# THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JAN. 8, 1875

### To Our Readers.

It is our desire, owing to the requirements of the present postal law, which demands the payment of postage at this office, to hereafter conduct our business on the pre-pay system as far as possible. In a few days we shall send out postal cards to all our patrons who are in arrears to us, and trust that they may respond promptly to our request to pay up, and also renew for another year. Many of them we have trusted for several years, and we hope that they may now be liberal enough to trust us. Some names on our list we have already dropped, and placed their accounts into the hands of W. W. Moreland for collection. These are subscribers we have notified before, and their accounts have been running four and five years. We cannot afford this kind of business, and while we want as large a list of subscribers as possible, we cannot see that there is any profit in dead-heads. We simply want what is due us, and we must have our old accounts settled up.

### Voorhees Talks Sense.

Hon. Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana, made a speech on the 16th of Dec., at Washington, in that State. The specie question was the subject of his remarks, at the close of which he spoke as follows: "It will be time enough for the Democratic party to arrange the details of a system of finance when it gets power to carry them out. But we must now, and at all times, gives assurance that we are on the side of the people in this contest, on the side of the laboring taxpaying many, and against the privileged untaxed few. Democracy signifies the rule of the people, and tolerates exclusive privileges to none. It recognizes no low castes. Such distinction are an abomination in its sight. Every citizen is a sovereign by its principles. It holds the humble producer the equal, and indeed far more to be honored, than the ease-loving millionaire who lives upon the toil of others. This is my idea of Democracy, and to it I shall cling as long as I live in this world. If we seek to make it mean anything else, we will meet with rout and overthrow. If we place the Democracy on the side of monopoly and estate, the people will justly abandon us. If, however, we are true to our name, to our principles, to our pledges in our platforms, on which we have obtained the votes of the people, we have before us an open and easy road to grand, complete and permanent victories. Let the representatives of the producing regions of the West and South stand firmly together in the next national Democratic convention, and they will have the support of the labor interests of every State in the Union. Let the voice of the millions who toil on their farms and work in their shops be heard in that convention, as the voice of many waters, and we will once more be what we were in our most glorious days of the past; the progressive Democracy, keeping pace and moving forward with the wishes and wants of those upon whose industry depends all the future development and greatness of the Republic.

### Our Washington Letters.

On the first page to-day will be found an interesting letter from our special Washington correspondent. These letters are written especially for the ENTERPRISE, by a young gentleman formerly a citizen of this place. They are not gotten up on the patent plan, and are intended to give our readers such information as will be of especial interest to them during the sitting of Congress. They add considerable expense to our paper, yet we feel assured that our patrons will appreciate our efforts in giving them a paper equal to any in the State in the matter of general information. The author is a young man of ability, and as he has had the experience of the last session, his letters will be more interesting than even those written by him during the last session of Congress.

### Gov. Bradley's Message.

Governor Bradley, of Nevada, sent his annual message to the Legislature of that State on the 30th ult. He shows that a reduction in the State debt has been made to the amount of $630,000. Total assessed value of property, $26,630,279 23; revenue therefrom, $895,433 95. The proceeds of the mines in 1873 were $32,822,249 05, in 1874, first three quarters of the year, $22,417,625 43. The message says the mines and the Central Pacific Railroad fail to pay a just quota of taxes, compared with the general mass of property. The State lands granted by Congress are nearly exhausted by sales. The message recommends calling the attention of Congress to prevent the destruction of the fisheries in the Truckee River by saw-dust from the mills in California, and takes strong grounds against a railroad subsidy in any form. A reduction of the fees of county and township officers is advised.

### Statement of T. H. Crawford and D. H. Murphy.

The *Bulletin* has repeatedly charged against Mr. Watkinds, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, that his management of the prison has been extravagant, and that it has cost the State from $7 to $9 each to keep the convicts. Also that his books and accounts have been loosely kept. Of course that paper drew its information from the Dolph-Patton Investigating Committee Report. In looking over Mr. Watkinds' reply to that report published in the *Oregonian* we find the following certificates:

SALEM, Nov. 24, 1874.

We, the undersigned, have carefully examined the accounts of the Oregon State Prison for the two years ending August 21, 1874, and find:

| | |
|---|---|
| The total cost of conducting the prison, improving the ground, digging ditch, etc, has been the sum of | $91024 73 |
| Included in this sum are various amounts for free labor, hardware, water wheel, etc., as per detailed statement herewith appended | 12259 41 |
| For cash received for brick; brick sold on account; keeping U. S. prisoners; labor and material furnished Cap. Com. etc., as per statement before mentioned, the following sum is included | 49759 63 |
| Also, interest accrued on notes due the prison for materials furnished, the sum of | 1799 74 |
| For improvements of a permanent character in the way of cleaning the ground, etc., as appears on page 80, Ledger of prison, a detailed statement of which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State, the sum of | 19636 00 |
| Making a total of | $82855 28 |
| Leaving as the actual outlay on the part of the State over and above the earnings of the prison, the sum of | 8169 44 |

The average number of prisoners, according to the affidavit of the Warden, B. F. Holselaw, has been 106, making the cost of keeping each prisoner per year, $38 53; per week, 74 cents; per day, 10½ cent.

T. H. CRAWFORD,
Teacher of Book-keeping Willamette University.

D. H. MURPHY,
County Clerk Marion county Or.

SALEM, Nov. 11, 1874.

We the undersigned having examined carefully the books and accounts of the Superintendent of the Oregon Penitentiary, of which institution Mr. R. Dearborn is book-keeper, and we find that these books and accounts have been kept in a neat, business like manner, and are correct.

T. H. CRAWFORD,
Teacher of Book-keeping Willamette University.

JNO. E. BOYNTON,
Treasurer Marion county.
J. H. ALBERT,
Cashier, Ladd & Bush.

### Business Prospects in the East.

An Eastern exchange gives this account of the business prospects: "Although a business depression exists in the manufacturing States of the East, it does not seem to be felt to the same degree in the West, where, according to the Chicago papers, there is more business doing this year than in 1873. After the the panic of last year a reduction in transportatian rates led to a large shipment of grain, so that the surplus standing over in the spring was very much reduced. This led to a reduction in the rate of freight on the lakes, after the opening of navigation, and the Western producers began the season of 1874 with more cash on hand than usual. The cash value of corn received in Chicago in 1873 was $14,000,000; the cash value of that received in 1874 has been thus far 21,000,000, an increase of fifty per cent., and with six weeks yet to run. The crop was less in quantity, but increased prices made up this increase of cash values. It is estimated that the farmers of the northwest have sold (and will sell) during the fall and winter of 1874, $150,000,000 of product, including hogs, wheat, corn, rye, etc. The prosperity of the farmers has led to business activity among the manufacturers of the West, whose immediate customers they are, so that, while in the Eastern States there are well founded complaints of hard times, Chicago papers are enabled to write of there local prosperity."

IS IT ANY WONDER?—In three years the carpet-bag and negro State printing in South Carolina cost over $9,000,000. This, remarks the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, is more than the whole debt of the State of Ohio contracted for canals and other internal improvements. Before the war, and before the thieves came into power, all the expenses of South Carolina were less than half a million dollars a year. Is it any wonder that the State debt of South Carolina can't be paid—that its interest is not met—that one third of its real property is advertised for sale, and that there is general beggary and destitution? This is in accordance with Grant's "reconstruction policy," and this is the only State which has favored him for a third term.

The city officers elected at Independence are as follows: Councilmen, I. Vandyn, W. L. Hodgkin, I. M. Butler, S. W. Smith; Mayor, Mike Rosendorff; Marshal, F. Leverage; Recorder, H. H. McCord.

### A Positive Declaration.

The Radical press throughout this State has been, since the fall elections, trying to scare the people into a return to the party with the cry of traitor, rebel, and the Confederate debt, charging that if the Democracy of the Union get into power, they would assume the Confederate debt and pay for all the slaves stolen by Federals. Of course no man of sense believes anything of the kind, and the Radical editors themselves do not, but they presume upon the credulity of their readers, and hope to hold this scare-crow up to keep them within party lines.

A. H. V. Redfield, in a recent letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Chattanooga, gives the following positive and plain statements in regard to this matter, and we have not the least doubt but what he expresses the views of nine out of every ten of the whites in the South. He says:

In connection with the clamor that the Democracy will, if they come into power, burden the country with the payment of claims of all sorts, let me call your attention to a fact that is of some significance.

Only once has a man run for office in the South openly advocating the payment of Southern claims, including slaves, and that occurred in this district in the late campaign; and the man making the experiment was none other than General W. B. Stokes.

He ran as an Independent candidate, and made the best speeches that were made in this district during the campaign. He spoke in every one of the seventeen counties. He followed the regular candidates around, and made better speeches than either. No one, I think, who fell in range of the canvass, will deny this. Nor will they deny but that Stokes is a smarter man than either of his competitors. He presented his case well. He advocated payment for slaves, corn, hogs, horses, cotton, fence rails and all property taken or destroyed by the Federal armies during the late war, whether the property belongs to rebels or Union men. He proposed to abolish distinction and pay all alike. In short, he proposed to do precisely what the Republican papers charge that the Southern Democracy want to do.

He had the advantage of having been a Colonel in the Federal army, and a staunch Republican since, so that no one could cry "rebel" against him.

Well, what was the result? After a thorough canvass and a capable presentation of his claims, he got just 392 votes in the seventeen counties of his district. The people voted understandingly on the question, for his canvass was general, the crowds to hear him were large, and in every county he received some votes. The lowest was two, in Polk, and the highest seventy-two, in De Kalb, a county in which he had lived since he was three years old.

Now, when a man has been elected to Congress five times, who is known over the district better perhaps than any man in it—when any such man, with so thoroughly a loyal record, goes before the people on the platform of payment for slaves and Southern claims generally, and is so emphatically repudiated, should it not count for something?

### The South in Politics.

A writer at Chatanooga, Ga., under recent date gives the following regarding the relations the South sustains in political matters, and speaks truly as to the necessity of the Radical party keeping that question before the people. He says: "The condition of politics is such that the Republican party cannot hope to remain in power unless they keep the Southern question, in all its bearings, before the country as the most prominent and vital question. They live on that, and are not disposed to let go at this late day. The Southern field is, and is to be, a sort of political gunning ground, not only for the parties that now exist, but for such as may hereafter exist. The Poland question may be taken out of Russian politics, the Irish question may be taken out of English politics, but the Southern question will never be taken out of Amesican politics so long as the two most separate and distinct races on the earth inhabit the same territory."

A PERFECT PICTURE.—For fourteen long years, says an exchange, the Radicals have been shouting and trying to believe that the Democratic party is dead. Since the late overwhelming triumph of the Democracy, the cry set up by the Radicals is, that the Democratic party is going to fall to pieces in the next few years for the reason "that no two sections of it believe alike on any great public question." In this statement, remarks the New York *World*, they have drawn a perfect picture of the Radical party, and are trying to make the public believe that it is the Democratic party.

ENCAMPMENT ELECTION.—At a regular meeting of Wimawhala Encampment, No. 6, Eugene City, held on the 23d ult., the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing term: J. J. Walton, Jr., C. P.; W. J. Shipley, H. P.; W. M. Killingsworth, S. W.; Allen Bond, J. W.; J. C. Church, S.; Sol. Steinheiser, T. The installation will take place on the evening of the 13th inst.

FIFTH VOLUME.—The Jacksonville *Times* entered its fifth volume last Saturday. It is a most excellent local paper, thoroughly Democratic, and always up to the times. We wish it the best of prosperity, and we trust that it may be, financially, a success to its enterprising proprietor.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1874.

During the past week the members of Congress have taken the first steps toward reforming the currency by agreeing that there shall be some decided legislation at this session of Congress. It is believed there is a growing inclination to provide some scheme of resumption, preceded by a process of contraction, the inflationists to be satisfied by free banking on a specie basis. Kelly's Currency bill still hangs in suspense, though of course its fate is apparent. The mere thought of this bill, as well as the remarks of its originator, wherein he advocates "taking away the legal-tender qualities from greenbacks," stamps the measure as both foolish and absurd. Bonsany Price, the distinguished English Political Economist, and a sojourner at present in our city, considers the member from Pennsylvania either insane or on the verge of insanity, this, though rather startling, is to some extent correct, for though sane on all ordinary matters, he is yet unsound in the one sense, that he possesses this wild receptivity for new schemes for social and political improvement, and a contempt for all facts outside of the range of his experience.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, has made a raid on the enemy by offering on December 15th, a resolution to appoint a Select Committee of five members to investigate the causes which led to the dismissal of the prosecution by the Attorney-General in the celebrated Safe-burglary conspiracy. The resolution created a profound sensation, and for a time it seemed as if a motion to suspend the rules for its passage, would not even be seconded. Butler, by instinct, fearing danger, took the lead in the opposition, though there was a decided majority for seconding the resolution, it yet failed to secure the two-thirds vote necessary to effect its passage. Every Democrat, and a large number of the better class of Republicans, voted in the affirmative but Butler and his followers, realizing the result of such an investigation, both to themselves and the party which they rsprent, strenuously opposed it. Shortly after the defeat of the resolution and when the appointment of a Committee to investigate the Vicksburg affair was before the House, Butler took occasion to make some exceedingly caustic remarks relative to those who voted to investigate the Safe-burglary case, to which Beck replied with much heat, stating that the object of those who refused to vote on his resolution was to cover up the well known complicity of certain high officials of the Government and Dirtrict, in that transaction; that the Government, through Attorney-General Williams, has dismissed the prosecution of the alleged conspirators because facts had been developed that fastened guilt upon the said persons; and that it was necessary to defeat the resolution in order that the guilt might remain covered up and thus prevent the exposure of the infamous acts of the Attorney-General and others. With such an accusation as the above from so prominent a member, it is difficult to see how the Republican party can refuse the investigation. It is believed that it must come to this in the end, and there is the most direct authority for stating that when the whole truth comes to be told, it will place Grant, Shepherd and Williams in a most unenviable light before the country. The evidence of their complicity, especially of the latter two, is to a person familiar with the testimony adduced, such as to admit of no doubt.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed upon a Civil Rights bill which is based upon the Senate bill now lying upon the Speaker's table. The Cemetery clause is stricken out, and the School clause materially modified. When the Senate bill comes up, the Committee bill will be moved as a substitute to which Mr. White of Alabama will introduce his bill as an amendment. The Committee bill will, when brought before the House, effect a passage, providing the matter is not deferred until after the holiday recess, for should such delay occur, its success would be doubtful; inasmuch as the passage of the bill at that time would tend to defeat some of the appropriation bills, thus rendering an extra session inevitable. The bill forms part of a scheme designed to punish the south for her contumacious resistance of the Radical party. The hope of the authors is to provoke a conflict of races whereon they rely to inflame the Northern mind. The Democrats of the House will, of course, stoutly resist and oppose the passage of the bill, as have their colleagues who form part of the Committee.

Much interest is manifested in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company investigation, undertaken by the Way and Means Committee. As yet they have accomplished but little except that Irwin, the San Francisco Agent, was paid some $750,000 for which no account has been rendered. Irwin, who figured in this city some sessions since as a prominent member of the Third House, laboring in behalf of a subsidy for the P. M. S. S. Co., appears, drew many large checks on the company during his stay in the national capitol, one especially of $650,000. If it should be proven that these amounts were used in "feeing" members for their aid in Congress, the result would be the production of such another scene as that which characterizes the reception of the proofs of the Credit Mobilier frauds, and should Irwin, who is now before the Committee, make full disclosures relative to the disposition of this money, as the several members of the Committee are confident he will, the visitors to Washington will be treated, this winter, to some tall swearing on the part of the accused members, in order to save their bacon. The public are not now in any mood to be satisfied with a repetition of the Credit Mobilier judgments, and hence, if any man is caught as fairly as were Dawes, Garfield, Kelly and a half a dozen others, they will have to step down and out, that is certain.

The Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad "lobbyists" are here endeavoring to secure aid for their respective enterprises. They will, however, even though they labor with the same assiduity and patience which has marked their actions in the past, fail to accomplish their object, unless some compromise is effected whereby one company will retire from the contest and leave the clear field to the other. Congress is disposed to assist in establishing a competing line "across the continent," but will not shoulder the responsibility of extending pecuniary aid to two such undertakings, wherein such large sums would be necessarily involved. Thus the matter stands, and unless one company withdraws its claims, which is very improbable, the end of the session will doubtless find them without the desired appropriations.

Oregon matters have as yet received but little attention, though, doubtless, before long, we shall see some legislation pertaining to her welfare. Among the Oregonians here is D. P. Thompson, who is deeply engaged in the prosecution of claims before the several departments, though with what success your correspondent is unable to say. Col. W. W. Chapman, whose bill to aid the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad having received favorable consideration by the Committees of both Houses, during the last session, now stands a good chance to secure favorable legislation, when called up for final consideration. B. J. Pengra is faithfully at work on his Winnemucca Railroad bill, and will secure at an early date the right of way, including land grants, etc., or at least such seems to be the general opinion of those acquainted with the matter. Chas. Newell, formerly connected with the Portland Press, has secured a clerkship in the Indian Office in this city, and is now deep in the records of our "Indian Policy" and such other interesting works with which Uncle Sam has so plentifully stocked his library, on this subject. R. D. M.

### The Crowning Infamy.

The following dispatch from New Orleans under date of the 4th inst., discloses an outrage that will bring the blush to the cheek of every citizen of the United States who has the least love for free government. It is a well-known fact that the people of that State at the last election, and previously, repudiated the Kellogg government, yet that villain by the aid of the ass who pretends to be President of a free people, U. S. Grant, assumes powers that would have cost a man in his position a few years ago his head, manages to throw off the will of the people and keep in power his set of thieves and robbers. This last may be regarded as Grant-Kellogg's greatest outrage, and the only question is, How long will the people submit? The dispatch says:

"In the House a motion was made to proceed to a permanent organization, whereupon a scene of great confusion ensued, which was increased by a motion to seat members from the contested parishes. The Republicans protested against organization and denounced it as revolutionary. The Sergeant-at-Arms was called on to seat members and restore order. Finally the motion to proceed with a permanent organization was carried. L. A. Wiltz and ex-Governor Hahn were put in nomination, the call finished and result announced—Wiltz 55; Hahn, 2; blank, 1. A quorum having voted for Wiltz he was declared elected, and the oath of office administered. Many Republican members had left the House; the rest started to go. The Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to allow no one to pass out. The Clerk was then elected, and the swearing of members began. The Sergeant-at-Arms experiencing some trouble in preventing the exodus of Republican members, General De Trobriand was sent for at the request of the Speaker, and cleared the lobbies of Police and spectators. General De Trobriand asked that Vigors, former Clerk of the House, should read some letters which he presented. Tresevant, the newly elected Clerk, objected. The General then asked, as he was unable to judge who was Clerk of the House, that his Adjutant should read the letters. The Adjutant then read the letters, one of which stated to the General that an illegal body was sitting as a House of Representatives, that Mr. Vigors, the Clerk, would furnish a list of those members who had been duly elected, and as such returned by the Returning Board. Another letter requesting the General to reject those members who had not been returned as elected by the Board. The Chairman of the Committee on Elections submitted a report declaring eight members whose names were given as rejected by the Returning Board, elected. General De Trobriand experienced some difficulty in ascertaining what members were rejected by the Returning Board. Finally by the aid of Hugh Campbell, General of Militia, and Vigors, Clerk of the last House, he succeeded in finding six who were each taken out into the lobby between two soldiers, as they, by advice of the Speaker, refused to go without force being used. They entered a formal protest against the act of General De Trobriand, who then ordered Vigors to call the roll. Speaker Wiltz refused to let Vigors occupy the Clerk's place, and ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove him. General De Trobriand declared this was no organized Legislature, and that Wiltz was no Speaker. He ordered two soldiers to escort Vigors to the Clerk's place, which was done. Wiltz then rose, briefly recounted the acts of the day, protested against the outrages committed upon the citizens, declared that Louisiana was no longer a sovereign State—she had no longer a representative form of government, and concluded by calling on the Representatives of the State to retire with him before this show of arms. The Democrats and Republicans, headed by Wiltz, then marched out of the hall and out of the State House to the number of seventy-one, to St. Louis street, followed by a large crowd, who cheered heartily. Arrived at a hall, Wiltz, in response to a call, briefly related the circumstances of the occupation of the hall by soldiers, then called the members together and adjourned till half past seven o'clock. After the retirement, the Democratic Representatives and Republican members who had returned to the hall organized by electing ex-Governor Hahn as Speaker, and adjourned till to-morrow.

### SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

Freddy Roe, living a mile south of Salem, fell into a well 50 feet deep the other day, and was drawn out undamaged.

The charitable entertainment given by the ladies of Albany, on Christmas night, was well attended, and netted $150.

Since July 13th, 1874, the clerk of Yamhill county has issued 35 marriage licenses, and recorded 164 transfers of real estate.

Mr. Mason writes that there is plenty of good land in Goose Lake valley not yet taken up, and advises those in search of homes to come there. He reports several district schools in successful operation.

A gentleman well posted in live stock matters informs the *Mountaineer* that during last summer over 80,000 calves were branded in Eastern Oregon. It is estimated that next summer the number will reach 120,000.

There are 243 Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in Oregon and adjoining Territories. These have an average membership of 50 each, which gives 12,150 persons affiliating with the order here.

The scarlet fever, in its most malignant form, is raging in Buena Vista and Independence. In the former place and immediate neighborhood several deaths have occurred among adults.

The bodies of the two sons of Mrs. Meek, who were drowned in the Willamette, near Junction, on Saturday before last, had not been found up to Wednesday of last week.

Mr. M. Wilkins, of Lane county, who has been appointed to superintend the textile fabrics of Oregon in the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia in 1876, is busily engaged in making preparations to have that department properly represented.

A man named Waters recently arrived at Lafayette from Hainesville, Mass., to take possession of a farm willed his wife by Wm. Blair, her father, from whom she had not heard for 25 years, until she found out that he had died in Oregon and left her the property.

An old resident of Oregon, Mr. David Colver, who now resides in the Waldo Hills, is lying extremely ill with paralysis. He was taken sick one year ago last June, in Indiana, where he was gone on a visit, but was recently brought back to the place where he now is. (He has died since the above was put in type.

Messrs. Shubrick Norris, John R. Foster and Wm. Wadhams have been appointed Police Commissioners of Portland.

H. P. Crooks, school superintendent of Marion county is doing the local department in the Salem *Statesman*.

Wm. K. Beale, who was once sheriff of Marion county, Oregon, died in Shasta county, Cal., on the 5th of last month.

On Christmas night a barn belonging to Mr. Jones, of Douglas county, was destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to be the work of an insane fellow named Carnes, and the Sheriff is in pursuit of him.

Asher Wall, the stage driver who was recently killed by a stage accident in Douglas county, is said to have had a life policy for $1,000 in the Pacific Mutual.

A letter from Summerville, Union county, states that the weather is cold and clear but no snow. Another writen from near the Dalles, Wasco county, says that the weather is open and pleasant, grass is growing nicely, sheep getting fat, horses in excellent condition, and cattle are doing much better than usual.

The Albany *Democrat* of the 1st inst. says: Charles Simpson this week bought 25,000 bushels of wheat in this city, for which he paid 62½ cents per bushel. This is in addition to the 5 cents storage, and 15 cents for sacks. It is the most liberal figure yet offered this winter, and he says he is authorized to continue to buy at the same figure until further notice.

The Corvallis *Democrat* of the 2d inst. says: On last Sunday morning Mr. David Wood and Mr. Zinc, brothers-in-law, were hunting near the foot of Mary's Peak. In the course of the morning they started a deer, which ran between the two men, and Mr. Zinc shot at the deer, the ball (a half-ounce from a Springfield musket) passed entirely through the deer hitting Mr. Wood who was in range; the ball striking his left arm between the shoulder and elbow tearing the flesh fearfully and splintering the bone; it then hit his left wrist, tearing away about one-half the ulna and all the flesh and tendons from the lower side of the wrist.

The Dallas *Remizer* has been shown a specimen of gold which was taken out of a claim on the North Fork of the Santiam, by Messrs. Patterson and Doty, of Eola. It is a beautiful specimen weighing about $9. They are preparing to thoroughly open the diggings in the spring, and work them in full force. They are confident of getting from $12 to $15 to the hand. These diggings are owned by Messrs. Patterson, Doty & Ray, all of Polk county. They are satisfied that there is plenty of gold in that region, and if it was only sought after by some one it could easily be got at.

### A Question for the new Indian Agent.

UPPER MOLALLA, Jan. 4, '74.

EDITOR ENTERPRISE—*Dear Sir:*—Will you allow me to ask one question through the columns of your valuable paper? Is the Indian Agent aware that there is a family of five Indians (the head of the family is the notorious Henry, who murdered his brother some three years ago, in Oregon City), living now in the vicinity of Dickey Prairie (Upper Molalla). They are a nuisance to everybody in the neighborhood, and if there is a law that will embrace their case, we should like to see it enforced.

INQUIRER.

REMOVED.—We omitted last week to notice the removal of the *News* from Portland to East Portland. Mr. J. J. Curry has retired from the paper, and it is now published by Messrs. Kelly & Robinson, both printers. We wish the new firm the best of success.


### Reliable Testimony.

It cannot be reasonably supposed that when a person testifies to the efficacy of a remedy whose benefits he has experienced, without solicitation, that he does so for the purpose of misleading the public, or from any other motive than that of gratitude. It is still more unreasonable to suppose that eminent physicians would corroborate the evidence thus given unless they were persuaded of its truth. The proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are constantly in the receipt of voluntary testimonials acknowledging the curative and preventive potency of this beneficent tonic and corrective, emanating not only from those who have felt its influence, but also from well known members of the medical profession, both here and abroad, who have witnessed its effects, and prescribed it in their private practice. In the face of such evidence as this, to which the widest publicity has repeatedly been given, it would be absurd to question the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. Skepticism upon this point was long ago disarmed, and they are to-day as much respected and far more widely known than many of the officinal remedies which figure conspicuously in the pharmacopœia. They are universally recognized to be the supreme remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, disorders of the bowels and nervousness, as well as a means of fortifying the system against malarious influences and those which operate injuriously upon the sensitive organs. Whether used as a remedy for actual disease, as a means of building up the broken down physique, or of hastening convalescence, they are never resorted to in vain, and they often restore complete health when prescribed remedies cannot even initiate its recovery.

### Fatal Infatuation.

Do not, as you value life, entertain the idea that a cough is one of those casual local affections which require but little attention. This species of infatuation is fatal to thousands. A cough is the first menace of consumption, remember that. Annihilate the danger by extinguishing the complaint. The means await you at every drug store. HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR will, in every instance, effect a perfect cure of the threatened ailment without causing nausea, for it is pleasant to the palate as well as infallible.

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

All person who aspire to beauty or personal appearance should not neglect that natural encessory the hair. By many it has been neglected until the hair has become thin, gray, or entirely fallen off. Messrs Hall & Co., N. H., have produced an effectual remedy, called Silician Hair Renewer, which cures all diseases of the scalp. This wonderful preparation acts upon the glands, which support and nourish the hair, restores gray hair to its original color, makes the scalp white and clean removes scurf and prevents the formation of dandruff and all cutaneous eruptions; and by its tonic and nutritive properties, restores the scalp to a healty state, and creates a new growth. As a dressing, it is unsurpassed, giving the hair that brilliancy so much admired by all.—*Boston Commercial.*

"What I Know, I Know," said the great surgeon Magendie. "Give me stubborn facts: I care not for theories." This is sound doctrine. Possibly a medical magnet might be able, in a plausible way, to show why DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS *ought not* to cure Indigestion, Headache, Nervousness, Liver Complaint, Muscular Diseases, and Miasmatic Fevers; but as they do in every instance effect that object, his fine theory would be a waste of words. As Magendie said, the world demands facts, not speculative opinions.

*NEW TO-DAY.*

## ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY

TO INVEST A FEW DOLLARS WITH POSSIBLE RETURNS OF THOUSANDS IS OFFERED BY THE POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., TO THE 27th OF FEBRUARY, NEXT, OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT AND DRAWING. THE MANAGEMENT ARE PLEDGED TO THE RETURN OF THE MONEY IF THE DRAWING SHOULD NOT COME OFF AT THE DAY NOW APPOINTED.

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Jan. 1:w2

## NOTICE.

M WIFE, MARTHA J. STEWART, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby notified not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date. R. E. STEWART.

Dec. 30, 1874—4w.

## NOTICE.

MY WIFE, MARY E. FEASTER, HAVING left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby notified not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date.

J. H. FEASTER.

Dec. 30, 1874—4w.


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