

# THE ENTERPRISE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, MAR 4, 1875.

## Labor and Capital.

This is a practical age. No superficial polish can eclipse the stern reality of facts. The slimy gauze of fashion and the buffoonery of custom may elude the scrutinizing efforts of the searchers for a season. But facts are stubborn things, and cannot be hid forever. They are as restless as the ghost of the past. They will not be appeased by a few words of condolence, and if they cannot help it, though never so sorrowful. For more than a generation there has been a wonderful strife between capital and labor. The possessor is crowned as a lord, whilst the producer is branded as a slave. This morbid and most lamentable condition of society has existed until forbearance has nearly ceased to be a virtue. It might be well for the worshippers of mammon to read the story of the Arabian knights, where a poor slave promised great riches and various rewards to any one that would liberate him. But no one broke his fetters. At length, maddened by his long confinement, he declared that, whosoever liberated him he would slay.

And so with labor. The toiling man is a slave. The rich can liberate him if they will, but they do not. By and by despair will turn to rage, and the captor will be slain and the captive will liberate himself. Do not the signs of the times indicate this result? The struggle is between monarchy and individuality—between serfdom and selfdom. And whilst the battle rages, can we not see the glimmer of approaching day? Individualism—ever one's right to himself—to enjoy the good things bestowed by the Giver of every good, is the inalienable right of every man. Do you doubt it? Watch the tide of events and behold the progress of the advancing hosts. Every interest is being moulded to meet the demands of the age. The face of aristocracy is turned downward. Our social forms are being moulded to harmonize with the new regime. There is a dreadful unrest in the presence of all usurpation and wrong. Reform is the watchword of the hour. Those in brief authority must yield to this inexorable demand. Simplicity of form and cheapness of execution must control our social and political relations. Industry must receive its honored reward, whilst idleness and speculation are reduced to zero, and her devotees made to meekly beg for bread.

But the conflict is not between capital and labor; any more that it is between brains and muscle. Every part, if properly joined, is essential to the life and happiness of every other part. This law is universal. If one member suffers, all the members suffer with it. Let us illustrate one point by a few facts and figures. We will take a case where capital and labor take their stand and assert their rights.

Two men come to a neighborhood each bringing a capital of \$100,000. One man loans his money at ten per cent. At the end of ten years he will have received \$100,000 interest, and will own it all himself. More than that, nine-tenths of all who borrowed will be impoverished by the rate of interest they have paid. They will not only be bankrupt themselves but will bankrupt others in their fall. The \$100,000 has proved a blessing only to the man who loaned it. It has not caused two blades of grass where there was but one before. It has flowed in the channel of speculation and its track is a desolate waste. The other man invested his means in a useful manufactory that gave constant employment to one hundred men. These men received in wages for their ten years work the sum of \$9,000 each or \$900,000 in all. These hundred men with their hundred families have built up a hundred pleasant homes and they own it all themselves. The proprietor is hailed with joy everywhere, for he has made joyful a thousand homes and gladdened ten thousand hearts. He is a benefactor of his kind, who has given peace and prosperity to others he also prospered, for his capital of \$100,000 has been multiplied by ten in as many years, and nobod' has been wronged of a farthing. This is no fancy picture. It is not only possible, but probable. How do you like the contrast? Is it not less than enough for one week?

**THEIR NEEDS.**—A correspondent from Sumner Lake to the Corvallis Democrat says:

The one thing needed in this county is a mail route. As it is, we of Sumner Lake have to go eighty miles after our mail. Silver Lake has to go upward of one hundred and twenty-five miles. In Silver Lake valley there are fifty or sixty persons; in Sumner Lake there are upwards of one hundred; in Chewanan there are near one hundred; in Crooked Creek valley about seventy-five or one hundred, and in other and twenty valleys through which we pass there are settlers, all deprived of mail facilities, making near four hundred persons that are deprived of mail connection with the outside world. A weekly route from Silver Lake to Grosse Lake would accommodate all these frontiersmen, and would not cost the Government over \$5,000 at the farthest.

## The Infamy a Law.

The telegraph informs us that Grant has signed the infamous Civil Rights Bill. We publish the document in full on our first page this week, and if it is not enough to damn any party, the masses have fallen too low to realize their terrible situation. If there had been anything lacking to sink the Radical party into oblivion, this act certainly will do it. The bill will tend to open many of the sores which have become healed, and instead of being a benefit to the black race, it will prove a detriment to them. It will crowd our own courts with suits and annoyances. First think, under it, one of the most filthy "heathen Chinese" can go to our most respected hotels, and should the landlord refuse to allow him the same rights and privileges that he does a white man, it is made the duty of the U. S. Prosecuting Attorneys to institute proceedings against the landlord, if the "heathen make complaint," and should he fail to prosecute the suit, becomes himself liable. It does not apply to negroes alone, but to all the races, and the Indian now can come on the same footing with the Chinaman and he with the most refined of our own race. Of course, the bill is one that was intended to degrade and further humiliate the Southern people, but it will apply to the North as well. There now remains but one hope for the defeat of this most infamous act, and that is in the Supreme Court of the nation, and as that body has been made up to do the Radical party's will, there is but little hope from that quarter.

Now let the Radical Congress pass the "Force Bill," (and probably before this issue is out it will have become a law) and then declare the Radical party the "Government," and Grant its executive head, and the work of a set of traitors will be complete and our system of government overthrown. It will not do for our Radical friends to say that "the Rebels of the South must have this crammed down their throats for punishment." Of course it affects them more directly than the people of the North. But it is a virtual abrogation of all State governments and the whole country will finally experience the malign effects of the subversion of the Government which was so wisely instituted by the great and good men who framed the Constitution and founded the Republic of free and independent States. The Radicals in Congress to-day are a more despicable set of traitors than any man who sought by force of arms to dissolve the Union. Those men attempted it through force of arms and acted the part of men; the Radicals in Congress have subverted the Constitution, destroyed the government, and that while they had sworn to protect and guard the sacred instrument. Let the people look at this matter calmly and without prejudice, and then decide whether they will yet make an effort to become free white men, of a free white man's government, or whether they are prepared to have a Mexico or San Domingo placed upon the soil which was bought for them by the patriots of 1875. While we are not of those who desire the after-punishment of any, we should be doing our feelings an injustice were we to think otherwise than that this legacy of Sumner's is the work of the devil, and that he has received his reward by being made one of his shining lights in the dark world of sin, and that he will be prepared to receive the perjured set of Radical Congressmen who have inflicted their country with the bequest he left behind him.

**DISABLED.**—The steamer Los Angeles, from San Francisco to Victoria, became disabled off the coast opposite Tillamook, by breaking her shaft and other machinery, while on her trip up last week. There were on board 150 passengers. When the accident occurred the steamer was fifteen miles from land. Capt. Howell and four other men got into a small boat and succeeded in making a landing some fifteen miles from Astoria, and they made for that place through the woods. At Astoria they received the prompt assistance of Capt. Flavel's tug-boat, which immediately went to the relief of the disabled boat, and brought her safely to that port the following day, where she is now being repaired. The passengers passed suitable resolutions of thanks to Captains Howell and Flavel, as well as to Capt. Scholl, for their noble actions in their behalf. The situation of these passengers was a perilous one, and they were fortunate in their safe deliverance.

**GRANT GETS ANOTHER SHOT.**—A few days ago, under the direction of Flaxbrake, U. S. Grant sent to the Senate a message asking that Arkansas be revolutionized like Louisiana, and that Grant be allowed to say who shall be Governor of that State. The matter was referred to a Committee, of which Poland, a Radical, was chairman, and by order of the Committee he reported on the 19th ult. that, "in their judgment, no interference was necessary in Government matters." Grant seems to find his revolutionizing course anything but smooth.

## Oregon City Appointments.

In the New York Times of Feb. 17, we find that Owen Wade has been re-appointed Register of the Land Office in this city, and T. R. Harrison, Receiver, in place of Hon. H. Warren. There appointments were transmitted to the Senate for confirmation on the previous day. Why we have not received this news by telegraph, Senator Mitchell could probably explain. We have nothing to say in regard to Mr. Wade's re-appointment. He is probably as good as any other Radical and for fear of doing worse, we accept it as the best we could expect. But his re-appointment and the removal of Hon. Henry Warren is a matter which will have to be explained by the powers that be. Mr. Warren is a man of most excellent character, has made an efficient and faithful officer, and few men are held in higher esteem by those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. He has faithfully discharged the duties of his office, and why he has been removed and another selected to take place, the many Republican friends of Mr. Warren will call upon Mr. Senator Mitchell to explain, and if reports are true the explanation will be anything but acceptable. Mr. Harrison is a citizen of Yamhill, was a member of the Legislature which elected Mitchell, and he was elected as a Corbett man; he was also a member of the Convention which passed the infamous Mitchell-endorsement resolution. In Yamhill county, were it left to the people to say, Mr. Warren could get the recommendations of nine out of every ten of the Republicans over T. R. Harrison, and the people generally would heartily endorse his re-appointment. But his successor is not their choice for any position. It is stated that the position which he now receives was the contract entered into at Salem, when Mitchell was elected and that he was promised it in consideration of his vote. He accepted it, and now Senator Mitchell pays him off, at the expense of the decapitation of a most faithful public officer, and one of his warmest political friends in this State at the time of his election. To the deceased son of Hon. Henry Warren, as much as any man in this county, can be attributed the votes of this county for Mitchell. He, like the father, was a true friend of Mitchell, and now he stabs one who acted from pure and honest motives for one whom he had to buy with position to become his friend. We hear of but one expression in our place, and that is of universal condemnation at the removal of Mr. Warren, and Senator Mitchell knew that his action in this matter would bring such a reprobation against him, that he thought it prudent not to telegraph the appointment until the confirmation was made by the Senate. The removal of Mr. Warren is a calamity to our city. By his uniform courtesy and gentlemanly conduct as a public officer he has won their general esteem, as a citizen he is held in the highest regard, and were his successor clear from all the accusations of improperly bartering away the wishes of his constituents, he would have to possess superior qualities before he could place himself in the confidence of the people here, now held by the removed official, or in Oregon. We shall have more to say on this subject in the future.

## Death of R. C. Kinney.

Again we are called upon to announce the death of one of Oregon's pioneers, and one of her most energetic and enterprising citizens. Robert C. Kinney, well known throughout this State, died at his residence in Salem on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Kinney came to Oregon at an early day and settled in Yamhill county, following farming a number of years. He then engaged in the business of milling at McMinnville, and after being very successful for several years, he removed to Salem, where he purchased what is known as the Salem Mills, and has carried on an extensive business for the past six years at that place. He was a man of generous heart, warm in his friendships and an excellent neighbor, of great energy and business enterprise. His hand was ever open to the needy, and no man in private life in our State will be more missed than Robert C. Kinney. He has raised a large family of children, now nearly all grown, who reflect credit on their worthy and esteemed father. The affectionate and noble father, the State an enterprising and most valued citizen. It is a State loss, and while the affliction falls most heavily and directly upon the bereaved family, the whole people, especially the farming public, will deeply feel his death. Mr. Kinney's death was the result of an accident which happened to him by being thrown from a hack at Portland several months ago. He was 61 years and 8 months of age. We offer our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved and afflicted family, and to the noble sons whom he has left we would say, emulate the noble example left you by a great and noble father.

**SOLD OUT.**—The Sacramento Union which has been the leading paper of the Independent party of California, has been sold and consolidated with the Sacramento Record, and the Administration paper of California. While we have ever held different views from the Union, we can but regret that it has fallen into the hands it has. It was one of the best newspapers ever published on this coast, and as such deserved a better fate.

Coos Bay is going to have still another newspaper.

## About as Forcible.

The "terrible murders of Radicals in the South," just now being published in the Bulletin, will create a smile on the face of many, while they will utterly fail of the object for which they are published. Such stuff may have served the Radical cause in the past, but the people don't frighten any longer. They will be taken with about the same allowance as was the argument of the Bulletin editor some years ago on the greenback question. The story is rather old but it is good and may be news to many of our readers, and we may therefore be excused for repeating it at this time: When greenbacks were first issued, the present editor of the Bulletin was editor of the Salem Statesman. We were opposed to the depreciated currency, and in an elaborate article in reply to us, he took the ground that greenbacks were better than silver or gold. "For," said he, "the man who held the dollar in greenbacks had a dollar, and besides he had somebody's promise to pay a dollar." These may not be his precise words, but are as near as we can recollect. The argument was so convincing that he gained quite a national reputation as a financier, and some of the Eastern exchanges thought he ought to succeed Chase, all on account of this sublime and convincing logic. The Radical cause being about dead, he is trying to keep it alive by the resurrection of imaginary Radical murders. It is too bad that this embodiment of all the virtue of the country cannot find a way by which to prevent people from committing murders, and then if it must be done, that they should be all Democrats and the murderers should be niggers. Gaston is about the only Radical editor in the State or Union who is innocent enough to think that these terrible tales of Southern horrors will save the Radical party. Bless his soul, the people all over the country know that where the Federal bayonets have been out of way in the South, peace and prosperity has reigned, and that murder and bloodshed is the result of the infamous course of the Radical Administration which makes the ignorant negro think that it is a virtue to kill a Democrat.

## The Press Gag Law.

Our readers will remember the infamous press gag law. It was claimed by the Radicals that this bill did not aim to abridge the freedom of the press, but was only an act to place the District of Columbia on the same footing with other States. Poland, who was the cat's paw for Beas Butler, introduced the bill, and while he had been elected in his district by over 1,700 majority two years ago, the last election he was defeated by over 1,000 votes, so unpopular was the bill which he had to carry with him. Even Flaxbrake Williams gave it as his opinion that the bill would not allow a publisher or editor, or correspondent to be taken from his State and carried to Washington to be tried. Those who were not blind to facts and the causes of the passage of the act, knew their professions to be falsehoods and deceptions. The bill was the work of thieving Radicals who had been exposed by the press, for their connections with jobs. But since the full elections the true force of the bill has been acknowledged, and we find that men are dragged from their homes and taken to Washington to answer to indictments found against them by a District of Columbia jury, made up of niggers and dependants of those very same thieving Congressmen, and before courts presided over by judges whose tenure depends exclusively on the will of Congress. Already several arrests have been made and the accused taken to Washington. The last was a Mr. A. C. Buell, at present of the St. Louis Republic, but formerly of the Detroit Free Press. His crime is, that he slandered Zach. Chandler, better known as Drunken Blood-letting Senatorial bumper Chandler, while he was employed as correspondent of the Press. This shows what the bill was passed for and while the Radical Congressmen who passed it tried to lie out of its true meaning during the last fall election, now they are perfectly willing to show its full force. It was intended to gag the press, but there are those in the country yet who defy the infamous usurpers and who will speak of them as they deserve, and abide the consequences.

The end of the rule of tyranny will come sooner or later, and the names of those who have been and may hereafter be dragged to Washington before the courts, will stand on the pages of their country as martyrs, while the Congressmen who passed the bill will be consigned to the bottomless pit of infamy.

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## A Strong Minority.

The Radical majority in the United States Senate for the next two years is by no means as firmly fixed as it appeared a few days ago—says an exchange. The successive defeats of Thayer in Nebraska, Chandler in Michigan and Carpenter in Wisconsin, followed by the beating of Ramsey in Minnesota, has produced a prodigious sensation in Washington. They were the Administration candidates. They were defeated by a coalition of Democratic members with a few bolting, disaffected Republicans, and in each instance it was understood that the Senator-elect would oppose the Cæsarian policy of Grant, both North and South. Pledges were given to that effect. Two years ago it seemed as if it was an impossibility to obtain anything like a check in the United States Senate for years to come. It is elected for six years. Its members are divided as follows: Fifty-seven Republicans and seventeen Democrats. By the elections of 1874 the regular Democratic strength was increased from seventeen to twenty-seven. Now on the great questions of the day—the military supremacy of the civil power—we may safely include in the negative the votes of the new Senators from Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Minnesota. Bothe, Senator from California, was chosen as an Independent, friendly to the Granger movement. Sharon, the Cross Senator from Nevada, who bought his election openly, declares his independence of all party affiliations. The votes of these men, added to the Democrats, upon extra party questions, would raise their vote to thirty-three, and thirty-eight in a majority of that body. It would be strange if five conservative Republicans could not be obtained upon a measure involving the destruction of the Republic. The Administration "ring" have indeed a slight margin in the Senate, with which they cannot afford to trifle. The Democratic Senators are, many of them, very strong and able debaters. We may mention ex-Tennessee Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; Tammam, of Ohio; McDonald, of Indiana; Bayard, of Delaware; Kernan, of N. York; Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Eaton, of Connecticut, and General Gordon, of Georgia. These are all first-class speakers, and as there is no limitation of debate whatever in the Senate, they will make it lively for the adherents of imperialism. The minority is so strong that it cannot be ridden over with impunity.

## The Majority Report.

A Washington dispatch of the 23d gives us the majority and minority reports of the Congressional Committee on the Louisiana question. The minority report is made by Radicals of the Flaxbrake type, while the majority report is made by two Radicals and two Democrats. Below we give the majority report. The other evades the question and tries to demagogue out of a bad dilemma. The dispatch says: Foster, Phelps, Potter and Marshall presented the majority report of the committee on the State of affairs in Louisiana and concluded as follows: "In our judgment all that is needed in Louisiana is to withdraw the Federal troops, and leave the people of that State to govern themselves." Before making this recommendation the committee says: "To avoid the mischief and confusion of change, the majority of the citizens of Louisiana seem willing to accept as a compromise Kellogg's recognition and the restoration to the Conservatives of the control of the lower House." For these reasons Foster and Phelps do not wish to oppose the recommendation that the administration of Gov. Kellogg be recognized in view of the fact that they know nothing of merits as judged by competent evidence; as they wish to be understood as urging it. They only wish to record their agreement with those of their associates who believe such a compromise might, by making a termination of the uncertainty in Louisiana, be on the whole less intolerable than the present situation of that distressed people; but to any resolution recognizing Kellogg, Potter and Marshall are utterly opposed. They find nothing to justify the belief that Kellogg was elected, that he seized the Government by aid of Federal troops through a void and fraudulent order which prevented the counting and returning of the votes, should be a standing presumption against him. When the people, outraged by the abuses of his Government, had successfully regained the office he had usurped, he was again re-seated by Federal power through the forms of the laws by which he had entrenched himself. He once more sought to nullify the choice of the people at the late election, and to that end called the Federal troops to break up the meeting of the Legislature. For Congress to recognize a usurpation so gross, so oppressive, is, they think, to establish a precedent by which, under pretext that can readily be found, any State Government may be overthrown, the will of the people nullified, fraud and violence perpetuated, and republican forms perverted to destroy liberty.

**ITS RESULT.**—A dispatch from Alexandria, dated the 26th ult., says that in consequence of the passage of the Civil Rights bill, and fearing trouble, both of the principal hotels cancelled their licenses and closed.

**CIVIL RIGHTS.**—The burial of the Radical party without military honors, is the way the Worcester Press puts it.

## Expenses of the Modoc War.

A long report, says an exchange, has been sent to the Lower House of Congress by the Secretary of War conveying reports of the quartermasters at San Francisco, Portland and other disbursing offices on the Pacific coast, in regard to the expenditures in terminating the Modoc War. Deputy Quartermaster Eddy, of San Francisco, reports that he expended for supplies and transportation the sum of \$120,585, which, with unsettled bills aggregating \$15,877 80, swells the amount expended by him to \$136,462. Of this amount Wm. M. Hoag received \$119,000.

Major Batchelder, quartermaster at Portland, gives the following figures of the expenses of his department during the war:

Accounts for supplies	\$70,685 73
Accounts for transportation and services	172,711 81
Accounts for supplies	50 47
Accounts for transportation and services	22,657 37
Total	\$275,105 38

During the war the following quantities of the principal articles were used by the troops, or, at least, paid for to the Radical friends of the Administration who received the contracts: Hard bread, 153,192 lbs.; bacon, 45,337 lbs.; sugar, 25,711 lbs.; coffee, 13,208 lbs.; beef, 134,201 lbs.; flour, 16,393 lbs.; beans, 18,688 lbs.; tobacco, 5,140 lbs.; salt, 5,103 lbs.; soap, 4,420 lbs. Besides these articles there were large quantities of canned fruit and vegetables, syrup, crushed sugar, hams, raisins, oysters, lobsters, apples, pine-apples, lemon and Vanilla flavor extracts, Worcestershire sauce, bicarbonate of soda, cream of tartar, pine-apple cheese and pears.

## Going back on Himself.

Our readers will remember that last March there was a difficulty between Governors Baxter and Brooks in Arkansas as to which was the legal Governor. After considerable trouble, Grant and Old Flaxbrake recognized Baxter as the legal Governor. Baxter concluded that his time was up on the election of the present Governor, and vacated the position without any trouble. But now Arkansas has elected by about 70,000 majority a Democrat, and that don't suit Grant, and now he wants Congress to re-instate Brooks, and that, after he declared that he never was the legal Governor. If any one is Governor of Arkansas besides the one elected last fall, it is Baxter and not Brooks, and Grant seems to be going back on himself in this matter, unbefitting the Executive of an enlightened nation. There is no telling what Grant won't do, and if there ever was an ass in the Presidential chair, without sense, judgment or decency, that chap is Ulysses Grant. He said that he had no policy, and the people have about come to the conclusion that he has neither policy or common sense or he would not put himself on record as a most consummate ass in this matter.

## Letter from Sandy.

**SANDY, March 1, 1875.**  
EDITOR ENTERPRISE:—A singularly curious case came off here last week, a sort of brotherly fight, which I deem worthy of public notice. There were two brothers residing together, formerly of Oregon City, aged respectively, twenty one or two and about fifteen. They got into a fight last week, the younger brother coming out of the contest minus coat, shirt and some hide, and had there not been other parties present, I doubt not but what he would have been served like the Indians serve their victims on the plains, nearly skinned alive. The victorious big brother is the same, I am informed, who whipped an old man in Oregon City. If the younger brother has any lawful protectors, they should look after him, for if left to the tender mercy and care of the young disciple of Yankee Sullivan, he may be served worse than to have his clothing torn off of him. Such conduct may be popular among rascals and hoodlums, but it certainly is not appreciated in this quiet and law-abiding community. When his case is brought before the proper authorities, I believe they will find occasion to use the handle to the young man's name, and impress on his mind that whipping old men and boys is not very profitable.

## FROM AN OBSERVER.

**TO ALL EDUCATIONISTS OF OREGON.**  
Permit me through a generous press to notify you, earnestly soliciting your hearty co-operation, that District Teachers' Institutes for the present year will occur as follows: In Union, Union county, on the first Monday in May; in Canyon City, Grant county, on the first Monday in May; in Jacksonville, Jackson county, on the second Monday in June; in Tillamook county, on the second Monday in July; in Astoria, Clatsop county, on the second Monday in August. The State Board of Education and the State Board of Examination will convene in semi-annual sessions in Salem on the first Monday of July.

The annual State Teachers' Institute will be held in Salem on first, second and third days of September. L. L. ROWLAND, Sup't Public Inst., Salem, Feb. 26th, 1875.

## Proclamation by the Grand Master.

H. G. Struve, Esq., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, has issued the following proclamation, under date of the 20th ult.:

To all Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the W. R. Grand Lodge of Oregon: As Old Fellows, we have learned to regard the 26th day of April of each recurring year as a day auspicious and memorable in the annals of Old Fellowship, and as such, and proper that a day, marked by the birth of an organization so broad and catholic in its spirit, so useful in its influence, so assiduous in its labors of charity, so unprecedented in its growth, and so successful in promoting the cause of Friendship, Love and Truth, should be observed by its members as an occasion for praise, thanksgiving and rejoicing.

Therefore, I, Henry G. Struve, M. W. Grand Master of the W. R. Grand Lodge of Oregon, do hereby proclaim, in the power in me vested and in compliance with a time-honored custom, do hereby enjoin upon all Old Fellows and Subordinate Lodges in this Jurisdiction, a proper observance of the fifty-sixth anniversary of Old Fellowship in America, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1875, by setting apart the said day as a day of thanksgiving for the blessings of prosperity and harmony which has attended the Brotherhood during the past year, and empowering me, and every Subordinate Lodge within the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, to celebrate said day in such manner and with such ceremonies as may be deemed proper, and to appear publicly in regalia and in the Order on said day; Provided, that each Lodge availing itself of this dispensation, shall be deemed to have specially pledged itself to its proper officers to observe strictly all the rules and laws of the Order in that behalf made and provided. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the W. R. Grand Lodge of Oregon to be affixed the day and date first above written.

HENRY G. STRUVE, Grand Master.  
By the M. W. Grand Master:  
J. M. BACON,  
R. W. Grand Secretary.

## To all Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the W. R. Grand Lodge of Oregon.

WHILEAS, It has been certified to me by the Most Worshipful Grand Masters of the W. R. Grand Lodge of Nebraska, and other good and worthy Brethren, that owing to the "grass-hopper visitation" in that State since the death of many Old Fellows in that Jurisdiction with their families, numbering not less than fifteen hundred souls, are wholly dependent upon charity for their sustenance from now until September, and that the various organized aid societies cannot possibly meet all the needs, demands upon them for general relief, the necessity for which, becomes greater every day, as the severity of the winter has favored the coming on of a hard frost, and that, although the Subordinate Lodges of that Jurisdiction have responded promptly to the extent of their ability, yet many of the Lodges are located in the devastated district, with their resources exhausted, and their funds far short of what will be required to keep many of our Brethren from suffering and starvation until next harvest.

Therefore, I do earnestly solicit for their relief, the fraternal and active sympathy and aid of all Old Fellows in this Jurisdiction, and do hereby recommend such contributions by Lodges and individual members as they can afford to give in a spirit of love and charity, and to this end, and by your kind and generous aid, and by your hearty co-operation, I have this day authorized the R. W. Grand Lodge of Nebraska the privilege of addressing all Subordinate Lodges in this Jurisdiction upon the subject matter and inviting their cooperation in relieving the wants of the distressed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the W. R. Grand Lodge of Oregon to be affixed the day and date first above written.

HENRY G. STRUVE, Grand Master.  
By the M. W. Grand Master:  
J. M. BACON,  
R. W. Grand Secretary.

ONLY TOO PLAIN.—The astounding executive suggestion with reference to Arkansas, remarks the Springfield Republican, is a sufficient commentary upon the President's repeated protestations of reluctance to interfere in the domestic affairs of the States or put the army to semi-political uses. If these evasive disclaimers ever meant anything—a point on which a good many people were already becoming very skeptical—it is now only too plain that Mr. Grant has outgrown the feeling which prompted them.

On Wednesday night at 12 ended the present Congress, and the people have reason to be thankful that it has come to an end. It is a blessing that Radical mischief is now ended.

It is seldom that we notice anything in the medical line, nor would we now, unless we could be certain that we are not doing our duty as a journalist in recommending to the public the celebrated cure for scrofula, rheumatism, Sarsaparilla, has begun a good work. There is no question as to the result of this medicine if preserved in. It is a sure cure for scrofula, rheumatism, Salt Rheum, and indeed all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. It is just what a good physician would prescribe for these complaints, and we confidently recommend it as being the best article now in use. Dr. Henry's Cough Balsam is the most effective remedy for affection of the throat or lungs that we have ever known. It contains no deleterious drugs, and can be taken with impunity and certainty of relief. For the cure of coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., it stands without a rival. Dr. Henry's Liniment as an alleviator of pain, is unrivaled by any preparation before the public; the most skeptical will be convinced by a single trial. It will prove itself a friend in need, which no family should be without.