an opportunity to get a lawsuit at the expense of the county. If there has been any error or wrong perpetrated in this matter, it is beyond repeal now, and the necessity of a good road on the west side of the river to our town is apparant. The great work which has just been completed should not have been retarded by any act of our citizens, and we are asking nothing in behalf of the owners of that work when we say that their enterprise deserves a liberal consideration from the hands of our county, and that neither the county nor company should be put to a useless expense and trouble to gratify the whims and wishes of one individual. We hope our County Commissioners will attend to this matter without delay.

THE CAUSE.—We notice in the Congressional proceedings that the notorious Blanton Duncan has presented a claim against the Government for property seized during the late war. This looks as though Blanton is going to get his reward now for the part he played in the late Presidential campaign. This will account, at least, for his activity in aiding the re-election of Grant. We shall watch and see whether this montebank will be successful.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING FARCE.—The Oakes Ames investigating committee—it ought to be written Hoax Ames—continues to be the subject of speculation among the Washington politicians and letter writers. We are promised day after day "startling disclosures," and are favored with dark hints as to the parties implicated in the bribery and corruption notorious in all this Pacific Railroad business from beginning to end. As however, the Congressmen are investigating themselves, and very wisely do so in the dark, we have no expectation that the Blaines smelling committee will nose out anything more than is usually discovered by such bodies, and so we may as well make up our mind to a verdict declaring Oakes an injured innocent and all the suspected Congressmen the victims of misconception.

The *Courier* rejoices that Lafayette land titles are now settled. No cloud hangs over them.

Usurpation in Louisiana.

In spite of all the dust and clamor raised by the contending factions in Louisiana, says the New York *Sun*, it is clearly apparent that the Warmothites elected their Governor and other State officers and a majority of the Legislature in November last. At all events, it is absolutely certain that the regular Returning Board, which represents Warmoth, has in its exclusive possession, and always has had, the official reports of the State, and that the bogus Returning Board, which represents Kellogg, has not seen one of these reports, and that all its statements in regard to the late election are either wilful lies or worthless guesses.

This is the true standpoint from which to view the pending conflict between Warmoth and Pinchback in regard to who is now Governor of the State, and which is its legal Legislature.

Without an election return from a single parish in Louisiana in their possession, the Board which Durell, the drunken carpet-bag United States Judge, created, have proclaimed Kellogg to be the new Governor, and the motley crowd sitting at the Mechanics' Institute a very large share of whom are negroes who can neither read nor write, to be the Legislature. On the other hand, the regular board, appointed according to law, who have all the returns in their hands, declare that McEnery was duly elected Governor, and that the body sitting at Lyceum Hall is the real Legislature.

In his message to the Legislature Gov. Warmoth with the official returns before him, points out a few of the many gross errors into which the Durell board have fallen either through sheer ignorance or shameless rascality—probably a compound of both—specifying parish after parish where the votes had been changed in the interest of Kellogg & Co., and naming many parishes where McEnery, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received hundreds and in some instances thousands of votes, but was not allowed even a single one.

There is not a pair of lungs in the North so brazen as this. Now, it is upon these palpable, flagrant frauds and usurpations that the national Government has based its recognition of the validity of the bogus body calling itself a Legislature, and of its void impeachment of Warmoth and of his consequent suspension from office and the temporary installment of Pinchback in his place, who is to hold the Executive chair until the 1st of January, when Kellogg will come in.

This action of the national Executive, through its courts and its army, is the overthrow of the regular State Government of Louisiana. It is clearly an act of usurpation by force of arms as was the overthrow of the parliamentary Government of England by Cromwell, backed by his invincible soldiary, and of the French Council of five Hundred by Bonaparte, surrounded by his tall grenadiers. To charge that Warmoth is corrupt does not touch the merits of the case. Admit it to be true; but pray who and what are Pinchback and Kellogg? Beyond any cavil Warmoth is the regular Governor of the State, and has discharged the duties of the office without question for four years. The proper board has declared that the body sitting at Lyceum Hall is the new Legislature of the State. If Warmoth can be legally impeached it must be by this body. If persons contest the seats of any members of this body it is the body itself which is to decide between them. These plain propositions are a part of the common knowledge of the American people. Nevertheless, Government at Washington disregards them and first decides the whole case at the point of the bayonet, and then tells the usurpers whom it has placed in power at the back of fraud and rascality that it will stand by them under Section IV., Article 4, of the Constitution.

"Get you gone," said Cromwell, as his Ironsides advanced upon the fleeing members of the Long Parliament, "the Lord has no need of you here." "Clear out!" said Packard as the Federal artillery flourished their sabres in the faces of the affrighted members of the Louisiana Legislature; "Casey don't want you here."

Contemporary England jeered at the cauing Puritan; but, sustained by his soldiery, he kept his foot on the neck of England till the day of his death.

"I come to save the liberties of France!" said Bonaparte, as he drove out the Five Hundred. "Let it be understood that you are recognized by the President," says Attorney-General Williams to Pinchback, the usurping negro Governor.

Paris caricatured the Corsican adventurer; but he ruled France with his armies for sixteen years after he overthrew the Directory.

Does history tell us in vain that arbitrary power advances to its goal by gradual approaches, clothed in the forms of law?

A Singular Feature in our Cuban Policy.

We have been accustomed to hear much praise of our government for its friendly intercession between Spain and the Government of Chile, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, says the New York *Herald*, and its arrangement of a treaty of peace between them. The part taken by the administration at Washington has been generally regarded as in the interests of republicanism, and there has been an impression that we have acted the part of a powerful protector of the rights and liberties of the peoples. Spain has been supposed to have held her hand from hostile acts against the South American Republics in consequence of the friendly but resolute and earnest position of the United States. It is not gratifying to our national pride and self esteem to be undeceived on these points and to receive the impression that our government has all the time been acting as the ally of Spain in her efforts to crush the independence of Cuba and in relieving her of the dangerous interference of States which sympathized with the cause of the struggling Cubans.

It appears that the treaty arranged by our government between the contending parties contains a clause which binds the South American Republics not to assist Cuba in any way—with men, materials of war or any active aid—during her attempts for freedom, unless they shall have previously obtained the sanction of the United States for such acts. This, of course, would tie the hands of all the sympathizers with Cuba in the South American States, and would compel the governments of those Republics to exercise as sharp a vigilance in the interests of Spain as is practiced by our Washington authorities. Peru indignantly rejects such a proposition. Her people detest Spanish tyranny and will not be made its agents. They sympathize with Cuba and care little for Spain or her trade, which, after all is of little value. Peru therefore withholds her gratification of the treaty, and the efforts of our Secretary of State to do a friendly act towards Spain at the expense of Cuban freedom, by shackling the hands of the South American Republics, will prove abortive.

State News.

Sheriff Poindexter took to the asylum a Mrs. Sheppard, from Lane county.

The new Custom House and Post Office at Astoria will soon be completed.

Fanny Harding, eldest daughter of ex-Senator Harding died on the 30th ult.

The Beaver Hosiery Company at Jefferson are running their mill on full time.

A new post-office, to be called Coos, will be established at the forks of Coos river.

The *Mountaineer* says the snow at the Dalles was three feet deep; but it soon melted.

Minnie Myrtle Miller arrived at Chicago, Dec. 23, under engagement to lecture in that city.

The funeral of Father Waller took place in Salem on Friday, and was largely attended.

The Salem Water Company have recently put down three-quarters of a mile of water mains.

Lycurgus Vineyard, of Polk county, has fallen heir to $100,000 left him by his grandfather.

The *Bulletin* is of the opinion that $300,000 will cover all actual losses by the late fire at Portland.

Christian College, at Monmouth, claims a larger number of scholars than any other school in the State.

George Swift of Umatilla county, had the misfortune to get some of his toes frozen a few days ago.

Some of the streams in Willamette valley were higher last week than they had been for some years.

The Pacific Christian *Advocate* closed its eighteenth volume, with the issue of Thursday, Dec. 26th.

The youngest daughter of Rev. Thomas Condon died at the Dalles a few days ago. She was five years old.

The champion turnips grow in Polk county, and weigh fifteen pounds apiece. Ed. Delashmut raises them.

A debating society at Corvallis has decided that poverty is not better than wealth for the development of the mind.

Daniel Chaplin, of La Grande, has gone to Washington to look after the interests of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad.

The petition for the pardon of Mat. Bledsoe was signed by over four hundred people, including the judge and jury who convicted him.

Mr. A. H. Brown, of Baker City, has been appointed as agent of the Centennial Association to receive subscriptions for stock in Eastern Oregon.

Russell, accused of burning Williamson's mill in Yamhill county has confessed his guilt, and implicates a young man named Thomas Markham in the act.

Madison Bledsoe, sentenced to the penitentiary for life, was pardoned by Gov. Grover on Christmas Day, after having been in the prison about eight years.

The Yreka *Journal* says that the correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* has been sending to that paper Modoc news that is entirely sensational and false.

A Linn county farmer writes that he has sowed wheat broadcast and with the drill, and the yield was considerably in favor of the latter. His letter appears in the *Farmer*.

Dan Conway, sentenced to the penitentiary for three years from Yamhill county, has arrived in Salem and is now engaged in learning the rudimentary principles of brick-making.

Mr. F. G. Schwatka and wife, who have been visiting for some months in the Eastern States, arrived at San Francisco Dec. 23d, en route for home. They were expected home Wednesday.

The following are the new officers of the city of Scio: Mayor, Dr. J. T. Martin; Recorder, J. T. Miller; Treasurer, D. P. Mason; Marshal, B. E. Harris; Aldermen, O. W. Richardson, G. B. Curtis, Peter Bilyieu, J. S. Morris, Ree Hancock, E. Lost.

The following are the officers of Samaritan Lodge, I. O. O. F., Portland, for the term beginning Jan. 1st, 1873. David Raymond, N. G.; W. H. Brackett, V. G.; J. F. Johnson, R. S. to H. Perkins, Treasurer. Trustees, J. H. Lyon, W. H. Braden and J. C. Kingsley.

The Albany *Democrat* says: Quite a little breeze was created in our city this week by the appearance in our midst of Mr. Jacob Conser, of Jefferson, who offered 70 cents per bushel for wheat. In San Francisco the price is $2 per cental which certainly justifies the payment of 70 cents by our local buyers.

The State Board of Equalization at Salem will complete their labors sometime in January. The preparation of statistics and tabulations which is being furnished by the Secretary of State, progresses slowly, though every effort is being made by that department to complete the work.

The old University building at Salem was burned last Friday night. It was built in 1844, and has not been used since 1868. The Trustees of Willamette University had decided to have it torn down in a short time. It was undoubtedly set on fire, but for what purpose no one knows.

Dr. J. R. Bayley, Emery Allen, Rev. J. H. Babcock, Hon. John Burnett, W. T. Johnson, J. S. Palmer, B. W. Wilson, M. Jacobs and Rev. D. K. Nesbit have incorporated the Corvallis Library Association, with a capital stock of $5,000. Value of shares, fifty dollars each. Stock books will be opened at an early period.

The *Bulletin* has this item: It is a little singular that for three consecutive Christmas holidays there has occurred a death in the family of our fellow citizen J. D. Biles. On Christmas day he lost one of his own little family circle. On Christmas Day, 1871 his father-in-law died. Captain Kelly, died in Colorado; and on Wednesday Mrs. Kelly died in this city. These unwelcome coincidences have made Mr. Biles' a house of mourning instead of one of joy on the recurrence of the mid-winter festival the last three years.

Monday the Governor signed Commissions which were yesterday countersigned and sent to the parties concerned, as follows: A. Noltner, Notary Public at Oregon City—reappointed. A. C. Jones, Notary Public at Albany—re-appointed. S. R. Gondale, Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon, to reside at New York. E. C. Mason of Goose Lake was appointed one of the Commissioners for the construction of the Jackson, Grant and Baker County Wagon Road, in place of James Barnes, resigned.

The *Statesman* of the 1st inst. says: We learn by private letter from the Klamath country, of recent date, that the military forces are still camped at the place of the original fight, on the east side of Lost river—energetically inactive. They are waiting to get a "good ready" before visiting utter destruction upon the fated Modocs. Meanwhile Captain General Jack the Modoc is master of the situation and his band scouts around at pleasure, occasionally coming within long range of the soldiers and taunting them. We learn by another authority that the reported attack upon a commissary train and the scalping of a teamster, a few days ago, is confirmed.

For the Enterprise.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

Time, with unwearied noiseless tread,
Has walked another round;
And to-day we mourn the Old Year dead,
And weep o'er its fresh made mound.

Ah! sad and strange are the thoughts that rise,
And many the bitter tears
That well from the heart and fill the eyes,
As we muse on by-gone years.

Still we would not check their gentle flow,
Nor fasten memory's door;
For dear are the thoughts it whispers low
Of the days that are no more.

Standing around the grave of the year,
We trace its varied page—
Now joyous and bright, now sad and drear,
Like the dreams of childhood's age.

Like a mirror bright, its record shows
Hours of love, delight and regret,
Whose light, like Summer's breath, warms and glows
When the sun and stars have set.

It pictures glad homes with hearth-stones bright,
And circles unbroken still,
Where songs of love, with melody light,
The hallowed precincts fill.

Then softly, as clouds o'er spread the sun,
It whispers dear names we love;
Who wear the robe and the victors crown
In the Father's house alone.

Ah! our hearts are loth to turn or stray,
From those we hove lost and missed;
And fain would we tear the seal away
From the lips our love have kissed.

As we sadly go, with hearts bereft,
From the sacred grassy clod,
Our mute lips murmur, oh! what is left?
Ah! nothing but faith in God.

As we close the record of the year,
So full of joy and sorrow;
In the East afar, a star shines clear,
The faint dawn of to-morrow.

What the new born year may have in store,
Joy or grief, we cannot tell,
For the mist that shrouds the "Future's" shore
No human hand can unveil.

But whether our paths be gilt with light,
Or clouded by sorrow's shade,
Let us bravely arm us for the fight—
Made strong with heaven's sure aid.

May we gladly lay our armor down,
Having conquer'd in the fight,
Exchange earth's cross for heaven's bright crown,
And a home of endless light.

SIGMA.

OREGON CITY, Dec 31st, 1872.

ODD FELLOWS' CONTRIBUTIONS.—Speaking of the contributions of the Odd Fellows for the relief of Chicago, the *New Age* says:

It is worth noting that the aggregate contributions of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Knights Templar, Sons of Temperance and American Protestant Association amounted to $126 742 23 which was less, by $5,706 95, than the contributions by the Odd Fellows alone. The Chicago *Times* adds, "societies have crisis in their history, in which to fail is to become despised. Odd Fellowship was, in this crisis, on trial; and not only did it meet the general expectation, but surpassed the hopes of its most sanguine friends. No other society of a similar character equalled it in the amount of its contributions. None surpassed it in the excellence of its method of distribution, the care and courtesy in seeking out and alleviating suffering, or in the warm hearted but clear headed agents selected for its ministrations of divine charity."

The system of voting by which a great victory was secured in Pennsylvania last October has been initiated by the managers in Mobile at a recent municipal election with equally satisfactory results. A full vote in Mobile is 8000. At the election for Mayor 16,000 votes were returned. Squads of negroes rode from poll to poll and voted over and over again without pretense of concealment. Some of them were arrested, but they were at once turned loose again, and went forth with their zeal for repeating stimulated by indignation at the attempted restraint upon their unrestricted exercise of manhood suffrage. And this explains the election of a Republican Mayor in Mobile.

The *World* says of the Democratic future: "Our chief reliance for the future depends on the fact that it is not democratic principles which have been defeated in this election, but only a mistaken democratic strategy. This has not been a contest of opposing principles, but a contest of political accidents. The battle must yet be fought on the ground of principle, and on that ground the Democratic party cannot fail. It will learn wisdom from its recent mistakes, and never again compromise principle for a fancied expediency."

The *Statesman* of Saturday says: The case of Simon G. Elliot vs. The Oregon Central Railroad Company and Ben Holladay, was opened yesterday before judge Bonham, sitting at Chambers. It is a suit, the hearing of which may occupy several days. Only a preliminary motion, relating to the pleadings, was argued yesterday afternoon when the Court adjourned to nine o'clock this morning. E. D. Shattuck and Mr. Eppinger appeared for the plaintiff, and J. H. Mitchell and E. C. Bronaugh for the defendants. The hearing excites more than ordinary interest in this community, as was evinced by the large attendance yesterday. The proceedings took place in the State Library room.

On Thursday evening, 26th ult., the incorporation of the Union University Association held a meeting, and the requisite amount of stock having been taken they proceeded to elect a Board of Directors as follows: W. J. J. Scott, W. H. Abrams, J. J. Walton Jr., B. F. Dorris, and J. M. Thompson. A meeting was held yesterday, at which the persons above named were sworn to perform the duties of Directors and then proceeded to organize by electing Hon. John Thomson President of the Board, and T. G. Hendricks Secretary. A resolution was adopted creating the office of Treasurer and J. H. McClung was chosen as the officer.

Conundrum by the *N. Y. Independent*: "May we not welcome back some of those few honest though mistaken Republicans who have temporarily allied themselves to the Democratic party?" No; they are men who have practiced honesty all their lives, and they did not leave the thieves den with any design ever to go back to it again.

NOT IMPORTANT.—The telegraph news from the east for the past week is unimportant, hence there will be none found in this issue.

NOTICE.—Parties in arrears for interest on the Irreducible School Fund in Clackmas county, are requested to call at the Treasurer's office, in Oregon City, and settle the same immediately.

By order of the Board.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1873.—The Guide is now published quarterly. 25 cents pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of one dollar or more for seeds may also order twenty five cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide. The January number is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Designs for Dining, Table Decorations, Window Gardens, &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. One hundred and fifty pages, on fine tinted paper, some five hundred engravings and a superb colored plate and chromo cover. The first edition of two hundred thousand just printed in English and German, and ready to send out.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

ALL CORRECT.—We find the following card in the La Grande *Sentinel* of the 14th instant:

This is to certify that I have made a thorough and complete investigation of the State Land Office at La Grande, and have made a careful and thorough investigation of the books and vouchers of said office, and with the exception of a few errors in posting accounts, and in having certain notes not signed or not given completed, and which were evidently overlooked at the time and easily remedied, I have found everything, to the best of my knowledge, correct; and have received from Mr. E. S. McComas the amount of money due the State from the office of State Land for La Grande District to this date.

HENRY H. GILFRY.

La Grande, Or., Dec. 6, 1872.

Oregon City Prices Current.

—The following are the prices paid for produce, and the prices at which other articles are selling, in this market:

WHEAT—White, ₽ bushel, 70@80c.
OATS—₽ bushel, 37½ cts.
POTATOES—₽ bushel, 37½ cts.
ONIONS—₽ bushel, $1 00@$1 50.
FLOUR—₽ bbl. $4@$4 50.
BEANS—White, ₽ lb., 5@6 cts.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, ₽ lb., 6@7 cts. Peaches, ₽ lb., 12@16c; Plums, ₽ lb., 20 cts; Currants, ₽ lb., 10@20 cts.
BUTTER—₽ lb., 40@40cts.
EGGS—₽ dozen, 35 cts.
CHICKENS—₽ dozen, $2 50@3 00.
SUGAR—Crushed, ₽ lb., 20 cts.; Island ₽ lb., 10@12½ cts.; N. O., ₽ lb., 15 cts.; San Francisco refined, ₽ lb., 14 cts.
TEA—Young Hyson, ₽ lb., $1 00; Japan, ₽ lb., 75c@$1 00; Black ₽ lb., 75c.
COFFEE—₽ lb., 20@25 cts.
SALT—₽ lb., 1¼@2½ cts.
SYRUP—Heavy Golden, ₽ gall., 50cts; Ex. Heavy Golden, ₽ gall., $75
BACON—Hams, ₽ lb., 18 cts; Sides, 16 cts. ₽ lb; Shoulders, 14 cts.
LARD—₽ lb., 13 cts.
OIL—Devoe's Kerosene, ₽ gall., 75. Linseed oil, raw, ₽ gall., $1 25; Linseed oil, boiled, ₽ gall., $1 25@1 50
WOOL—₽ lb., 35 cts.
BEEF—On foot, 6@7 cts. ₽ lb.
PORK—On foot, 6@7cts. ₽ lb.
SHEEP—Per head, $2 50@$3 00.
HIDES—Green, $2 50@4; Dry, ₽ lb., 15 cts; Salted, 8c

Our Bodily Infirmities

Physical infirmities are the lot of all. Millions are always sick. No man, woman or child is uniformly in perfect health. Much, however, of the sickness and suffering which render life a burden to so many of our fellow beings is due to carelessness and neglect. A mighty antidote to the leading causes of disease has been provided. It is as harmless as it is efficient. *No* poisonous drugs enters its composition. It is an undefiled stimulant, tonic and aperient, of which every ingredient is vegetable. This unexceptionable preventive and restorative medicine is not "a new thing under the sun." Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon have been before the world a quarter of a century; and it is not too much to aver that thousands, aye, tens of thousands, are now using it who would have been in their graves years ago had they not been strengthened and sustained by this wholesome stimulant. The rapidity with which many ailments often become, when neglected, obstinate diseases, is well known. This tonic is famous for the immediate check which it gives to those breeders of deadly disorders. The sensation of languor, the sick headache, the nervousness, the indisposition to exertion, the nausea, the confusion of the brain, the physical debility, which are a tendency to premonish us of the approach of serious danger, are invariably removed by a few doses of the Bitters. The fame of the preparation as a genuine specific for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, malarious fevers, rheumatism and chronic debility, is as wide as the world, and in these days of charlatanism, when fierce cathartics, that rob the invalid of the last remnants of his strength, are advertised as invigorants(!), it is indeed a blessing to mankind that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are every where procurable, and everywhere popular.

Don't Hawk, Hawk, Spit, Spit, Blow, Blow, and disgust everybody with your Catarrh and its offensive odor, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will speedily destroy odor and arrest the discharge.

A word to the wise is sufficient. We all know the sad results of bronchial affections, of coughs, of colds, and whooping cough. These may be cured with WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Thousands of testimonials tell us of the cures it has performed.

For the very best photographs, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery without SPAIRS—ASCEND IN THE ELEVATOR, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

FALLS ENCAMPMENT NO. 4, I. O. O. F. Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall on the FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAY EVENING of each month. Patriarchs in good standing are invited to attend.
Feb. 8, 1872-tf

Multnomah Lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M.—Holds its regular communications on the *First and Third Saturday* in each month, at 7 o'clock from the 20th of September to the 20th of March, and 7½ o'clock from the 20th of March to the 20th of September. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
Dec. 23, 1870, By order of W. M.

Oregon Lodge No. 3, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, in Odd Fellow's Hall, Main s eet.
Members of the Order are invited to attend
By order. N. G.

Rebecca Degree Lodge No. 2. O. O. F. Meet on the Second and Fourth *TUESDAY EVENINGS*, of each month, at 7 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall. Members of the Degree are invited to attend.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific the fame of the celebrated SILVER TIPPED Boots and shoes is spreading. They last twice as long as Shoes without Tips.
Ask your Shoe Dealers for them.

Religious Services.

St. Pauls (Episcopal) Church, the Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector. Services on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School and Bible class at 2 P. M.

1st Congregational Church.....Seats Free
Sabbath School,.....12 o'clock M.

M. E. Church.....Seats Free.
Morning Services,.....10.30,
Evening Services,.....7½ o'clock.
Sabbath School at 2 o'clock p. m.
J. D. Lacey, Pastor.

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