THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JAN. 15, 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.

The Louisiana Outrage.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the receipt of the news of the perpetration of a most imfamous outrage on the American people by the Federal Administration, in Louisiana, for the masses to judge impartially of the matter, and to allow the first impulses of indignation to subside. This we feel, at least is our state, and we now propose to view the matter in all its bearings, not as a local matter in the State of Louisiana, but in a national point, the effects of such usurpations are not confined to the limits of a State, but have a bearing on our free institutions as a nation. In order to fully comprehend the situation, we will go back to the last election which was held in that State last November.

A general election was held in Louisiana, in November, for Representatives in Congress, State Treasurer, Legislatures and the usual number of parish officers. In Louisiana, as in many other States, the masses were thoroughly disgusted with the Federal Administration, and the result of the election showed an overwhelming Democratic victory. The people rejoiced at their victory. But this was not to be allowed. The present Governor, Kellogg, know that he is a usurper in his place, kept there and sustainby Federal bayonets. The Democratic victory was as complete as it was in New York, Missouri, and many other States. Yet this usurping Governor had the Returning Board, and by fraud and rascality, enough parishes were counted for the Radicals to give them an apparent majority in the Legislature, and there being no Radical votes cast in four or five parishes, they refused to count them for either side, and referred them to the Legislature. These outrages had become too common with the people of that State, and the legally elected members sought to organize the Legislature on the 4th inst. This they were prohibited to do by force of Federal bayonets. Members who had been elected by overwhelming majorities were marched out of the Legislative halls between two armed soldiers, and when there were enough of them taken out to give Kellogg a majority, this outrage ceased. Kellogg and his followers, who are no better than a set of scoundrels, have robbed the people and kept up a disturbance in that State for the past two years, know full well that should the Democrats have the Legislature, the usurper would be impeached and ousted from office. This was to be prevented, and for this purpose, the General Government aided him by furnishing troops, and taking armed possession of the Legislative halls. A similar outrage has never before been attempted by any Executive, and in the better days of our Republic, it would not have been safe for such an attempt. Thus, the unhappy people of Louisiana will be forced, by Federal bayonets, to submit to the usurpations of Kellogg and his allies, who are the office-holders under him, and a few niggers.

If this were the end of such outrages, we might calmly submit to it, but if such a course can be carried out by the Federal Administration in Louisiana, what is to prevent a similar action on the part of the General Government in every State in the Union? Why has not this usurper at Washington the same power to organize the next Oregon Legislature by Federal bayonets? If it can be done in one State, it can be done in any and all of them. But we believe the people are yet too free to tolerate such actions, and we find that the course of the Administration is universally condemned in every section of our country. If Grant can organize the Louisiana Legislature, what is to prevent him from organizing the next Congress, which is known to be overwhelmingly against him? The roll is made up by a Radical clerk, and what power can force him to place on the list the members elected? And then, what power is there which can give the legally elected representatives their seats? If Grant and his military satraps can march into the Legislative Halls of Louisiana and take out elected members between two bayonets, he can do the same in Congress and thus maintain his power. The same usurpation will justify the President to disperse Congress when it comes to count the electoral vote for his successor, and the people, if they submit to this present outrage, will be powerless to help it. It will not do to say he won't do it. The same thing might well have been said in regard to Louisiana. If he will do it to retain a Governor in power, he is much more apt to do so to keep himself in office. This is not a local matter for Louisiana; it is a national outrage, and a disgrace to the American people. Grant, and all concerned in it, should be impeached and branded as traitors to the Government. If this monstrous infamy does not meet with a hearty rebuke from the people of every State, Grant will be the next candidate for President, and he, with the aid of his military, will see that no other candidate, no matter by what majority he may be elected, is inaugurated. It is a well-known fact that Grant and his party fraudulently counted a number of illegal electoral votes at the last election for President. They will count enough to elect him next time, and take possession of Congress by force of arms if necessary. This is not an overdrawn picture, and the freemen of this country cannot stand idly by and see their birthright stolen by an unscrupulous usurper who claims to be President of a free Republic. We warn the people that this is but what they may expect in every State that Grant and his tools dare to attempt such outrages, and unless soon checked, their free government is at an end, and Grant will declare himself emperor of the American Republic.

The Centennial Commission.

According to adjournment, the State Board of Centennial Commissioners met at the Executive office, Salem, Tuesday, January 5th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Present—Governor Grover, Chairman, A. J. Dufur, Centennial Commissioner, Messrs. Wilkins, Burkhart and Condon, and S. A. Clarke, Secretary.

The following resolutions were introduced by Mr. Dufur, and, on motion of Mr. Dufur, they were adopted:

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, provisions were made for a national celebration of the 100th anniversary of the independence of the United States, by holding an exhibition of the arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mines; and,

WHEREAS, The President, by proclamation, announced the exhibition and national celebration to the people of the United States and to all nations, to be held in Philadelphia in 1876; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it important to the present interests and future growth of our State that Oregon be adequately represented by her various industries and natural productions in that exhibition.

Resolved, That our boards of trade pioneer associations, board of immigration, agricultural and mechanical associations, and all citizens and associations who have at heart the developement of our great resources and natural wealth, be urged to cooperate with the Centennial Commissioners and State Centennial Committee in carrying forward this great work.

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon the various periodicals published in this State the importance of rendering assistance by procuring and giving to our people such information on this subject as may come within their reach, and may tend to awaken the public mind to the benefits which will result to our State by a successful carrying out of the plans of the exhibition.

Resolved, That in behalf of the people of Oregon, we tender our thanks as due to the O. S. N. Co., the O. & C. R. R. Co., and also to the O. S. S. Co., who have liberally offered free transportation over their respective routes, for all articles intended for exhibition at the coming centennial.

The board then proceeded to consider the appointment of assistants in the various counties, connected with the work of the commission, and the following named persons were appointed and requested to render assistance to the members of the board in the departments designated:

In Mr. Wilkin's department (textiles and fibre): The superintendents of the woolen mills at Oregon City, Salem and Brownsville; Mr. Natorp, Portland; Williamson Bros., Albany; Smith Bros., John Minto and T. L. Davidson, Salem; Thos. Smith, Roseburg; D. M. Guthrie, Dallas; Wm. Watson, Reedsville; Thos. Ingraham, Albany; F. Powers, Springfield; Jos. Watt, Amity; Joseph Beezley, The Dalles; George P. Holman, Salem.

In Mr. Burkhart's department (seeds, grasses, etc.): W. P. Watson, Hood River; A. R. Shipley, Oswego; Henry Schrœder Ott, Coos county; Thomas Smith, Roseburg; William Wells, Buena Vista; Judge Tolman, Ashland; A. S. Watt, Forest Grove; S. G. Henderson, Amity; G. B. Smith, Corvallis; George Belshaw, Eugene; G. W. Hunt, Sublimity; Wm. Elliot, Oregon City; Jos. Hamilton, Linn county.

In Mr. Condon's department (minerals, fossil flora and fauna.): David Baffety, East Portland; Henry Klippel, Jacksonville; Jesse Barker, Roseburg; Dr. Henry, Empire City; H. C. Leonard and J. C. Ainsworth, Portland; F. G. Lockhart, Coos Bay; Frank Cooper, Clackamas Co.

Several members of the board not being present, Mr. Dufur was requested to consult with them and make appointments in their several departments, to be recorded when made a part of these minutes.

Board adjourned to meet again Tuesday, April 20th.

Important Swamp Land Decision—State Authorities Sustained.

In November 1871, says the *Mercury*, in a communication to the Department of the Interior, Governor Grover announced that, "In relation to all the swamp and overflowed lands in Oregon, not reserved, sold or disposed of by the United States on March 12th, 1860, the position of this State is, that by virtue of the acts of Congress recited (acts of Sept. 28, 1850 and March 12, 1860) a competent grant and indefeasible title were vested in the State." The right to these lands had been wholly neglected for eleven years by the Sate authorities, and had been wholly ignored by the General Land Office, both in the pre-emptions and sales of the public lands in this State.

The assertions of this title brought upon the Governor's head a storm of invective and abuse from the Radical press of the State, and particularly from those papers in the interest of railroad corporations holding land grants from the general government by acts of Congress subsequent to the swamp land acts; these corporations preferring to take the swamp lands rather than go to the foot-hills and mountains to make out the compliment of lands not secured in the valleys.

Attorney General Williams came from Washington, at the bidding of these corporations, with copies of the Governor's letters to the Commissioner of the General Land Office which he read to the people as he stumped the State, denouncing this claim of title as groundless and as an infamous attempt to swindle somebody. He asserted everywhere that the position was not law, and that the claim would never be allowed. The Commissioner of the General Land Office (Drummond), following in the wake of a corrupt Attorney General, declared that the State had forfeited its right to these lands and that the State had no right except what his office should choose to recognize in the segregation. But the Executive held firmly to his ground. Cases went to the courts involving the whole subject. The court sustained the right of the State. The Supreme Court in an elaborately considered case, at December term, 1873, decided that the swamp land act of Oregon of 1860, was a present grant—a grant *in presenti*—that the State had a right to claim and dispose of the swamp lands wherever found, as the lawful owner; and that no right thereto had been forfeited. In the decision of the Secretary of the Interior every position which has been taken by the Governor, and every point ruled upon by our Supreme Court, as far as they are involved, have been distinctly affirmed, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office (Drummond) overruled.

The Secretary holds and decides the Act of 1850 to be a grant *in presenti*, vesting an indefeasible legal title in the State to all lands at the date of its passage, "swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," and the act of March 12, 1860, extending the Act of 1850 to Oregon "was a grant *in presenti* to said State of all lands at that date swamp and overflowed, made thereby unfit for cultivation, with the exception of that class mentioned in the proviso," that is to say, excepting lands reserved, sold or disposed of at the time of the grant. The Secretary further says:

"It is claimed, however, that the State has forfeited her right to the land in contest by failure to select the same within the time prescribed by the second section of the act of 1860; that is to say, within two years from the adjournment of the State Legislature at the next session after notice by the Secretary of the Interior to the Governor of the State that the survey of the land had been completed and confirmed. This objection is disposed of by reference to the fact that the notice provided for has never been given.

Your decision is reversed, and the tracts in contest are awarded to the State."

This grant is worth a million dollars to the State of Oregon.

A REFORMER.—Gov. Gaston, of Massachusetts, is a genuine reformer and will use his best efforts to correct all official irregularities in the Old Bay State. An exchange informs us that he is already making a thorough investigation of public institutions, and examining into the workings of the old prohibitory and other sumptuary laws preparatory to writing his inaugural messages. This news is very refreshing to the souls of those who have been for so many years unwilling witnesses of the shortcomings of the "old Commonwealth." The New York *World* says: Governor Gaston is a man of sound common sense, an able publicist, and we shall be disappointed if, with the aid of the Legislature, he does not succeed in inaugurating a thorough reform in the politics of the State.

A GOOD PAPER.—We have been favored by Mr. Chas. Kelly with several copies of the *Detroit Free Press*. It is one of the best papers in the West. It is thoroughly Democratic, and we recommend it to our readers who desire a paper from Michigan.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1874.

The Pacific Mail S. S. Company investigation has come to an abrupt termination through the refusal of Richard B. Irwin to testify as to whom he paid the $750,000, used to procure the passage of the subsidy. To the interrogation of Wm. Dawes, he responds, "I paid no money, nor authorized the payment of any, to any member of Congress or other person forbidden by oath or duty to receive the same." This reply, when reported to the House by the Committee of Ways and Means, resulted in an order commanding the presence of Irwin, before the bar to show why he should not be punished for contempt. Mr. Irwin was, however, pronounced, by his physicians, too ill to attend the summons, and Congress adjourned over; the holidays without bringing this part of the investigation to an issue. The debate which sprung up on the report and order, was singularly illustrative of the character and ways of Congress. The discussion exhibited, at first, neither knowledge of the subject nor sense of justice. Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania was the first speaker, and as usual spoke with much sentiment and no sense, while Messrs. Hale and Lawrence employed vast information without intelligence, and boldly protested without courage. When Mr. Kelley said he had been appealed to for mercy, all knew that no such appeal had been made to him, and so with the numerous other speakers when they uttered their cries of defiance, all were well aware that they were praying that Irwin might be made strong in resolution and proof against punishment. The scene was positively dramatical at the moment when Alexander Stephens of Georgia staggered to his crutches and called the attention of the House to the fact that it had no power to punish for contempt. The silence was intense, the old man whose face resembled that of a skeleton, had no need to raise his voice that he might be heard. He had been a member of the Congress that passed the law turning the contumacious witness over to the courts for that trial guaranteed the citizens. At this Ben Butler took heart and came to the rescue. He followed the same line of argument but from a different motive, he saw in his mind's eyes that the day was coming when he or some compeers might be called upon to answer before the bar and refusing, be punished, as it was proposed to punish Mr. Irwin, and hence he desires that the House should make some decisive answer relative to the matter, that in case it became necessary it might be used as a precedent. The debate was soon concluded, though not until after some very caustic remarks had been made by those participating in the discussion. During the holidays, a Sub-committee have gone to New York to examine certain books under the charge of the voracious Hatch. The truth is, however, that it is not the books that they search for, but for a loop-hole through which they may all escape without compromising their honor(?). Hatch claims that he is able to prove that the missing money was last in Wall Street speculations by ex-President Stockwell, and covered up by placing the amount, on the company's books, under the head of "Expense in Washington." It is to be hoped, for the honor of the American Congress, that enough may be proven in that direction on which to base a report and so dismiss the whole disagreeable subject, but unfortunately for such a termination, the Hon. Richard Parsons, late of Cleveland, confesses to having received $15,000, so that the question arising from this confession becomes very simple, to-wit, if Mr. Parsons was paid $15,000 for his professional services, that one acknowledged to be worth about the same number of cents, how much has been paid to the kings of the lobby and their representatives on the floor? The reply to such a question would seemingly leave but a very small sum to be accounted for as having been lost in speculations. In conclusion of this subject and for the benefit of such of your readers as are not fully conversant with the position in which Irwin now stands, I will state that so long as his examination was within the jourisdiction of Congress, he was bound to answer all questions, but the moment it passed one step beyond that (as it has now done) he becomes a volunteer witness, and if wrong was done, appears only as turning State's evidence and criminating others.

One lesson of the recent elections at least appears not to have been taught in vain, it was clearly shown that the people were dissatisfied with the financial record of the last session of Congress, and desired some speedy legislation on the subject from the hands of this, so, though scarcely three weeks have elapsed since the convening of the present Congress, we are presented with a plan which the members believe will atone for their shortcomings in the past. This plan is in the shape of a bill introduced by Senator Sherman and passed by the Senate during the early part of last week, providing: 1st, for the reduction of the legal-tender circulation to $300,000,000, this reduction to be offset by the issue of national bank notes in the proportion of $100 for every $80 legal-tender notes withdrawn; 2d, the substitution of silver coin for fractional currency; and 3d, the resumption of specie payment on the 1st of January, 1879. Much can be said against the bill, but in its favor can be urged that it commits one of the great political parties of the country to enforcing specie payments at a specified time; that it is a first step toward resumption, or in a word it is a move in the right direction. The theory of the bill is that specie payments should be begun by the Treasury; that when its note are exchangeable on demand for coin, bank notes (which are redeemable in legal tender) will also be convertible into coin; also, that it is the duty of the Treasury at some time to pay its notes in genuine dollars. To such persons as believe that the only currency which exists is that which bears either the stamp of the Treasury or of the banks, it will appear as if the issuing of ten dollars in bank notes for every eight dollars of Treasury notes taken in, is merely a round-about plan of inflation, but to those who remember that the printed notes of the banks and of the Treasury constitute, except when the latter are used as bank reserves, only the currency for retail operations of trade, and all the exchanges in wholesale are performed by means of bank credit currency, and that is limited by the amount of lawful money (specie) which the banks hold, the contraction feature of the bill will be properly appreciated. Considering the possibility of sectional division on the currency question, it is perhaps wise to accept at this time from this Congress, a compromise measure of the sort now tendered us by that body.

The long anticipated discharge of employees from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury took place yesterday. The wholesale dismissal, which was in part the result of the economical propensities of the Radical members of the present Congress, has cast a damper over both the male and female elements of the Department, and the depression of spirit is not confined alone to those unfortunates who awake from the pleasures of Christmas to receive notification of the loss of their means of subsistence, but permeates each remaining class, as it is well known that a desperate struggle must ensue, through the presistent efforts of the discharged foreinstated. The most distressing feature of the discharge is that those discharged are, for the most part, the industrious and better class of employees, that is, those who were employed on account of their skill and ability in the performance of their duties, and not such as were retained only through the influence of some prominent official. While it is probable that some may obtain a reversal of the unfavorable edict, the large majority will be compelled to seek other modes of subsistence. The only remedy lies in the liberality of the Congressional appropriations; which, if in consonance with the accommodations of the Superintendent will enable the re-employment of many of those who are now classed among the unfortunates.

Now, that the regular body of Congress has abjourned, the "lobby" occupies the attention of the public. This body, though unable in the absence of the Senators and members to secure any legislation, is yet busily engaged in maturing its plans and laying fresh schemes by which to entrap the returning Congressmen, back again from the enjoyment of the holidays.

In addition to the Northern and Southern Pacific trans-continental enterprise mentioned in my last communication, the lobby has various other splendid jobs on its schedule, such as ocean cables, steamship subsidies, trans-Alleghany canals and railways, bills for refunding the Southern cotton taxes, amounting to sixty or seventy millions of dollars; Southern war claims, aggregating hundreds of millions of money; and bills in reference to the taxation of whiskey, tobacco, tea, coffee and other articles of home and foreign production. And then there are hundreds of private claims, and numerous other matters from all of which the lobby derives its commissions. Just here it may be remarked that the prospect of heavy dividends for that body this session is not very brilliant. On the other hand, all signs of the times indicate that there will be a short harvest. This session, closing on the 4th of March, is too brief for grand enterprises or great expectations on the part of the country, or the lobby; The expiring Republican Congress has been too far demoralized by the recent reverses to do much more work than is necessary to carry through the annual appropriation bills. The prospest is that, with the retirement of this Congress, the Republican party will, in its retreat, leave its stores and magazines of ammunition in the hands of the enemy; that the party will fail in its present endeavors to recover the ground it has lost, and that the session will be advantageous to the Treasury and to the country, only in so far as it is comparatively profitless to the lobby.

Relative to the movements of the Oregon delegation in this city, but little can be said independent of what you are now acquainted with—matters standing in about the same position now as when I last wrote. The latest arrival here has been Ben Holladay and wife, who are comfortably domiciled in their fine residence on 15th street. "Ben," it is reported, is engaged as a member of the Pacific Mail lobby, but this is mere rumor as yet, so treat it as such until further developements will allow your correspondent to speak with more certainty.

R. D. M.

NEW PAPER.—We are in receipt of the *North-Western Farmer*, a new paper just started at Olympia, W. T. It is devoted to the farming interests of Washington Territory. R. H. Hewitt is publisher and business manager. It presents a neat appearance and appears to be well edited. Price, $2 per annum.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Both Houses of the Kellogg Legislature were in session to-day. The Conservatives remain in caucus. Nothing new reported in military circles. Kellogg, in an ioterview to-day, said he was willing to abide by the decision of the Congressional Committee if they would arbitrate the 1872 election.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—An address has been issued here for an indignation meeting, in view of the recent military interference in Louisiana, to be held at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 7.—Resolutions were introduced in the House to-day, and referred to a special committee, reprobating the recent action of the military in New Orleans, repelling the charge by Sheridan of the state of terrorism which exists in Arkansas, where he has never been, and about which he can only know by hearsay.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—A *Tribune* special says the significant feature of the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Durel impeachment case yesterday was based mainly on issuing of the famous midnight order which is the basis of the Kellogg government, now maintained solely by military power. The same special says there is no doubt Speaker Blain and some leading Republicans in the House are working for a new election in Louisiana. There is a doubt whether the Senate will recede from its position on the subject. Several Senators have taken such positive positions that they can scarcely afford to be so inconsistent as to change them.

LANSING, Jan. 7.—At a Republican Senatorial caucus to-night fifty-seven Senators and Representatives were present. After an informal ballot in which Chandler received 52 votes the caucus nominated him by acclamation. The election is on the 19th inst. It takes sixty-seven votes to elect. There is little doubt of Chandler's election.

Jan. 8.—The opponets of Chandler claim last night's caucus. The matter is in as great doubt as ever.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—Ex-Governor Thos. E. Bramlette died at his residence here this afternoon, after an illness of several weeks, from reumatism of the heart.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 7.—The Republican Senatorial caucus to-night nominated Hamlin.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Court room in which the Beecher-Tilton case is being held is so crowded that police are required to enable the judge, jurors and counsel to gain entrance. The work began by the plaintiff's counsel peremptorily challenging Austin Packard, a juror, and Micheal Burns, a builder, was chosen in his place.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 7.—The Congressional committee to-day examined Judge A. H. Arthur, Judge of the Circuit Court, relative to the frauds of Cardozo, Davenport and Crosby. He produced evidence showing that all of them had swindled the county and State, and had administered their offices in a most corrupt way.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A Washington special says it is anticipated that in the forthcoming message of the President the fact will be declared that there have been no new instructions in regard to the use of troops issued to the commander of the department in which Louisiana is situated, and that Governor Kellogg made his call on General Emory for troops on Monday last by virtue of the requisition in September. No orders have emanated either from Washington or from Gen. Sheridan. General Sheridan did not take the command until Monday night. The message will be unusually pointed in reference to the situation and duties which have necessarily devolved on both Congress and the Executive by the various complications of the case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—There are rumors of dissensions of the Cabinet on account of the Louisiana troubles. It is stated that Fish has tendered his resignation, and it seems that three members of the Cabinet are not in accord with the President.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10.—Resolutions were introduced in the Senate to-day requesting the Governors of the several States to convene as soon as possible the Legislatures of their respective States, that the States may consult together and advise with each other relative to the late interference by the United States with the Legislatnee of Louisiana, and determine to simultaneously defend and preserve the independence and autonomy of the States. The Governor of Virginia was requested to telegraph the resolutions to the Governors of other States and request an immediate reply.

GENEROUS.—Alvinza Hayward is as noted for his gederosity as he is for his great wealth, and has time and again done acts of unselfish charity. On Christmas day he made the following donations to charitable institutions of San Francisco: To the Protestant Orphan Asylum, $5,000; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, $5,000; to the Ladies' Protective Relief Society, $5,000; and the Boys Girls' Aid Society, $5,000, making a total of $20,000.

NEWS.—We find the following going the rounds of the Eastern Press: The Oregon Legislature has passed a bill enabling any person who loses money gambling to recover double the amount so lost. The result is that poker players deal the worst possible hands to themselves and four aces to their opponents.

The point to the above is that the last Legislature did not pass any act whatever relating to gambling.

FIRE AT SACRAMENTO.—The Western Hotel at Sacramento was destroyed by fire last Saturday night and a number of persons were burned in the conflagration. Among those who are known to have perished, are Simon B. Conklin and Job Court, both printers, the latter, one of the original owners of the Sacramento *Union*.

NEVER.—The Detroit *Free Press* has just discovered that a bald headed man never raises his hat to a lady.

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 convalesence, they are never resorted to in vain, and they often restore complete health when prescribed remedies cannot even initiate its recovery.

Tempting Death.

Every man or woman afflicted with a cough or cold, which he or she takes no measure to arrest, is tempting death. There is not a drug store in the land where HALL'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR may not be procured, and there is no ailment of the lungs or throat tending to consumption or bronchitis, which it is not competent to cure. Do not suffer cold to accumulate on cold, but arrest the first symptoms of pulmory disease, and tone and invigorate the breathing organs with this wonderful remedy.

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

The Almanac publishers complain that their business is destroyed by Ayer's American Almanac. The people prefer it to any other, the Farmer's Western, Southern, or the numerous local almanacs, when they can get Ayer's. It furnishes the best astronomical data, weather and jokes of them all, and above all, medical advice which is invaluable for every family. It is supplied gratis by the druggists, and should be preserved for constant reference and use. We are sure that no good house-keeper or grandmother goes willingly without one.—*Standard, N. Y City.*

All person who aspire to beauty or personal appearance should not neglect that natural enc ssory 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 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 martinet 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.

☞ For the very best Photographs, go to BRADLEA & RULOFSON'S Gallery with an ELEVATOR, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

NEW TO-DAY.

CALL AND SETTLE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned for professional services are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts to the 1st of January, 1875. I desire all my accounts closed at the beginning of the New Year, and those knowing themselves indebted will confer a great favor on me by making early payment.

jan15tf J. W. NORRIS.

Town Lots for Sale.

NOTICE IS GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS desirous of purchasing Town Lots in the County addition to Oregon City, Clackamas county Oregon, that are now owned by Clackamas county, that application for the purchase will be received by the Clerk in vacation of the County Court, and acted upon by the Court in term time, and value placed on the lots to be sold.

J. M. FRAZER,
Jan. 12, 1875. County Clerk.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of an order made by the County Court, within and for the County of Linn, State of Oregon, on the 4th day of January, 1875, in the matter of the estate of Edward S. Altree, deceased, we, Mary A. Altree, Executrix, and Edward Walden, Executor, of the last Will and Testament of the said Edward S. Altree, deceased, will, on

Thursday, the 18th day of February,

1875, at the Court House door, in Oregon City, in Clackamas county, State of Oregon, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening of that day, to-wit: at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate, belonging to the said estate and situate in said county of Clackamas, to-wit: The south half of the Donation Land Claim of Edward S. Wilson and wife, being notification No. 787 and claim No. 72, being parts of sections No. 15, 16, 21, 22, and 28, in township No. 2 south, range 1 east, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point 10 chains north and 10 50-100 chains east of the southwest corner of said section 15, and running thence west 40 chains; thence south 108 chains; thence east 9 50-100 chains; thence north 18 50-100 chains; thence east 30 50-100 chains; thence north 89 37-100 chains, to the place of beginning, containing 188¾ acres.

Terms—Said real estate will be sold for gold coin of the United States; one-half to be paid down on the day of sale, and the remaining half in nine months, secured by mortgage on the premises.

MARY A. ALTREE, Executrix,
EDWARD WALDEN, Executor.
JOHNS & JONES, Atty's for Executors.
Jan. 15, 1875:w4

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Jennings Smith, Administrator of the estate of John Albright, deceased, as such Administrator, by virtue of an order of the County Court of Marion county, Oregon, will, at one o'clock P. M., on

Saturday, the 13th day of February,

A. D. 1875, at the Court House door, in Oregon City, in the county of Clackamas, in the State of Oregon, offer for sale at public auction, the following described real estate, to-wit: The north ½ of the donation land claim in T. 5 S. R., 2 E., of Willamette meridian, being part of the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 14; the S. W. ¼ of section 12, and part of the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of section 11, and part of the N. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of section 13, in the county of Clackamas, in the State of Oregon, for gold coin in hand.

JENNINGS SMITH,
Jan. 13 1875:w4 Administrator.

NOTICE.

MY 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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