

THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JAN. 22, 1875.

Important Decision.

In the case of Simon vs. the State Treasurer, the Supreme Court sustained the decision of the Court below, and ordered the Treasurer to pay said warrant. The decision, so far, decides in favor of this particular warrant. In order to comprehend the matter more fully, it is necessary for us to state the case as it appeared before the Court. A few days after the adjournment of the Legislature, the State Treasurer received from the United States the sum of \$7,000, currency, for keeping U. S. prisoners. Simon held a warrant issued in November 1873 for the sum of \$500, which had not been presented and endorsed "not paid for want of funds." When this \$7,000 was received by the Treasurer, the warrant was presented for payment, but the Treasurer refused payment, on the ground that the Legislature failed to make any appropriation for outstanding warrants, and hence the action to compel payment. The Court held that this money was received from other sources than taxation provided by the Legislature, and hence was applicable to the payment of old warrants in the order in which they were issued. But the Court, in the main question at issue, sustained the State Treasurer in his position, that the money now being received for taxation, is only applicable to warrants issued since the commencement of the fiscal year, and that the Legislature failed to make any appropriation for the deficit or indebtedness of the State prior to September 1874.

In our opinion it is but a just and proper conclusion to arrive at. In the general appropriation act passed by the Legislature, there was appropriated but a little more than the indebtedness of the State at the commencement of the present fiscal year, and to interpret the act that it applies to the deficit warrants would simply defeat the objects of appropriation for the following two years from the second Monday of last September. While it will be unjust to some who hold State warrants issued prior to the second Monday of September, there can be no doubt of the soundness of such a decision in point of law. The Legislature which was torn to provide for the payment of deficits which existed at the time of their meeting, is responsible for this neglect. Their plain duty was to provide means for the payment of the State indebtedness and also to raise funds for the estimated expenses for the ensuing two years. This they neglected to do, and with the result that the responsibility of the present revenue of the State will not be much more than enough to pay the current expenses, and hence the old debt will have to take its chances before the next Legislature.

The cry that this debt was created by the Democratic administration is false. The State administration has no power to create indebtedness or issue warrants not previously authorized by act of the Legislature. The Legislature of 1872 was Radical, and that body brought into existence the present indebtedness, and it was their plain duty when they appropriated so much more than the revenue of the State for the two years following September, 1872, to make provision at that time to meet their extravagant appropriations. But that body fearing that the people would find out their extravagance had they increased the State tax, and hence they failed to raise the money, and now we have the outstanding warrants created by them unpaid, and the last Legislature, desiring to keep up an appearance of economy, appropriated barely sufficient to meet the actual expenses of the State for the two years from September last. That this debt should be paid, no good citizen will deny, but that both State and warrant-holder are injured by the negligence of the Legislature is beyond question.

The decision of the Court will have some very beneficial effects on our State finances. The warrants which will hereafter be issued, will be paid on presentation, and the State can now go into the market as a cash customer. Heretofore the State has been compelled to pay the discount on its paper, and consequently paid from 10 to 15 per cent. higher for her necessities than private individuals. This is as contemplated by our State Constitution. The framers of that instrument never had in view the creation of any debt that could not be paid on presentation, and so far as the present fiscal two years are concerned, we shall be on a Constitutional basis, and all warrants issued will be paid on presentation. This will result to the benefit of our State. It makes but little difference (with the exception of the warrant speculators) whether the State pays interest on old or new warrants. Had the decision gone against the State Treasurer, the State warrants would have been at least 20 per cent. discount, and the State would have had to pay this sum, as those who furnished anything to the State would have added this discount to their proposals. Now the interest will have to be paid on warrants which have already been discounted. Some have charged that this will

leave a surplus in the State Treasury unused. We are reliably informed that this is not so. Whenever there is any surplus in the Treasury, it is proposed to pay out the same on old warrants, in the order they have been issued. The Treasurer will only keep on hand such sums as he may know will be called for prior to his receiving other funds to meet them. We regard the action of the State Treasurer in this matter as most beneficial to the State finances, and whatever stock-brokers and those in their interest may say, it was the only course left for him after the failure of the Legislature to make the necessary appropriation, and if any have fault to find, let them place the responsibility where it belongs, to the model Legislature of 1874. We shall publish the able opinion of the Court in our next issue.

What is Expected by the Radicals.

The Radical party has no hopes for power beyond the next Presidential election, unless it can contrive to disfranchise some of the Southern States. The Louisiana affair is only an index to what we may expect in 1876. The managers of the Radical party propose to keep up divisions in such of the Southern States as they can control, so as to prevent their electoral votes from being counted for the Democratic candidate. For instance: It would be almost impossible for the Democracy to expect to carry enough of the States to elect their candidate without the votes of some of the following States: Alabama, Florida, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas, and Louisiana. If these States can be kept under military government, or subjected, so as to prevent their votes from being counted, or returned in favor of the Radical ticket through fraud, then the Radicals can again hope for success. The Louisiana affair is only put out as a feeler, and should Grant meet with the support he expects from his party, he will extend his plan to the end that the next President must be himself or the person dictated by him. The corruption of the Radical party has been such that the office-holders will readily support any and all usurpations which will tend to keep them in office, and prevent the people from finding out their rascality. The policy selected by Grant is nothing but that which emanates from the dictations of the office-holders under him. It has been charged that his administration is a failure, and that he is responsible for the loss of the elections last fall. Now he proposes to regain the losses he has sustained, and for that end he will resort to any means in his power. With the aid of the scallawag carpet-baggers in the South, the use of such despotic tools as Phil Sheridan, and any number of Radical pap-suckers all over the country, he will find no trouble in finding apologists for his usurpations, and the first named will not be slow to keep up the impression all over the North that a reign of terror exists in the South, and thus give an excuse to send the soldiers down there to prevent a return of the electoral vote, for the Democratic candidate, and force them in favor of Grant or his tool. In our opinion, and we are by no means an alarmist, Grant does not propose to let go of the power he has had and the Radical officials will be ready to sustain him in any and all of his plans to keep them from being ousted from office.

If the people do not look well to their rights, the time for a free expression at the ballot-box is close to an end, for evidence of this we need only refer to Louisiana, and unless they declare in terms which the Chief Despot cannot misunderstand, that any attempt on his part to force himself or his tool on the people by the unlawful means indicated, will not be submitted to, he will disfranchise enough States to hold on to the power he now has. We are not in favor of revolutions and unlawful means to protect the rights of the people, but should the Radical party attempt to hold on to the offices by the means now indicated by the recent action of the servants of the people, we believe it to be but just and right that the people should assert their rights in a more potent way than by the ballot. Let no Radical sophistry and evasion lead the people away from the true purpose of the office-holders. These are their objects and aims, and unless the people look well to their sacred rights, the traitors in power will have them bound hand and foot and powerless to resist the destruction of our once free Government.

Flourishing.—Wimwaha Encampment, No. 6, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Eugene City on the 8th of February, 1874, and on the 1st inst. its membership numbered forty-three. That is a good year's work, and the Patriarchs are fully up to the work. If some of the older Encampments don't look out they will be outnumbered by their younger member.

Hands.—We see by the Eugene papers that Mr. S. Ellsworth presented as a Christmas present to the State University the sum of \$250. This is a handsome contribution, and we hope that enough of the rich citizens of Lane county will follow this worthy example until the sum necessary to complete the building is raised.

Resigned—The Reason.

A short time ago, Henry Klippel Esq., who had been on the Capital Building Commission, and who had discharged his duties with credit to himself and benefit to the State, resigned. Mr. Klippel had so satisfactorily discharged his duty that, notwithstanding all the charges which had been brought against the old Board, he was the only one elected by the Legislature on the first ballot. Mr. Klippel, becoming engaged in other business, found it necessary to resign, and in his resignation to the Governor recommended that Mr. E. L. Bristow would be a suitable person to succeed him. This was certainly a high compliment to Mr. Bristow, as Mr. Klippel had been with him on the Board for over a year, and knew his qualifications for the position. In accordance with this recommendation, the Governor appointed Mr. Bristow. But Mr. B. soon found that the newly elected Commissioners, Messrs. Boise and Stapleton, were disposed to run the thing, and intended to make a "butt" out of him. This was too much of a man to stand, and finding that the new Board had taken the "bit in their mouth," he resigned. The new Board has had no experience in the plans and specifications, and it will take some time before they can thoroughly understand the work they are to perform. Mr. Bristow's experience would have greatly aided them in the work, but the other two Commissioners being conceited and self-important, had no disposition to allow another any voice in the matter. Mr. Bristow, sooner than to sacrifice his self-respect and become a cipher to Boise and Stapleton, tendered his resignation, and now the two can run it. We are informed by those who know, that the present Board has already made a fatal mistake in dismissing the architects who have had charge of the building since its commencement, and while we know Mr. Piper to be thoroughly competent in ordinary business of this kind, and probably fully as well qualified as the old architects had he commenced with the building, yet no man can now take the plans and do as well in behalf of the State as those who had charge of the work from its commencement, and the result will be that the work will not be finished as required by law. We are further informed that the present Board of Commissioners are not the managers of the building, but what is known as the Water Clique, which erected the Marion county Court House, are the leading spirits of the Board, and that a huge job will yet be put on the State by this clique of politicians. We regarded the election of Judge Boise for this position as an outrage in the start, and believed that the Board should have been composed of mechanics who knew what they were about. There were several in nomination, but the Independents were determined to elect a lawyer to superintend the erection of a building. The folly of these selections will be apparent, and we predict that the erection of the Capitol of Oregon will be used for the benefit of the Salem Water Clique. We had kept a watch on their future movements.

Supreme Court Decision.

The Salem Record of the 18th inst. has the following in regard to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Simon vs. State Treasurer. The italics are our's.

The position of the Treasurer, plainly stated, is that the Legislature set full appropriated \$387,157 08 for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the State Government for the next two years; that warrants then issued and unpaid, over and above the means on hand to liquidate them, constitute a deficiency not contemplated by the wording of the law passed last fall, which specifically set forth that the appropriation is for current expenses for the years 1874 to 1876, and so cannot be construed to include warrants issued in previous years, which were not provided for by the Legislature. The decision of the Court below affirmed, as follows: The act passed appropriating \$1,000,000 annually for the traveling expenses of the Centennial Commissioners required that the amount should be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The petition shows that there is now in the Treasury \$7,000 U. S. currency, derived from other sources than taxation, and therefore applicable to be set aside by the Treasurer for the payment of this warrant. The Court holds with petitioner that such is the case, and that so much of this amount as may be necessary shall be set aside and the warrant paid from the proceeds thereof, but the Court also proceeds to take up the position set forth in the Treasurer's answer, that the act of last fall appropriated money for the current expenses of the State Government for the two years ensuing, and not to pay off the old deficiency existing in the shape of warrants outstanding in former years. The language of the Court is not as specific as it might have been in this respect, but we read it as plainly endorsing the position of the Treasurer that he considers himself instructed by law to use the proceeds of taxation coming into his hands to pay the current expenses of the two years commencing in September last, the birth of the fiscal year. The Treasurer so understands the case, and while paying the Centennial warrant as directed will use the present revenue to meet the current expenses of the year.

A Scheme for Holding to Power.

In the President's message was a recommendation, ostensibly to encourage American ship-building, but in reality a deep scheme for the Radicals to hold onto power, and the emoluments consequent on the control of the Government. The organ of the administration at Washington takes up the suggestion and endorses the scheme. The New York Nation, which has heretofore endorsed nearly all the outrageous schemes of the Radical party, but which of late has become thoroughly independent, mentions this interesting idea as follows: "One of the most remarkable of the plans just now thought of for reviving the fortunes of the Republican party, is a gigantic scheme of 'public improvements,' carried out at the expense and under the superintendence of the Government. This scheme has actually been produced and recommended to the present Congress by the organ in Washington as a good piece of work for the coming winter. It shows how both the First and the Third Napoleons kept the people at work in 'developing resources' and 'transforming' cities, and then asks whether this Government has nothing to do but to 'collect taxes to pay salaries and the interest on the public debt.' This question it answers in the negative, and says that one of the great objects of the Government is 'to enable the people in their collective capacity to undertake enterprises which are too gigantic for private capital.' Therefore, we are to let the reduction of the debt alone, or apply all our surplus revenue to 'improvements which will tend to revive business, and give labor and food to the laborer.' In other words, we are to set up a great 'national workshop,' to convert the laborer into a proletarian, and the Government into an almshouse. Such schemes, produced in a paper of the intelligence of the Washington Republican, would, of course, be hardly worth notice by rational men if it were not for two things: the first, that we have a President who makes the Republican his organ, and has the 'public improvers' like 'Boss' Shepley for his friends and companions, and who invites a man on trial for a criminal offense of a grave character to a reception at his official residence while the court is sitting and the case pending. The second is, that the leaders of the Republican party are men who, as was shown in the inflation debates, are not likely to be deterred by its economical or political monstrosity from taking up any scheme which is likely to keep them in power. Therefore, it is not uncharitable to predict that we shall witness between now and March the introduction of a great many wild plans for reviving industry, beginning with the 'three sixty-five' craze, and ending with canals, railroads, cuttings, excavations, tunnels, and other undertakings likely to attract voters and furnish offices."

An Opinion of Max-Brake.

The San Francisco Examiner regards Geo. H. Williams as the "worst in the deck of the Radical party." It has this to say of him, which is nothing but the truth: "Attorney-General Williams has been at the bottom of nearly all the prosecution and plundering of the South. Of all her enemies he has been the most remorseless. Whenever there has been an order or a measure that bore hard against the unfortunate people of Louisiana, or Mississippi, his sinister countenance has shown through it. A lawyer without a knowledge of law, an official incapable of intelligently discharging the duties of his office, an adviser of the President who only gives baneful advice, calculated to divide and disturb his country, he may be pointed out as the most mischievous man of his time. His last achievement consists in persuading the President to send Sheridan to New Orleans to perform, not the duties of a soldier, for Gen. Emory could have performed those, but to practice the trade of the executioner. But history is full of consolation for us, and furnishes hope that even Williams will some day meet with justice. The fate of Jeffries and of Stratford should make him shudder."

Not For Specie.

The Sacramento Record, a Radical organ, has no faith in the ability of the country to return to specie payment, and calls the Radical Senators who have agreed to the proposition, a set of "middle-heads." It says: "The currency bill agreed on in the Republican caucus might as well be let alone, for it will not amount to anything even if it passes. A proposition to resume specie payments in 1879, without repealing the legal tender clause, and by loan, has the double demerit of being so distant as to lack significance, and so intricate as to lack force. The proposition to remove the charges for coinage is a sensible one, and should have gone into operation twenty years ago. The proposition to substitute silver for fractional currency is likely to send silver up; but in the absence of any modification of the legal tender clause, it will not meet the expectations of its advocates. The bill, in general terms, is wholly adequate to the demands of the situation; a pottering, unsatisfactory measure which really means little or nothing. Of course it would settle nothing, since it might be repealed half a dozen times over before it went into operation. The idea of fixing the date of specie resumption four years ahead is particularly brilliant, and worthy the middle-heads which have for so long a time been showing the country what an immeasurable quantity of ignorance Congressmen can carry without being swamped by it."

Radical Catechism.

The San Francisco Examiner is responsible for the following: Ques. What is law and order? Ans. Fraudulent returns of elections to beat the Democrats and Liberals. Ques. What is the meaning of a protest against fraud by the people? Ans. It is a mob,

"Gagged."

Long before the farcical conclusion of the notorious "safe-burglary trial" at Washington, says the Examiner, the charge had been distinctly made that the officers of the law upon whom was imposed the duty of summoning witnesses and preparing the case for the prosecution was obstructed in every conceivable way by persons intimately connected with the National Administration, including several politicians high in the estimation of the President, some of whom are plainly designated, as for instance, Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and Secretary of the Navy, Robeson. The prosecution of Harrington and Company is a total failure only because the Grand Jury that found the indictments was illegally constituted, and the question very naturally suggests itself whether the "arrangement" of the Grand Jury was, or was not, a part of the grand conspiracy. The Jury, which failed to agree as to the cases of Harrington and Whitney on the trial, was notoriously incompetent; and no one doubts that a new trial of their cases, before an intelligent and unpurchasable jury, would have a very different termination. Everything connected with the safe-burglary business is involved in suspicion, amounting to conviction in some minds, that persons of high rank in the Administration at Washington are deeply implicated in that infamous plot; and the potent influence at work to prevent an investigation of the alleged connection of Government officers with the efforts to screen the conspirators leads a good deal of force to the suspicion. In the House, on the 14th, Mr. Beck of Kentucky asked for a suspension of the rules in order to pass a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether any officer of the Government, or of the District of Columbia, or other person, had been instrumental in obstructing the administration of the law in the district, especially with reference to the safe-burglary trial, but failed for the lack of a two-thirds vote in the affirmative. Many honest Radicals in the House anxiously that an investigation be made, but the "friends of the Administration" are numerically strong enough to defeat any such purpose.

Uncle Bob Kinney, of Salem, gave six sacks of flour for the benefit of the sufferers by grasshoppers in Nebraska.

The Independent says: It is feared that the wheat in Washington county is badly winter killed, there having been no snow to protect it from the severe cold. The McMinnville Reporter has closed its fourth volume. The freeze has laid a temporary injunction on operations of the Salem flouring mills. The State Printer announces that he will have the new State laws in book form and ready for distribution about three weeks from this time. Gov. Grover has appointed the following persons notaries public: Wm. M. Ramsey, of Lafayette, for Yamhill county; S. G. Gamble, of St. Helens, for Columbia county. Linn county pays \$28,000 State tax this year.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Both houses of the Legislature to-day passed a resolution requesting Congress to immediately institute an investigation into the affairs of Louisiana.

THEBON, Jan. 13.—The House adopted resolutions, including a condemning action of the General Government in Louisiana matters. The Senate received the resolutions and tabled them for the present.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 12.—Both houses passed resolutions condemning the interference of Federal troops in Louisiana.

MOBILE, Jan. 14.—The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, in session since December 28th, were discharged to-day. They found no indictment against any of the Sumpter county prisoners, nor against those arrested in Mobile charged with killing two negroes on election day. The majority of the jurors were Republicans, five being negroes.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—A large meeting was held at Twelfth Hall last evening, to express indignation at the recent action of the soldiers in New Orleans. None of the speakers alluded to the President's message. Some of them held President Grant solely responsible for the whole affair.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The Assembly to-day, by a party vote, adopted resolutions condemning the interference of the military in Louisiana affairs, and especially condemning Sheridan's baneful proposition, approved by the Secretary of War in the name of the Administration.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—While here, there are sharp divisions of opinion about the accuracy of the facts of the President's message, it has inspired a general feeling of relief on the part of thinking men of all parties, because, while it asserts strong provocation from the Conservatives for military intervention, it carefully avoids asserting the latter as a principle of justifiable policy.

The Sen. World and Herald, however, violently denounced the message.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—A mass meeting at Faneuil Hall to protest against the use of the military in Louisiana was held to-day. Over 3,000 persons present. Wm. Gray was President, and Governor Gaston, ex-Governor Bullock and Charles Francis Adams were among the Vice Presidents. Resolutions were adopted condemning the use of Federal troops in State affairs as subversive of a Republican form of government; also, condemning the dispatches of Sheridan and appealing to the people of Louisiana to continue the forbearances they have shown under trying circumstances. The allusions to Sheridan were received with cheers and hisses, which interrupted the reading for some minutes.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—A large meeting was held to-night to protest against the action of the United States troops in New Orleans. Rev. J. Johnson was the principal speaker.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

The Santiam canal was frozen up so tight that those who depended for water from that source had to hang up till the ice thawed. The weather in Eastern Oregon has been quite cold during the past two weeks. The Columbia has been closed both above and below. Elsewhere we give the latest accounts of the weather received from that section.

P. K. Murphy was arrested last week at Gervais for stealing \$52 from a man near Albany.

The Benton County Democrat wants Wolford winters in future, instead of the present close limitation of a New England season. So say we all.

The Common Council of Corvallis having appropriated the sum of \$250 toward the erection of a hook and ladder house, the citizens are called upon to subscribe the balance.

The Benton Democrat says: A twelve year old son of Mr. G. W. Bowers, of this county, met with a serious and perhaps fatal accident last Wednesday. He was battling wood, and while descending a hill, a large log rolled off the sled and over the boy, breaking his right arm above the wrist, and crushing his face and head in a fearful manner.

We learn, says the State Journal, that a scoundrel attempted a dastardly outrage upon the person of a little girl eleven years of age near Junction, not long since. The father went after him with a shotgun and ought to have had his man.

Thomas J. Gordon, of Eastern Oregon started from that section across the Cascade mountains for his valley last week, and came near losing his life. At one time, while on a sliding trail, he lost his footing and rolled down a mountain side some distance. His horse also fell down the mountain side and was lost. Mr. G. finally reached the settlement at Sandy almost worn out, and was kindly cared for.

The snow was 15 inches deep at Roseburg on Wednesday of last week, and 7 at Eugene City. Last Tuesday it was about four inches deep here, which is the most we have had.

Uncle Bob Kinney, of Salem, gave six sacks of flour for the benefit of the sufferers by grasshoppers in Nebraska.

The Independent says: It is feared that the wheat in Washington county is badly winter killed, there having been no snow to protect it from the severe cold.

The McMinnville Reporter has closed its fourth volume. The freeze has laid a temporary injunction on operations of the Salem flouring mills.

The State Printer announces that he will have the new State laws in book form and ready for distribution about three weeks from this time.

Gov. Grover has appointed the following persons notaries public: Wm. M. Ramsey, of Lafayette, for Yamhill county; S. G. Gamble, of St. Helens, for Columbia county.

Linn county pays \$28,000 State tax this year.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Both houses of the Legislature to-day passed a resolution requesting Congress to immediately institute an investigation into the affairs of Louisiana.

THEBON, Jan. 13.—The House adopted resolutions, including a condemning action of the General Government in Louisiana matters. The Senate received the resolutions and tabled them for the present.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 12.—Both houses passed resolutions condemning the interference of Federal troops in Louisiana.

MOBILE, Jan. 14.—The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, in session since December 28th, were discharged to-day. They found no indictment against any of the Sumpter county prisoners, nor against those arrested in Mobile charged with killing two negroes on election day. The majority of the jurors were Republicans, five being negroes.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—A large meeting was held at Twelfth Hall last evening, to express indignation at the recent action of the soldiers in New Orleans. None of the speakers alluded to the President's message. Some of them held President Grant solely responsible for the whole affair.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The Assembly to-day, by a party vote, adopted resolutions condemning the interference of the military in Louisiana affairs, and especially condemning Sheridan's baneful proposition, approved by the Secretary of War in the name of the Administration.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—While here, there are sharp divisions of opinion about the accuracy of the facts of the President's message, it has inspired a general feeling of relief on the part of thinking men of all parties, because, while it asserts strong provocation from the Conservatives for military intervention, it carefully avoids asserting the latter as a principle of justifiable policy.

The Sen. World and Herald, however, violently denounced the message.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—A mass meeting at Faneuil Hall to protest against the use of the military in Louisiana was held to-day. Over 3,000 persons present. Wm. Gray was President, and Governor Gaston, ex-Governor Bullock and Charles Francis Adams were among the Vice Presidents. Resolutions were adopted condemning the use of Federal troops in State affairs as subversive of a Republican form of government; also, condemning the dispatches of Sheridan and appealing to the people of Louisiana to continue the forbearances they have shown under trying circumstances. The allusions to Sheridan were received with cheers and hisses, which interrupted the reading for some minutes.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—A large meeting was held to-night to protest against the action of the United States troops in New Orleans. Rev. J. Johnson was the principal speaker.

Religions.

Rev. George H. Atkinson will hold regular services in the Congregational Church, in this city, on the first and second Sabbaths of each month. Morning services at 10 o'clock, and at the first Sabbath at Holmes' School House at 2 o'clock, p. m.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Eld. John Darball, Jan. 10th, 1875, by Eld. John Darball, Rev. Tom Vaughan and Miss Nancy J. Hingate, all of Clackamas county, Oregon.

DIED.

In Clackamas county, Jan. 12, 1875, William T., eldest son of C. F. and N. J. Beatie, aged 20 years, 7 months and 5 days.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Beatie heartily sympathize with them in their sad bereavement. William was an exemplary young man, and was just about to step into manhood, when the destroyer of all things living called him to his home and happier world. Peace be to his remains.

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 not merely a matter of opinion, but of fact, 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 receipt of voluntary testimonials from those who have used the medicine, and are universally recognized to be the superior of all other remedies for the various ailments, fevers, dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, disorders of the bowels, and all other ailments which result from a disordered system. The system against malarious influences, and all other ailments, is a most valuable and reliable remedy. It is not only a remedy for actual disease, as a means of restoring the system to its normal condition, but also a means of preventing disease, or of hastening convalescence, and of restoring the system to its normal condition. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy, and its efficacy cannot even be fully appreciated by those who have not used it.

The Home Care that Never Fails. The atmosphere of pine woods is good for the lungs, and is a most valuable remedy for the various ailments of the chest. It is not only a means of restoring the system to its normal condition, but also a means of preventing disease, or of hastening convalescence, and of restoring the system to its normal condition. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy, and its efficacy cannot even be fully appreciated by those who have not used it.

What I Know, I Know. "Give me such facts, I care not for theories." This is the motto of the man who is not content with mere theories, but who seeks for facts, and who is not satisfied until he has reached the truth. It is not only a means of restoring the system to its normal condition, but also a means of preventing disease, or of hastening convalescence, and of restoring the system to its normal condition. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy, and its efficacy cannot even be fully appreciated by those who have not used it.

For the cure of all diseases, go to Dr. J. M. Frazer's Dispensary, 123 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

CALL AND SETTLE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned for professional services are respectfully requested to call on and settle with the undersigned at his office, in the city of Eugene, Oregon, on or before the 1st of January, 1875. I desire to close my books for the year 1874, and those who have not settled with me by that date will be considered as having agreed to pay on the 1st of January, 1875, and will be liable for the same on that date. J. W. NORRIS, Jan. 12, 1875.

Town Lots for Sale.

NOTICE IS GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS desiring to purchase Town Lots in the city of Eugene, Oregon, that application for the same should be made to the undersigned on or before the 1st of January, 1875, and that the same will be sold on that date. J. M. FRAZER, Jan. 12, 1875.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of an order made by the Court of Probate in and for the County of Lane, State of Oregon, on the 4th day of January, 1875, in and for the estate of Edward S. Altro, deceased, we, Mary A. Altro, Executor, and Edward Walden, Executor, do hereby offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate, belonging to the said Edward S. Altro, deceased, to-wit: The south half of Section 12, and the south half of Section 13, both in Township 35 North, Range 1 East, and bounded as follows: To the north by the line of Section 12 and 13; to the east by the line of Section 12 and 13; to the south by the line of Section 12 and 13; and to the west by the line of Section 12 and 13. The place of beginning, containing 188 1/2 acres. Terms—Said real estate will be sold for gold on the 1st day of January, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the residence of the undersigned, in the city of Eugene, Oregon. MARY A. ALTRO, Executor. EDWARD WALDEN, Executor. JAMES E. JONES, Att'y for Executors. Jan. 13, 1875.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT J. J. Johnson, Administrator of the estate of John Aldrich, deceased, as such Administrator, by virtue of an order of the County Court of Marion county, Oregon, will sell at public auction, 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, the following described real estate, to-wit: The north half of Section 12, and the south half of Section 13, both in Township 35 North, Range 1 East, and bounded as follows: To the north by the line of Section 12 and 13; to the east by the line of Section 12 and 13; to the south by the line of Section 12 and 13; and to the west by the line of Section 12 and 13. The place of beginning, containing 188 1/2 acres. Terms—Said real estate will be sold for gold on the 13th day of February, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the residence of the undersigned, in the city of Eugene, Oregon. J. J. JOHNSON, Administrator. Jan. 13, 1875.

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, 1874-75.

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, 1874-75.