THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, DEC. 4, 1874.

The U. S. Senate.

In the organization of the next U. S. Senate there will be 26 new members. Of those going out on the 4th of next March, there are seven Democrats, three Independents and sixteen Radicals. The Democrats carry all the States where members of their party go out, with the exception of California, and in that State Gov. Booth, Independent, has already been elected. It is understood that Gov. Booth will act with the Democracy in that body, so the Senate will be even, as far as the outgoing Democrats are concerned. In the present Senate the Democrats have twenty members, and they will gain as follows: Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, making a gain of ten Senators. Gov. Booth will be the only Independent in the Senate, as all those put down as such, go out next March. Adding Gov. Booth to the Democratic column, and we gain eleven. This gives the Democrats 31 Senators beyond a question. There is a vacancy from Louisiana, which will be filled by the Legislature which is Democratic, and in Minnesota and Michigan the Democrats claim the Legislature. If we elect in all these States, we have thirty-four Senators against 40 Radicals. In 1877 fifteen Radicals and nine Democrats will go out. These Democrats are from States which will unquestionably return either the present Senators or Democratic successors. They are from Alabama, Delaware, Louisiana, North Carolina, Kentucky, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. There is hardly a possibility of the Radicals gaining a single Senator from these States. The seats filled by Radicals, which will become vacant on the 4th of March 1877, are: Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Nampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Texas. The recent elections would indicate beyond a doubt that the Democrats will gain Senators out of the above named States as follows: Arkansas, New Jersey, Texas, New Hampshire and Illinois, making five to be added to the Democratic column, certain, giving the Democrats 39 against the Radicals' 35. Now if we take the two from Minnesota and Michigan from the Democratic column, we have the Senate a tie. But from the fact that a great revolution is going on in politics, it is safe to calculate that the Democracy will make greater inroads on the Radical States than we claim in the above count, and there can be hardly any question but what the Democracy will have a clear majority in the Senate when the Democratic President shall take his seat on the 4th of March, 1877.

REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER.—A dispatch says that the annual report of the Controller of the Currency shows that during the past year 71 National Banks were organized, with an authorized capital of $6,750,000. Three failed, twenty going into voluntary liquidation. Actual increase of National Bank circulation during the year, $3,566,297. Total circulation outstanding November 1st, including over $3,000,000 due banks for mutilated notes, $35,927,248; leaving over $2,000,000 yet to be issued. Since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, 46 National Banks have been organized. Applications have been made for 64 others. Under section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, $7,714,550 in legal tender notes have been deposited for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the same amount of National Bank notes. The amount issued to National Banks in Colorado since June 20, 1874, is $17,000,000. The amount authorized to be issued to banks already organized, $3,707,000, and to be issued to proposed organizations, $4,500,000.

THOMPSON'S OPINION.—The man who domolished Ben Butler in Massachusetts is Thompson—Thompson with a "p." He says the principles upon which the victory in the Massachusetts Sixth District has been won are—first, opposition to the centralization of power in the federal government; second, no currency but gold or that which is convertible into gold on demand; third, no discrimination in favor of the white race, no discrimination in favor of the black race, but a perfect equality of rights, a perfect equality of duties, liberal and just laws for all; fourth, the necessity of rebuking the interference of the federal office-holders in caucuses and elections.

GRANT'S TICKET.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says: Some of the Radical Congressmen who have arrived have started a new political rumor. They state that the ticket which is now favored by the President for the succession in 1876 is, President, Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois; for Vice President, Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut—subject, of course, to such modifications as future exigencies may demand.

AS BROAD AS LONG.—If President Grant can name and elect his successor, he might just as well name himself.

The Forty-Fourth Congress.

Below we give a correct list of the forty-fourth Congress from all the States which have thus far had their elections. The States yet to elect are California, 4; Connecticut, 4; Mississippi, 6; and New Hampshire, 3, seventeen in all. Of these, the Radicals have in the present Congress thirteen and the Democrats four. It is safe to calculate that in the next Congress the Democrats will get two from California, two from Connecticut, four from Mississippi, and two from New Hampshire, making ten out of the seventeen. That would give the Democracy 185 against the Radicals 107, or a clear majority of 76. This is equal to the present majority of the Radicals and shows a most remarkable change in the national halls of legislation. The term of the forty-fourth Congress commences on the 5th of next March. But unless a special session is called, it will not meet until the first Monday in December, 1875. The following will be found a correct list of the delegation from the States named:

	Dem.	Rad.
Alabama	8	
Arkansas	4	
Delaware	1	
Florida	1	1
Georgia	9	
Indiana	8	5
Illinois	10	9
Iowa	1	8
Kansas	1	2
Kentucky	10	
Louisiana	5	1
Maryland	6	
Maine		5
Massachusetts	5	6
Michigan	4	5
Minnesota		3
Missouri	13	
Nebraska		1
North Carolina	7	1
Nevada		1
New Jersey	4	3
New York	18	15
Ohio	13	7
Oregon	1	
Pennsylvania	17	10
Rhode Island		2
South Carolina	2	3
Tennessee	9	1
Texas	6	
Vermont		3
Virginia	7	2
West Virginia	3	
Wisconsin	2	6
	175	100

The Feeling in the South.

An immense mass meeting was held on the 8th ult., at Selma, Alabama. The following resolutions, introduced by Wm. Brooks, one of the most prominent Democrats in Alabama and President of the Secession Convention in 1860, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the people of Alabama, rejoicing at the restoration of the fraternal feeling between the States of the American Union, are manifested in the recent elections, and assured that the second century of our national existence will be an era of unparalleled progress, harmony, and unity in the work of achieving the grand destiny of the American people, send their happy greetings to their sister States, and unite with them in rendering to Almighty God thanks for the signal redemption of Alabama and the entire country from misrule and corruption.

Resolved, That we embrace the present moment of triumph as the appropriate occasion to renew to the country the pledges contained in our Democratic and Conservative platform, and especially that the rights of all classes of men must be respected and preserved inviolate.

It was the grandest political demonstration which has ever taken place in Selma. The city was illuminated and a torchlight procession nearly a mile in length passed through the streets. Guns were fired, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Distinguished speakers addressed crowds of people.

ALMOST TOO GOOD.—Says the San Francisco *Examiner:* It would be a very wholesome event if Jeremiah S. Black should be elected to the Senate of the United States from Pennsylvania. His appearance in the Senate, the New York *Sun* thinks, would be like bringing back the days of its greatness when there were giants there. In intellectual ability, moral courage, fidelity to his convictions, and weight and steadiness of character, Judge Black is one of the very first men in the nation; and there is no other who is so much feared and so justly hated by the Pennsylvania "ring" of which Bill Kemble, Bob Mackey, Bill Mann, and Simon Cameron are the special ornaments. The election of Judge Black to the Senate is something almost too good to be hoped for.

VERY POSSIBLY.—The *Sun* says very possibly one reason why Gen. Grant cannot learn anything is because he has so much bourbon in his veins. When Martin Van Buren retired from the office of President of the United States he went to Kinderhook and engaged in raising cabbages. It is conjectured that Gen. Grant, when he withdraws to the shades of private life in the vicinity of St. Louis, will find his principal diversion in the cultivation of old rye.

ANNIVERSARY.—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Beriah Brown, of Seattle, well known in our State, gave them a handsome surprise at their residence on the occasion of the anniversary of the twenty-fifth year of their wedding. We trust that they may live to enjoy many more anniversaries, and that their future years may be pleasant and full of happiness.

TERRIBLE STORM.—A dispatch under date of the 28th ult., from Tuscumbia, Ala., says that a terrible tornado has just swept over the State leaving a path of complete ruin and desolation in its wake. This town suffered to a fearful extent. Houses were blown down, trees torn up by the roots, and timbers sent flying through the air in every direction. The noise made by the wind was deafening, and the whole people completely panic stricken. Over sixty people were killed, and as many more wounded. The tornado left a large number homeless, and deprived many of the means of support. At last accounts provisions were giving out, and it is estimated there are at least 400 people in destitute circumstances. This town alone is damaged to the amount of half a million dollars. Reports from the surrounding country only aggravate the stories of distress and suffering. The ruins of the residence of State Senator Moore were removed after the storm and Mrs. Moore found on a bed, with two heavy timbers lying across her body. Two children were found crushed out of shape and dead. John Hodgkins was blown out of a second story window. His house was blown down, burying his brother's family. On removing the ruins Hodgkins' wife and four children were found, all crushed to death. The house of Mrs. Winslow was blown down. She was found killed by a heavy wardrobe. The loss of life by the tornado will not be less than sixty; fully as many wounded.

The next time you see Watkinds ask him where he resides; and if he don't tell you he is living out at the penitentiary, family and all, with these same curtains, boarding and lodging at the expense of "us taxpayers," Noltner, then we give it up. *Bulletin.*

We need not wait to see Watkinds, as we *know* that his family does *not* reside "out at the penitentiary," but on the contrary, live in a very nice house in town, next door to Coulter's brick. The next time, Mr. *Bulletin*, you go to Salem ascertain the fact from Watkinds as to where his family residence is.

GOOD FOR MINNESOTA.—Latest returns from Minnesota indicate that the Democracy have carried the State, electing a majority of the Legislature, two out of three Congressmen, and insuring the defeat of Ramsey for the United States Senate Ramsey is the chairman of the Postal Committee and author of the bill for a postal telegraph, which would, probably increase the annual deficiencies of that department by some millions, at the expense of millions of people who could not use the telegraph.

The Oregon City ENTERPRISE, published by our old friend Noltner, has entered upon its ninth volume and presents a more tone-y appearance than ever. It would be a difficult matter to make a paper pay within thirteen miles of Portland, to anybody but an old wheel horse like Toney, but he makes it pay by giving plenty of local news. This insures him plenty of support from political foes as well as personal friends. Men take country papers for their local news, chiefly; and the publisher who gives the most matter of home interest, will be apt to make the most money.—*Coos Bay News.*

A COLLAPSED PARTY.—The quadrilateral of Liberal journal, "Where is dot barty now?" asks the Cleveland, Ohio, *Leader*. The Chicago *Tribune* gone back to Republicanism; Samuel Bowles' paper trying to do likewise; the *Courier-Journal* and St. Louis *Republican* gone back to Democracy, and the New York *Tribune* hanging on the ragged edge. "Leaf by leaf the roses fall."

HAS LOST ITS GRIP SOMEWHAT.—Grant's home organ, the Washington *Republican*, has the cheek to say that the Radical party "holds the confidence of the country to-day as it has held it for years. The people believe in its principles." It seems to us the results on the 3d ult. should convince the *Republican* that that party has evidently lost its grip somewhat.

THE "BEAST" SUBMISSIVE.—The Boston *Traveler*, Ben Butler's mouthpiece, becomes pious in the days of its patron's affliction and exclaims: Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless afterwards it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby.

DEMOCRATS ONLY.—Speaker Blaine is gone to Maine laid up with the chill-blaines, remarks the New York *World*, contracted in the sudden Democratic storm. Blaine of Maine now stoutly and truely adheres to his remarkable prophesy, that Democrats, and Democrats only, can still the strife in the South.

IN HIM.—On receipt of the news at Seattle of the Democratic victories in the East, young Beriah Brown illuminated his father's house, unbeknown to the old gentleman, who had just got through a hard campaign for the Radicals of that Territory. We are glad that the son has inherited some of the Democratic blood that flowed in the veins of his sire in his younger days.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—The many friends of Hon. Jas. H. Slater will regret to learn that he is dangerously ill with pneumonia at his residence in La Grande. We hope to hear soon of his complete restoration to health again.

Oregon City as a Place for Manufactories.

There can be no question but what Oregon City presents the best inducements of any place in the State for the erection and successful carrying on of manufacturing enterprises. There have been in the past, woolen mills started in various parts of our State, yet none have compensated those who invested their money except the one located in this city, and it has been a paying institution ever since its erection. This is because of its location and convenience to market. Like all other manufactures, the principal market must be Portland. Men do not go to the manufactory to buy their goods, but they buy of the merchants when they purchase all their goods. No kind of manufacturing enterprise can be started in Oregon but what it must import more or less of its raw material and send its manufactures to Portland to be sold. Hence, the closer the factory is located to its purchasing and selling place, the less expense it will be in the matter of freight. This, to an establishment of any pretensions, is considerable in a short time, and is of great importance. Oregon City is centrally located; has steamboat connection the entire year to within a few miles of Salem, and all the year on the Yamhill river. This supplies a great part of our valley. While we have uninterrupted river navigation the entire year to Portland, where at least nine-tenths of all goods manufactured are sold. Thus it will be seen that the nearer the seller and manufacturer are located together, the less will be their expense for freight. This item alone is worth thousands of dollars per year to any manufacturing enterprise. What we have said of the woolen mills in this city, may also be said of the flouring mills.

The water-power here is unequalled in any part of our State. It is true, other places have good water power, yet not equal in any respect to what can be offered here. There is sufficient power at this place to run machinery from here to Portland on both sides of the river, if properly used.

But all these advantages will not avail Oregon City if her citizens will not make the proper use of them. Other towns are building up on the very foundation which nature has placed here, and if we desire to reap the benefits of this great gift, we must use it. The water-power and its advantages have long been known but as yet but a little of its capacity has been brought into use. If our citizens desire to prosper and become rich from this store-house of wealth, they must put it to use. Once in use, our little town would become the attraction of capitalists from all parts of our State, and other countries.

It is to be hoped that the inducements offered by this place to get the Home Manufacturing Company to locate here, will be successful. Some of our citizens have shown a very liberal spirit; and we regret that all are not hearty co-workers in this movement. No man who has any interest in this place has a right to expect his neighbor to give toward an enterprise that will enhance the value of his property while he himself refuses to aid. It is a matter of material benefit, and those who are to reap the results of it, should be ready to give of their means. We have canvassed the city for subscriptions during the past week. Some have come out handsomely, while others have said "I know it will be a great benefit to the town and enhance the value of property," refused to give anything on the ground that they don't approve of subsidizing persons. This is but a dodge to get out of paying their portion for their own benefit. If a man is worth in realty to-day $1,000 in Oregon City, and the location of this institution in our place will make him worth $2,000, he is not giving anything he now has, but only gives off of the increase created by the enterprise being located here. We hope that the meeting to be held for the final consideration of this matter, this (Friday) evening, may be fully attended by those who feel interested in the prosperity of our town. The meeting need not confine itself to the consideration of this particular question, but might, with profit to our town, discuss other matters of interest. Let no one stay away but let there be a full attendance.

REMARKABLE.—It is somewhat remarkable how quiet the South has got all at once. We have not had the usual Ku Klux reports from that section since the election. Old Flaxbrake and his tools should keep up sending those "outrage" dispatches at least for a week or two after the elections. It is now conceded that old Williams is the greatest political demagogue and "outrage" manufacturer in the land.

The stockholders of the Granger Publishing Co., organized last Saturday evening and elected the following officers: President, C. P. Burkhart; Secretary, A. S. Mercer; Treasurer, A. B. Morris; Directors, C. P. Burkhart, Allen Parker, A. B. Morris, Geo. Simpson and S. Montgomery. C. P. Burkhart will occupy the position of Business Manager, A. S. Mercer will be the editor, and Thos. Parker foreman. The first number of the paper will appear next week. Place of publication, Albany.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

The skating rink in Portland is in full operation.

Salem and Albany hold city elections next Monday.

The Goose Lakers talk of starting a paper at Linkville.

Sleigh riding is the popular amusement at Baker City now.

Snow was five inches deep in Powder River valley last week.

Thanksgiving was generally observed last Thursday throughout the State.

R. B. Hayes, of Long Tom, lost 50 head of cattle in the recent freshet.

'Twas cold at Baker City last week; mercury twenty degrees below the freezing point.

The Catholic library at Jacksonville has 600 volumes which are loaned out free of charge.

Four or five steamboats loading at one time at the Albany wharves is not an uncommon sight.

The farmers in the Umpqua are shipping wheat to San Francisco via Scottsburg and Gardiner.

A Swede named Olif Benson was drowned near one of the Columbia river fisheries on the 21st ult.

Micheal Clifford, of King's valley, Benton county, who has been paralyzed for some time, died last week.

A grand Fair by the ladies of Portland, is soon to be held, to aid in the completion of St. Vincent's Hospital.

A Mr. Page who lives near Forest Grove had his leg broken by being thrown from a wagon several days since.

Columbia City Grange was organized in Columbia City by Mr McIntyre, Deputy Grand Master, on the 24th ult.

The remains of Mrs. A. Myers, who died at Salem a few days ago, will be embalmed and taken to Ohio for burial.

The temperance people of Roseburg contemplate getting up a grand temperance festival during the coming holidays.

Hon. W. W. Bristow was lying dangerously ill at Roseberg last Thursday. His family had been telegraphed for.

John Moore, son of E. M. Moore of Roseburg, had his leg broken last Thursday for the fourth time in the last twelve months.

We learn that Hon. P. C. Sullivan of Polk county is lying dangerously ill from the heart disease at his residence in South Salem.

The Capital Lumbering company, of Salem, are shipping large quantities of lumber to San Francisco to be used on the Palace Hotel building.

The Engene City *Guard* characterizes Dr. Haskell, the temperance lecturer and showman, as a "bad egg," and "the worst pill in the box."

The *State Rights Democrat* tells a harrowing tale of the sufferings and ultimate death of a poor woman who had just arrived in that city from Kansas.

A boy fourteen years of age, son of J. Hansaker, the new Postmaster at Goshen, six miles south of Eugene City, fractured his thigh bone by a fall on Friday last.

Major Morton Tower assumed his position as Deputy Collector of Customs at Empire City last week, his appointment having been confirmed by the Department at Washington.

Si. Williams, of Hillsboro, fell sixteen feet from the roof he was shingling, last Saturday, injuring the small of his back and producing partial paralysis of the lower extremities.

The Willamette Woolen Mills are running on two thirds time, employes commencing work at 7 A. M., and knocking off at 4 P. M. They will run on full time again after January 1st.

The People's party, of Salem, have nominated candidates for city offices, as follows: For Mayor, Thos. H. Crawford; Recorder, Peter H. D'Arcy; Marshal, W. L. Morris; Treasurer, Lafayette Williams.

'Lish Applegate was seen the other day, at Eugene, making some haste toward the grave-yard. He said he was in a hurry and couldn't wait to answer questions. He wanted to secure a lot in the cemetery before it was removed to Portland.

The *Statesman* puts a conundrum: Why are not all the Federal offices in this State concentrated at Portland? Why should any of the inland cities or towns have Federal offices or officers when Portland is so handy?

The Lafayette *Courier* says: "Old Yamhill" seems to have gone back on the woman suffrage movement. In fact, we might say she has degenerated somewhat. At last accounts they were without a quorum. Too bad, too bad.

The Jacksonville *Times* says: "Ben Holladay and wife passed through town the other night in their own conveyance, but drawn by the Stage Company's horses. Consequence—Stage late, no mails, and everybody disgusted, as usual."

The remains of Looney C. Bond, an old citizen of Albany, and once Sheriff of Linn county, were brought up from San Francisco on the last steamer and buried in the cemetery near Albany. He was much respected by all who knew him.

The Baker City *Herald*, speaking of the municipal election at that place, says: The Democrats claim four out of the five Trustees, the Recorder and Treasurer. The Marshal being a tie, will probably be Democratic, if the Board determines the matter.

The Coos county *Record*, speaking of that county as a fruit-growing section, says: Mr. Culver, on Coos river raises from six to ten thousand boxes of apples every year, and four or five hundred boxes of pears, together with large quantities of plums cherries, etc. These are disposed of on the Bay, or held till the last part of the season and then shipped to San Francisco, when they will net Mr. Culver $1 a box.

A Horrible Case.

East Portland is the scene of a horrible and disgusting case of rape. The facts, as shown by the evidence submitted at the examination before Judge Denny last Tuesday, are as follows:

One evening about the latter part of January, 1874, Mrs. Stromeir (one of the defendents) came over to the house of Mrs. Harris and asked if Ada could not come and remain with her (Mrs. Stromeir) during the evening. Her husband belonged to a band and had to play at a ball that evening, and she felt a little timid about staying at home alone. Mrs. Harris gave her consent, and Ada accompanied Mrs. Stromeir to her home. [In the testimony it was shown that the houses occupied by Messrs. Harris and Stromeir stood side by side.] It was early in the evening when Ada went over to Mrs. Stromeir's house. From about 7 o'clock to 10, Ada and Mrs. Stromeir sat by the stove, engaged in conversation. About 10 o'clock Mrs. Stromeir arose and said it was time for them to go to bed. Ada said that she would retire to bed with her clothes on, as her mother had specially charged her to return home as soon as Mr. Stromeir should come back. Mrs. Stromeir told Ada that unless she undressed herself she could not get into her bed. At length Ada disrobed herself and went to bed. Meantime Mrs. Stromeir had locked all the doors of the house. A few minutes after they got into bed, Mrs. Stromeir told Ada that John DeBorst would soon be there, and that she (Ada) must consent to let him occupy the bed. On hearing this Ada began to cry, and said she would go home. The woman told her that she must remain there and make no noise, if she valued her life. Just then there came a rap on the window; when Mrs. Stromeir saying that it was DeBorst, bade Ada get up and unlock the door. This the girl refused to do, when the woman arose, and opening the door, admitted DeBorst, who began to undress himself. Ada became much alarmed and declared that she would go home. She was prevented from doing this by the woman, who caught hold of her arm an forcibly detained her. Ada testified that the woman told her that she must submit to the embrace of DeBorst, and to enforce obedience, drew a knife, which she held near her head and threatened her with death if she did not tamely and silently submit to the outrage. Overpowered and terrified by the threats of violence, Ada was compelled to endure the violation of her person. She testified that DeBorst, after having accomplished his fiendish purpose, dressed and went away. Soon after being dishonored, Stromeir returned and Ada went to her home. She testified that she was restrained from telling her parents of her shame and disgrace by threats which were made by the woman, Stromeir and DeBorst, who told her that they would kill her if she ever dared to tell any person what had transpired on that night. She had carried the wrongs silently in her own breast until a few weeks ago. After several witnesses were examined, Henry Stromeir, one of the defendents, was discharged, on motion of the prosecution. He was called as a witness by the defense after Thomas Harris was examined, and failed to put in an appearance. Not being able to find him both sides rested the case. Short arguments, pro and con, were made by Messrs. Ball, Bybee, Cronin and Upton, when the case went to the Court. Judge Denny, after a brief summing up of the evidence, held the defendants to answer the charge of rape before the next grand jury. No application was made for bail, and none was fixed by the Court. The prisoners were remanded to jail.

Charles Harris, brother of the outraged girl, sought DeBorst last Monday with a double-barrel shot-gun, but unfortunately both barrels snapped, and the wretch made good his escape by running like a quarter-horse. Had the boy succeeded in planting both charges of shot in the carcass of the wretch, public opinion would have said he did right. We hope that the fiends who perpetrated this outrage, will get the full penalty of the law, and then they cannot get too much.

THE SPECIE QUESTION.—It is likely that this will be a lively question before Congress. A dispatch of the 1st to the Chicago *Tribune* from Washington, says: "No doubt both the President and Secretary Bristow, in their communications to Congress will take a very decided position in reference to specie payment. While no one is permitted to speak with authority, it seems certain they will recommend Congress to fix by legislation an early day for coin resumption. That day will be January 1, 1876. It seems probable if such recommendations are sent to Congress the financial discussion and excitement of the last year can scarcely be avoided, unless committees shall decide to avoid discussion by declining to report back financial measures. This course has already been suggested by Congressmen who are opposed to determining the time of specie resumption by legislation. Congressmen generally do not seem to have modified the financial views held by them last winter. Conversation with a considerable number indicates no appreciable modification on either side of the question. Hard-money men, very determined in their views, state they are prepared to make the financial question a national issue. Those holding contrary opinions are not so nearly agreed upon a policy. Some favor forming a national issue upon the question of speedy coin resumption; other deprecate such an issue, and are averse to fixing by law a day for specie resumption."

BEARDED IN HIS DEN.—Open war, remarks the New York *Tribune*, seems to be declared upon Senator Conkling in his own home. The defeat of the editor of the Utica *Herald* by the Senator's law partner, who was the Democratic candidate, has been the last straw to break the camel's back.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

Hostetters United States Almanac for 1875 for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, the professional man; and the calculations are made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetters Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

Never Give Up,

If all the cases in which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR has cured inveterate and apparently fatal coughs, could be made known, every consumptive in the land would take heart and commence, in hope, a course of this most wonderful preparation. Physicians who have exhausted their list of pulmonics, without benefit, recommend it as a last resort, and even in the worst extremity its effects are astonishing. But it should be the first resort, *not* the *last*. It is impossible for any disease tending to consumption to retain its hold, if met in the early stages with this powerful vegetable remedy.

PIKE'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS—Cure in one minute.

Death Would be Impossible if the proclamations of the alcholohic nostrum-mongers were true. But, alas! their terrible exitants send thousands staggering to the grave. Instead of adding fuel to the fire of disease with such deadly compounds try the cooling, renovating, purifying, and regulating effect of that inestimable combination of herbal juices and extracts, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS—the sole specific for Dyspepsia, Physical Debility, Headache, Billious Colic, Liver Complaints, Gout, Rheumatism, and Chronic Constipation.

A CARD.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY, Oregon, Nov. 30, 1874.

I hereby certify that I have misrepresented Rev. A. Hardison by stating that he was seen in a hurdygurdy house in Portland, given under my hand this date above written. JOHN MARRS.

Witness: MARY SHIBLEY.

NEW TO-DAY.

AT COST! AT COST!!

S. ACKERMAN,

Offers his Large Stock of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Groceries,

Paints, Oils,

Doors, Windows,

Etc , Etc.,

AT COST,

FOR SIXTY DAYS.

FOR CASH.

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK.

Oregon City, Dec. 5, 1874. tf

A Representative and Champion of American Art Taste!

Prospectus for 1875—Eighth Year.

THE ALDINE,

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA,

Issued Monthly.

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