The Governor's Message. We to day publish this document in full in supplement. It is a State paper and reflects credit upon the Chief executive and on our State. The financial condition of our State affairs is given in this document in a concise and comprehensive manner, and while our adical friends are asserting that or State indebtedness has reached its nundreds of thousands, it shows that, considering the extravagance of our last Legistature, the State funds are in a favorable condition. The soldiers' bounty and relief fund have a sufficient money on hand to per the outstanding bonds. A full and comprehensive statement is made of the condition of our public lands, and shows that the Executive has been active in securing the lands granted to the State by the General Government. The statement of our Common School fund shows that this fund now amounts to \$450,000. He reccommends that the Portland Police bill be amended so as to place the Mayor of the city at the head of that department. He suggests that the litigant law be repealed, and states the reason for his vetoing the bill for its repeal two year ago. The acts of the Board of S ool Land Commissioners are given in detail. He suggests that afi sh ommission be authorized to examine whether or no a fish-way could be constructed at the falls for the ascension of salmon to the upper Willamette. He calls the attention of the Legislature to the importance of certain and regular pilotage at the mouth of the Columbia. The injustice done Clatsap Co. in the last apportionment act is brought to the tice of the House. The condition Vid management of the Penitentiary is referred to in a short and comprehensive manner. In speaking of the Insane Asylum he says: "In making new engagements it will hardly be necessary to suggest that a spirit of enlightened humanity should assist in the disposal of the subject." He sesents the Indian disturbance in the Modoc country and urges that measures be taken to secuse the payment of our indebtedness incurred on this account. He states the cost of the capital building including convict labor, to be \$110. 802.60, and recommends that suffi cient be appropriated to carry the walls to an even hight and that they be securely covered to protect them this winter. It is urged that the Legislature appropriate sufficient funds for the maintenance of the Agricultural College. He recommends that further time be granted to the citizens of Eugene to complete the erection of the State University, and his message states that Hon. H. H. Gilfrey, who has been charged with receiving certain sums of money out of the appropriation to support the deaf mutes and the blind, had made all the purchases for the institution and given much of his time free of charge. The Governor says that the fiscal management of all the departments have been good, and the public work has been faithfully performed and in nearly every case the expenses have been kept within the appropriations. No public moneys have been used unless previously appropriated and no defaults or negligent use of the public money, to the value of one dollar, by any public officer or employe of the State. during the past four years. He shows that the power of retrenchment lies with the Legislature and that no money can be used without first be-

ton millions. The message, though larger than ous for the repeal of this act. any similar document ever before issued from the Executive office in this State, is full of useful information and will well repay a careful reading. It is in every sense a State paper, and may be regarded above adverse criticism, as the opponents of the Executive have not been able to find a single fault in the docu-

SHOULD BE .- A bill has been introduced to abolish the office of State Geologist. This we regard as a move in the right direction, as we have been unable to see what good this official has done the State beside drawing his salary, if that can be considered a good deed.

Mr. Spe :cer is McMinnville's new

The Litigant Act. The first act introduced in the Senate was the act to repeal the litiby Senator Dolph, and we learn that he is President and part owner of a ter. But we are glad the bill is to be repealed, and then we hope those who have not been so fortunate as to get an occasional take of this kind will be satisfied. But we would call the attention of the Legislature to this matter, and having had considerable experience in the business, we know whereof we speak, and as the object of the Legislature generally is to benefit this people, we propose to show them that an unconditional repeal of the bill will be dangerous to the litigants who are required to advertise legal notices. If the bill introduced by Senator Dolph passes, the legal advertising the next nearest paper the litigant may desire. The Attorneys, Sheriffs and County Courts have the giving away of all the legal advertising with few exceptions where the litigants attend to their own cases). the price for such advertisements. meet the requirements of the people and protect them against extortion. There are several counties in the State where there is but one paper published, and they will have the ing appropriated by that body, and litigants at their mercy when the bill promises to co-operate with them in is repealed. None of them are too its efforts of reform in this direction, rich or prosperous, and they will A registration law is recommended take the advantage of the repeal of and that an act be passed to prohibit | this law to add to their annual income public officials from receiving free by an increase in their prices for adpasses on railroads. It is also rec- vertising. This article is not written ommended that the railroad tariffs in any spirit for the continuation in be regulated by law, and says the force of the litigant act. But for sentiment expressed is not that of the protection of litigants, we can hostility to railroads, but one of jus- live without it, and should our oppotice, protection and encouragement nents feel as though they wanted to to the varied interests of the people support an organ on the legal adverand the commerce of the State. He tising in this county, we are willing urges the passage of a memorial to to let them try it, and when we can-Congress to im rove our rivers, and not make a living without the aid of that efforts should be made to cause such a law at publishing a newspa-Congress to place Oregon on the per, we are ready to give it up and same footing with other States by go to setting type for some one that connecting us with railroad to other | can. The present law has not made sections of the Union. The Govern- us so rich and proud that we are or estimates our yearly exports at above setting type for a living, we can assure those who are so clamor-

> Observer deems it desirable in the forthcoming campaign to concentrate all the forces opposed to the Administration, but those who are inclined to surrenedr to President says, "are not wanted in the Democratic party, and no bid, however Treasury. small, will be made for there favor." "But we want," it adds, "honest men who acted as Republicans until Republicanism became the synonym of robbery and jobbery to come in which shall redound to the credit of the State, and promote the welfare of the people. We have nothing to promise them in return for their support, except a purer and more economical administration of the Gorernment.

The State Treasurer's Salary. A bill has been introduced in the Senate to repeal the act passed by gant law. This bill was introduced the Legislature of 1870, providing ized and is now in running order. sume responsibilities without fair pect their own publishers to patron- ment, were too high, but to take The next is, that the rates should be Legislature will yet consider this fixed which should be paid. This matter in a sensible and rersonable cannot be done unless the Legisla- light. The present fees allowed are ture make a contract and award a one-half of one per cent. on all monfranchise, for no one will enter into eys received and paid out. This an agreement unless there is some- gives him a salary, so we learn, of thing to be gained. While the main about \$4,000 per annum, in addition objection to the litigant law has been | to the \$800. This is too much, and to the appointing power, and not the a reduction of one-half of the per price, we would suggest, that the cent. would in our judgment, be bill be so changed that the County nothing more than a fair compensa-Commissioners of a county, or the tion for the services required. This Circuit Judge of a District, might would give the State Treasurer a salbe authorized to designate an official ary of about \$2,800 per annum, and organ of his district, or their county paying his assistant out of this sum, upon receiving bids; or stipulate the | would not leave him more than about price and let the County Judges or \$1,200 per annum, as it is impossible Circuit Judges appoint. We believe for him to secure the services of a this would meet the interests of the competent and reliable man for less people, and whether it meets the than \$1,800 per annum, and no man pecuniary interests of newspapers or | wants to take the responsibilities of | ern the action of that body. The not, we are not particular. We have the care of the State funds and risk following is a complete list of the published papers before the litigant | books and accounts in the hands of | bills thus far introduced in the act was passed, and can do so after it a man not known to be responsible House: is repealed, though we never shall and competent. The idea of paying again get the proceeds of a legal no- low salaries is not always the best tice. But the door for extravagant economy, and we believe the people and high charges by partisan organs are willing to pay their officers a should not be thrown open, and as living and fair salary, and this strike the bill is to be repealed, we hope of Senator Dolph is certainly a move that one will take its place that will towards punishing a political opponent, and not done in any spirit of fairness and justice. We hope that the Legislature will provide a reasonable salary, and the people will not only expect them to do this, but justice between man and man re-Is It a Job !

We notice that a bill has been introduced in the Lower House by Mr. Mays of Wasco county, which provides for the issuing of new warrants in place of those already issued for the construction of the Sandy and Dalles road. Mr. Humason and others have already taken contracts or the basis of these depreciated war rants and if he and those interested can manage to get this bill passed, the warrants would be worth their par value. It looks to us as though there is a nice little job attempted navigation. by the speculators in the warrants. Let the former bill be amended so as to apply on future warrants, and we have no objections to its passage. But we think it but little better than robbery for persons who took contracts at the depreciated value of these warrants and now ask the State Norming to Promise .- The Utica to bring them up to par for their benefit. We have not seen the bill, and therefore cannot speak advisedly as to its merits, but if it applies to warrants already issued, and work which has been performed, we un-Grant under any circumstances, it hesitatingly pronounce the bill a huge job and swindle on our State

HUMBUG ECONOMY. - Some one has introduced a bill in the Legislature to reduce the salary of the Governor's Private Secretary to \$600 per and assist us in achieving a victory year. This may be right and economical, but to men of sense it looks more ridiculous than otherwise, and is simply bosh.

> He that can please nobody is not so much to be pitied as he that nobody can please.

Editorial Correspondence.

SALEM, Sept. 23, 1874. The Legislature has fairly organ for an assistant Treasurer, and the The bills are being introduced in payment of his salary. The bill of large numbers, and in many cases newspaper in Portland, and of course | 1870 undoubtedly made the compen- four or five to accomplish the same has no personal interests in the mat- | sation of the State Treasurer too | object. The cry of "retrenchment high, but an entire repeal of the and reform" seems to have taken compensation will reduce the salary possession of a majority of the memequally too low. By the repeal of bers, and unless I am greatly mistathis bill, the salary will be brought ken in the temperament of both down to the insignificant sum of \$800 houses, they will overdo the thing per annum. No man that is respon- before they get through, or they will some important facts in regard to sible can afford to accept the posi- not do anything. There is such a tion for any such a sum, and we ap- thing as retrenchment, and there is prehend that no man of sense would such a thing as becoming redicuexpect the State Treasurer to be hon- lous. The first bill which has passed est in the discharge of his duties the Senate is the repeal of the litiwith such a salary. The business of gant act. As all parties were pledged this office has grettly increased, and to the repeal of this bill, it was ex- money. certainly is increasing, and we learn pected that the bill would be repealthat one man cannot attend to the ed. The next bill passed was a bill duties. How can our law-makers ex- repealing the office of Assistant Treaspect the State Treasurer to employ urer. In this measure I consider an assistant on such a salary? It is the Senate has rather overdone the can be done in any paper in the simply rediculous, and the attempt "economical," and if I am not mistacounty, or if none in the county, by to put his salary at \$800 shows that ken they will find that an officer the Legislature is determined to placed under \$300,000 bonds can punish the State Treasurer on politi- hardly afford to attend to the peocal, and not on economical grounds. ple's business and pay an assistant This we should think ought to be \$1,500 to \$1,800 per year. While below the dignity of Representatives | the former salary was too large, the of the people. They should act just- present salary is equally too low. We have never known one of either ly between the people and the ser- and is only passed to gratify the party to patronize the opposite pa- vants they have elected, and not ask spite of political opponents. This is pers, and we have never been asked of them to perform duties and as not legislation which would do the people any good, and the tax-payers The publishers generally regard it and just compensation for the same. expect to pay their officers a legitias partisan patronage, and they ex- The old fees allowed, in our judg- mate and reasonable salary. These two are the only bills thus far passed ize them, and further, newspaper them all away, makes them too low. in the Senate. There was a lively men generally are not so rich that The people have asked for retrench- discussion in the Senate on the rethey do this class of advertising for ment and reform, but they have not peal of the act granting compensation the benefit of litigants only, but have asked that the public officers shall to Supreme Judges for traveling exan eye to their own interests, and serve them honestly and faithfully penses, and the vote to indefinitely charge what they regard as reasona- for no compensation. The State postpone the further consideration ble and just. In many counties in Treasurer has heavy responsibilities, stood 13 for and 14 against. This this State the patronage of the Sher- and he is placed under bonds of was regarded a test vote, and three iff is more than one-half of all the \$300,000 to perform his duties. members were absent, two being unlegal advertising in the county. He Where can a merchantile firm employ derstood to be against the repeal of gives his patronage to the paper a first-class accountant for \$800? the bill and one for. I am under the which aided in his election, and as That is not the salary of a common opinion that it would be unjudicious he is not to pay for it out of his laborer hardly, who has no responsito repeal this bill. Three thousand pocket, he does not particularly care | bility. Let the legislature act hon- dollars is not too much for such talwhat the price is. The offices of estly and fairly in these matters, and ent as we require on the Supreme Sheriff and Clerk are now, and always not look at them in a portisan and bench, and if we expect to get good have been, the bane of contention, vindictive spirit. A fair reduction and honest Judges, we must pay and you give them this power, and in the fees of the Treasurer ought to them a reasonable compensation. they can, if publishers are controlla- be made, but to put a man on a sala- There is not a man on the bench toble, keep their county organ in their ry that will make it necessary for day who could not resign and go into own interests. This is one thing him to resign or steal, is certainly practice and make that sum. I am which should be guarded against. bad economy, and we trust that the for retrenchment but I consider miserly salaries more injurious than beneficial, and the result will fully show this fact.

The law-makers have also started after the Clerical aid of the Secretary of State and the Governor's private Secretary. I know nothing of the wants of the first-named, but when our State has become so poor as not to be able to pay the Private Secretary, of the Governor, \$1,200 per annum, it is time to close up the State offices and retain our territorial condition. This idea of a good State going back, in my opinion, is not only shortsighted, but will result very injuri-

ous to our future prosperity. The House has not yet passed any bills, it is to be hoped that cooler and more deliberate action will gov-

Bill repealing the fees of officers. An act to repeal the act creating compensation for the Supreme

An act to amend an act providing for the construction of the Sandy and Dalles wagon road.

An act to repeal an act to provide for clerical aid in the Secretary of An act to promote the study of

An act to amend the general laws in regard to the fees of officers. An act to prevent the exhibition

of human monstrosities. An act to repeal an act entitled an act to protect fish.

Bill to prevent swine from running at large in certain counties. An act to provide for the construction of ditches and flumes for agri-

cultural and stock purposes in cer-An act to provide for the time and

place of the meeting of the Legislative assembly. An act to amend chapter 13 of the general laws concerning Clerks and

An act concerning submarine sites for light houses, and other aids to An act to exempt a homestead from

forced sales in certain cases. A bill to amend an act to protect game and fish.

An act to provide for bounties for scalps on wild animals.

A bill to amend chapter 48, title 1, section 28 in regard to road laws. An act to amend section 35, title 2, chapter 7 of the miscellaneous laws, in regard to collection of tolls. An act to amend chapter 27 of the

miscellaneous laws relating to the usury law. The following is a list of the bills which have been presented in the

An act to fix the time of holding County Courts in Union Co. An act to amend an act relating to

An act to repeal an act to employ an assessor to assess bank deposits. An act to incorporate the town of

A bill to amend an act to provide for the election of a Clerk of the Supreme Court.

A bill for an act to regulate the fees of Sheriffs and County Clerks. and to amend section 2 of chapter 18 would blush to speak.

of the general laws of Oregon, and

to repeal an act approved Oct. 23. 1872 entitled an act to amend chapter 18 of the general laws of Oregon concerning fees of officers approved Oct. A bill for act to amend an act entitled an act to provide a code of civ-

il procedure approved Oct. 11, 1862. A bill for an act to amend an act approved Oct. 11, 1862 and an act amendatory thereto approved Oct. 24, 1866, Oct. 22, 1870.

An act to amend section eleven chapter 27 title one of the general laws of Oregon.

wild animals. An act to repeal an act to provide for a board of equalization.

An act to abolish the Grand Jury

An act to regulate the interest on To amend an act for the protection

of game and fish. pensation of of Justices of Supreme

An act to appropriate \$6,000 to level up and cover the capitol walls. An act concerning the fees of offi-

An act for the protection of salmon. A bill to create s laries for Sheriffs in the most summary manner in the An act to amend an act establish-

ing a uniform course of public instruction in the common schools. An act to repeal an act to create the office of Assistant State Treasur-

An act entitled an act to repeal an

act to protect litigants. The Woman's Suffrage Convention meets here to-morrow and of course all the old cocks and dried-up old hens will be in attendance, and their cackling will be heard in the halls of the Legislature. I have not been able to learn who is to be their champion in either house, but the honor will unquestionably be given, in the Lower House, to that young and frisky member from Marion, Col C.

The State Grange has adjourned. Clackamas county is honored by having Hon. S. P. Lee elected the Treasurer of that body.

Salem, Sept. 23, 1874. I have nothing of importance to write about to-day. In the House, the bill to repeal the litigant act was passed under suspension of the rules, signature, which I hope he will attach immediately so as to give the hungry brothers a chance. The following bills were introduced in the House this morning:

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to regulate fees of officers in cer-

An act to amend an act entitled an act to organize Josephine county. An act to amend an act entitled an act for compiling and printing the laws of Oregon. This is to furnish the various officers with the new

An act to amend the school law. An act to amend an act relating to the appointment of Supreme Court Reporters. This bill is to allow the court to appoint its own Reporter, and ought to be passed.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

No. 31. A bill to provide for the construction of the Oregon Central Pacific Railway and telegraph line. and to provide for the carriage by railway of the troops and munitions of war of this State. This bill provides for a road from Eugene City to some point on the Central Pacific Railroad. It is an important bill.

No. 32. A bill to provide for redeeming escheated estates. No. 33. An act to provide for a

State Board of Equalization. No. 34. An act to amend an act, entitled an act to incorporate the

City of East Portland. No. 35. Bill to amend chapter 14, title 1, sections 1,003 and 1,004 of the general laws of Oregon relating to attorneys and their admission to

No. 36. An act to incorporate the city of Baker City, Oregon. No. 37. A bill for an act to amend

an act entitled an act to regulate the civil and criminal proceedure in Justice's Courts. No. 38. An act for the protection

of buoys and beacons. Standing Committees.

Following are the Standing Com-

mitties in the Senate: On Judiciary-Messrs. VanCleave, Dolph, Watson, Haley, and Bristow. On Ways and Means-Clark, Hirsch, and Townsend.

On Elections-Tolen, Goodman and Engle. On Claims-Haley, Cornelius and Wisdom.

On Corporations-Braly, Wisdom

and Webster. On Counties-Herren, Clark and On Military Affairs-Savage, Herren and Cornelius. On Commerce-Townsend, Watson

and Jewel. On Education-Bristow, Myers and Watson On Engrossed Bills-Myers, Owens and Hanna.

On Enrolled Bills-Clark, Lee and Offield On Roads and Highways-Munkers, Witham and Smith. On Public Lands-Bristow, Crystal and Richardson. On Federal Relations-Barnes,

Dolph and Offield. On Mining-Tolen, Hanna and Goodman. On Printing-Van Cleave, Watson and Jewell. On Railroads-Myers, Bristow and Van Cleave.

Richardson and Owens. Entertain no thought which you Influence of Example.

Several State Conventions, says the San Francisco Examiner, have been held during the present month to make nominations for officers to be elected at the general elections which will take place in thirty-four divided the offices with them, or act-States prior to the middle of next to provide a code of civil procedure November. In the Democratic Conventions the recently mooted proposition of a departure from the example set by the Fathers of the Republic, in reference to the Presidential office, was denounced as full of peril To provide bounties for scalps of to the continuance of republican institutions. Fortunately the Demoeratic Conventions were held before those of the Radical party convened, and their resolutoins have had the effect of obliging their adversaries to pursue a course similar to theirs. In no State Convention which has thus far assembled could the Radi-An act to repeal the act providing cals obtain the endorsement of an for incidental expenses and the com- idea which many of their members secretly cherish, that Grant should be re-nominated. Even the suggestion of his again being a candidate under any posible contingency was, in one instance, voted down.

The proposition was disposed of Pennsylvania Convention, among whose members were many of the President's officeholders, and the leading politicans of the State from Simon Cameron down to the lesser agents of political corruption. The result of the attempt in that State is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. The effort to give an indirect indorsement to a political crime could not get a score of supporters in a Convention of several hundred members. That fact proves that notwithstanding the working of many influences to sap the reverence entertained for the principles on which our Government was founded, the example of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson listing the confidence of the public in the has yet the veneration of the masses | devitalizing and pernicious potions. It is

of the American people. The course of the Radical Convention of Pennsylvania will probably be followed by Radical Conventions in other States except, perhaps, in the few where carpet-bag influence predominates. In compelling Radicalism in its greatest stronghold to adopt Democratic doctrine in reference to and is now ready for the Governor's the tenure of the Presidential office, the Democracy has gained one of its greatest triumphs. It has achieved a moral victory, the grandenr of which requires reflection to fally realize it, and it demands some reference to the last Presidential cam-In that contest Horace Greeley, the life-long champion of duties for the benifit of Pennsylvania manufacturers, was beaten by Grant by the prodigious majority of one hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and forty-eight votes. Never in a Presidential contest had there been seen such a one-sided vote. In fact it was over fifty thousand more than the majorities given in all the States which gave their electoral votes to Horace Greelev.

The public mind was somewhat alarmed a few months ago that a contingency might arise in which a third term for Grant might become a posibility. A war with Spain, a war with Mexico, or a war of races in the South might be made the pretext for his re-nomination. It was thought necessary by all conservative citizens that a constitutional provision should be adopted to prevent an one holding the high office of Chief Magistrate for a third term: but several Conventions have spoken, and the Radical bodies adopting Democratic doctrine have denounced any action looking to the accomplishment of that end. Public opinion is thoroughly aroused on this issue, and before another Presidential term expires the unwritten law of the country, established by the example of the venerated fathers, will be given form and substance in the shape of a Constitutional Amendment that, in the future, will effectually prevent the scheming of any canidate for a third term by open or covert action.

## Methodist Church South.

The following is a list of the anpointments made by the Columbia Conference of the M. E. Church South, just concluded at Dixie, Bishop Pierce, of G orgia, presiding: Willamette District-Thomas B. White, P.E. Corvalis and Benton Mission-B.

R. Baxter. Lebanon-D. C. McFarland Brownsville-J.E. Bradley. Junction City-To be supplied Engene and Coast Fork-F. D

Dalles-N. M. Shipworth. Salem-To be suppllied Lafavette-E. G. Matchael Tillamook-To be supplied Oregon City-A. Hardison. Professor Mathematics Corvallis College-Jos. Emery.

Jacksonville District\_J Jacksonville-J. R. N. Bell. Roseburg-R. C. Oglesby and -Oakland Mission-J. W. Stahl

Josephine Mission-To be suppli-Umatilla District-To be suppli-Walla Walla-To be supplied.

Powder River and Grand Ronde-To be supplied. Boise and Payette-To be supplied. Umatilla Meadows-To be sup-

CURSED FOREVER.-Radicalism gave anarchy to the South; radicalism must take it away, or cursed forever will be the name of radicalism. The Chicago Times thinks On Public Buildings-Wisdom, that perhaps even that tardy work of justice will not save it from an occasional damn or two in the mouths of prosperity.

Not Satisfied.-The Radical Ring organs do not appear to be satisfied with the action of the independent members of the Legislature. This is nothing strange. Nobody expect. ed that they would be unless they had united with the Radicals and ed worse, defeated the organization of the two houses for such length of time as to disgust the people with them. The Ring members were more than willing to unite with either the Democratic or the Independents to secure the organization of the Senate and even went so far as to offer all the offices if either of these opposing parties would only give them the Chief Clerk of the Senate. There was no lack of opportunity to combine with the Ring, but they found none that would betray their trusts In the organization of the House these faultfinders certainly ought to be satisfied. The Independents put in office just as many Ring men as they did Democrats, and this is all they should have expected. Probably they ought to have given the

pointment. Rich Diggings, and Plenty of Them Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, displays that have been discovered for a long time Those grand diggings are to be found in the Grand Gift Concert of the Public Libra ry of Kentucky, of which he has charge and which takes place November 30th, at Louisville, Ky. The four that have alrealy that have already taken place were grand successes, and this, the last one, will be the most successful of all, as it is the largest. There will \$2,500,000 in cash, distributed to the ticket-holders. There are only 100,000 tickets, in all, with 20,000 prizes or one prize for every five tickets, and such sums as the following are embraced among the grand prizes: \$250,000, \$100,000, \$50,000, \$25,000, \$20,000, &c., &. Application should be made at once to Gov. Bramlette at Louisville, as there is a rush for tickets om all parts of the country, and from

Ring the speaker. This might have

satisfied them. We thust our Radi-

cal friends will get over their disan

The Cant of Imposters.

It is so obvious that physical and const amusing to note how these imposters imieffect of their rasping evacuants to destroy bowels, and to rob the system of its vital strength, they are unscrupulously recommended to the weak and prostrate victima humbug inot a very successful one it is tru American people) was stigmatized as a deserves. Such mischievious talschoods should be exposed pro bono publico. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, be it distinct understood, is a stimulant. It has a spirit which diffuses its wonderful sanitary prinples through every part of the system The tonic, alterative and regulating ingrefients of the Bitters would be comparative ly inert if they were not, so to speak, carrie to the localities where they are required by the stimulating agent. The cant which protests against the use of a pure alcohol ed and debilitated by the chauseous an disgusting nostrums of the parties who re i delusion and a snare. Hostetter's Einer great sabitary stimulant of the age, b in the truest sense of the words, a who some, vitalizing, renovating preparation

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment circulars sent Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., an in stitution having a high reputation for bot

The Commanding Operation of DE WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS in Chron maladies affecting the stomache, the liver the bowels, the pulmonary organs, or the muscular system, is exciting the wonder scientific men and creating such a sensa on among the sick as was never belo

remedy have quardrupled within a single year.

CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID. PUBLISHED AS A WARNING and for the suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MANHOOD, etc., pointing out the means of self-cure. Written by NATHANIEL MATFAIR, Esq., who cured himself after under

ree on receiving a post-paid directed enve lope, by the publi DR. JOHN M. DAGNALL, H Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

going considerable quabkery, and maile

A WONDERFUL INVENTION RECENTLY PATENTED.—An elegant little instrumen which combines twelve practically useful tools, viz : Pocket rule, ruler, square, bevel screw driver, chisol, compasses, scisson button-hole cutter, paper knife, eraser an pencil sharper. The article is made of ster and evidently durable. Agents are wante every town. The proprietors offer send steel polished post hald by mail for fifty cents. Silver plated, one dollar, Gol plated, two dollars. Persons desiring at agency or to obtain the tools should apply at once. The proper address is Combins tion Tool Co., 124 Nassau street, New York Also, the new Revolver Lightning Trap. which winds up like a clock. Kills rats gophers, squirrels, mice, &c. and throws them away and sets itself as quick as the name indicates. One trap sent by express

A CARD.

OREGON CITY, June 12, 1874. WM. P. RURNS, Agent of Phoenix Insurance to, Dear Sir .- On the 4th day of June my barn was destroyed by fire. On the 5th you was notified of the same. You prompt ly notified the Company of my loss, and on the 10th inst. Mr. Dimon, the gentle manly agent and adjuster of the Company, was on hand, the loss cromptly and cheeffully adjusted and a draft for the amount (\$700) in full, placed in my hand.

We thank you, and through you, the Company which you represent, for the prompt and cheerful adjustment of our losses, and we join in the general verdict of the people in saving, The Old Phenix of Hartiord offers reliable indemnity.

RODNEY TOMPKINS.

THE PARKER GUN.—We take pleas ure in calling attention of our Valley friends to the wonderful merits of the double-barreled breech loading shot guns manufactured by Parker Brothers, West Meriden, Conn.

The highest testimenial received from all sections of the country, and the thorough to the field

the thorough test given it in the field by our friend Capt. Green B. Samuels, warrant us in asserting that it is the best breech-loading shot gun in the world. The simplicity of construction, the ease with which it can be loaded of unloaded, the facility with which the load can be changed from small to large shot—enabling the sportsman, in an instant, to adapt his change to any sized game that may present itself—the ease with which it may be kept clean its availability to a country where nothits availability to a country where nothing ing but muzzle-loading ammunition mend it to every sportsman who can appreciate a perfect fowling piece. "Warren Sentinel;" (Front Royal, Va.)

Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery with and ELEVATOR, 429 Montgomery Street, San