The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1877.

The Political Situation.

Within the last few days a perceptible progress has been made toward the candid temper of mind through which alone it is possible to reach a satisfactory solution of the present complication. We believe that more depends upon the tone and spirit in which the questions are approached than upon sagacity and acumen in the discussions. It requires no extra ordinary talent to deal with such subjects as are now in dispute. To canvass and count the votes given in an election is a single operation, successfully performed every year in every State, by men of the most ordinary faculties. Election laws are never complex. They are always framed to be administered not by lawyers and priests, but by such plain citizens of moderate education as are chosen inspectors in average election precincts. All that is needed for ascertaining who is elected President is honesty and fairness in those appointed to make the investigation. If the returns from any State are incorrect it is not because its election officers and canvassing board were incompetent, but because they were dishonest. A fair-minded committee, seeking only for truth, and resolved to accept the undistorted truth, no matter which party it may help or harm, can find by diligent inquiry who really had the majority in any disputed State. But the investigation must not be conducted for the purpose of finding evidence to support a foregone conclusion, for in that case it will be so warped and colored by the bias of the committees as to be of no value.

We rejoice in the improved public temper which is the hopeful feature of the changing situation. We have had enough of confident assertions. The positive and absolute assumptions that Mr. Tilden is elected, and that Mr. Hayes is elected, put forth with such an air of dogged assurance by their respective partisans, prove nothing, and tend to beget a stubborn tenacity which will make it difficult for the defeated party to yield, however clearly the facts may be against it. It is folly for either party by a provoking rivalry in boasting to push its opponents into such a position that they cannot accept the result with a good grace when bluff assertions are upset by evidence. Each party desires the frank submission of the other when the final result shall have been reached, and the more confident each is of success, the more careful it should be not to set the other an example of swaggering obstinacy. The first step toward an honest and peaceful count is an acknowledgment by both parties that they may possibly be mistaken, and a willingness to hold their judgment in suspense during the progress of the investigations.

On the mere face of the certificates the Republican party has succeeded, (that is overlooking Cronin entirely,) but if some of the certificates can be proved to show a false result no honorable Republican Senator nor Representative will maintain that they must nevertheless be counted. They are not to be rejected on mere suspicion or unsupported charges; but if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of impartial men that some of the certificates are fraudulent, no honest man will ask that they be received. The new facts which have been disclosed relating to the canvass in the "disputed States" create well-founded doubts whether the Republicans carried any of those States. These doubts do not justify anybody in jumping to the conclusion that Florida, South Carolina or Louisiana belongs to Tilden. The most that the present state of the evidence requires is that the Republicans abate the dogmatic positiveness of their claims, admit the necessity of an exhaustive re-examination, and express a willingness to accept any result which a final survey of the facts may warrant. If the Republicans will assume this reasonable attitude, and the Democrats will refrain during the investivation from making any claims or statements broader than the facts, we may expect a result which the public judgment and conscience will endorse.

Again, on the other hand, many Republicans are just as positive that if a fair election had been held in Mississippi, Indiana, New York and Alabama they would have been just as surely returned for Hayes as the Democrats are sure that the reverse would have been the case in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, to what they are according to the certificates of the returning boards. So, if investigations are to be the order of the day, do not let them be only to appease Democratic dissatisfaction, but also to resolve the doubts that exist in the minds of Republicans, then nothing remains undone, and we can probably peacefully tide over what is really the most eventful period in the history of our Republic.

On Monday last the Oregon Democrats held indignation meetings throughout the State. The purpose was to "bull-doze" the authorities at Washington, if possible, but the wisdom of the movement is more than questionable from a mere party standpoint, and its success is one of the impossibilities. The Senate and House at Washington have the determination of the late election in charge of the proper committees, and there seems to be an effort on both sides to arrive at an equitable solution of the problem. Intimidation just at this juncture is not calculated to help the side upon which it is introduced.

Silver Abroad.

While the silver question attracts considerable attention, it may be well to notice the fluctuation of the value of this metal, relatively to currency and gold, in Europe. In England the market price has gone up within five months nearly twenty per cent. Since the threatened trouble between Russia and Turkey, the depreciation of State and bank notes in Austria, according to the latest telegrams, has taken the premium on silver, compared with currency, up to 12¾ per cent. The premium on gold, however, has risen to 27 per cent. Gold necessarily becomes the most valuable specie comparatively in time of trouble or anticipated trouble, because, we suppose, that greater amounts of it can be carried away in less bulk than any other metallic money. Gold undoubtedly is less subject to fluctuations than silver; but silver is a more convenient circulating medium for the masses of the people, and it is to be hoped that there will be no legislation or other cause to drive silver into the hands of dealers out of the country. The use of this metal is a step toward a permanent specie basis. If silver was to advance to 60 pence in English money, a dollar's worth in small change would be a cent and a half more than the present value of greenbacks, If gold were to advance to 110, greenbacks would be worth 3½ cents less than silver, at 60 pence an ounce. The silver commisssion and Congress must be careful not to tinker the currency so as to drive silver as small change from circulation. The Seattle *Tribune* says:

Trade dollars, which less than four months ago were at 10 per cent. discount, are now two and a half per cent. premium over gold, while half dollars, which were worth five per cent. more than trade dollars not long since are worth six and seven per cent. less now. It is not by any means improbable that ere another five years silver will be in greater request than gold. Such a thing has frequently been known before, and matters are now in the happiest condition to have it repeated. There is no accounting in reason for the fluctuations of gold, silver and U. S. paper money.

A Second Election.

The latest telegrams inform us that the chief topic of conversation in political circles in Washington is the feasibility of another election to decide the Presidential question. This we look upon as chimerical. Either Tilden or Hayes is elected *now*, and a second election cannot do more. The expense attending Presidential elections is immense, to say nothing of the indirect losses to the country by men leaving the plow for the polls. The terrors of a second election in a State like Louisiana are fearful to contemplate. The evidence thus far given before the Senate and House committees, sitting at New Orleans, shows plainly that intimidation was resorted to by both parties, and if these blood-thirsty men were called upon so soon again to face one another, before their blood has fairly cooled from the last contest, those only would cast ballots who were lucky enough to run the gauntlet of the firearms of their opponents. To us, a second election means bloodshed and anarchy. If Hayes is elected President, a second trial at the ballot box might end in his defeat—so with Tilden—and can we call this justice? The election as it now stands can be fairly settled before the fourth of March, and all lovers of their country will abide the result, be Tilden or be Hayes the chosen one.

Money Makes the Mare Go.

It may be true that the $8,000 check drawn on a New York banking house and sent to Ladd & Bush at Salem was returned unused, but Cronin has already tacitly admitted that he received $3,000 before he left Portland, and the question that naturally arises in this connection is, whence came the money? Oregon Democrats are proverbially poor, so the money must have come from the "outside"—perhaps from Uncle Sammy's "bar'l," who knows? While we cannot believe that Mr. Cronin would actually accept a bribe, it looks very much to us as if he was determined not to stir a step until his expenses were guaranteed, thus making a *quasi* admission that his case is very hopeless, and it would never do to risk his own money upon. No matter whence came the money, we do not think it can be twisted into a bribe, but it certainly has the appearance of an "inducement." Had Cronin truly felt the justice of his cause there would have been no necessity for a Patrick to come all the way to this State to whisper words of encouragement, or New York bankers to send money. While we cannot exactly scent out the trickery, we feel assured that there is something decidedly "rotten in Denmark."

The old fable about the camel occupying with sufferance the tailor's house, to the ultimate exclusion of the tailor, applies very well to Diaz and Igiesias in Mexico. Iglesias, the President of Lerdo, is onsted, while Diaz is only a sort of General-in-Command; but having effected a successful military movement, by which he has taken the capital, Diaz, in the role of the camel, says to Tailor Iglesias: "I find it very comfortable here; if you are crowded you can get out yourself."

Fredrick May and James Gordon Bennett had a duel in Delaware on the 8th. May was slightly wounded, and Bennet is satisfied with the amende honorable. Justice now demands that these young bloods be served like the common herd—tried for an attempt at murder.

1876 and 1877.

It is the last night of the Old Year. 'Ere the clock marks the passage of another hour, the year 1876, with its joys and sorrows, its sunshine and shadows, its trials and triumphs, will be garnered into the great store-house of the Past; and the dawn that ushers in the Happy New Year will reveal the new-made grave of another century. The changes and improvements which the last century inaugurated have passed into history, the books are balanced, the record is closed, and by an irresistible law of God it must remain forever closed; and neither time nor decay can ever obliterate one word imprinted there. Will this record prove our glory or our eternal shame, is the question that naturally arises in every thoughtful mind. Glancing backward through our history as a nation, we find much to awaken admiration and keep alive the fire of patriotism in every loyal heart. Never, in the world's history, has there been exhibited higher examples of noble daring, dreadful suffering and heroic endurance than that evinced by our forefathers, when, trampling under foot all considerations of personal interest or safety, they rushed boldly into the conflict, and periled their all in the sacred cause of freedom. The result of that struggle is known to all; and the stars and stripes that waved over the bloody field of Lexington a hundred years ago, still wave, from the far Pacific slope to the distant mountains of New England, that echo back, and mock the surgings of Atlantic's angry main. Since the establishment of our National Independence, the march of progress has been rapid and sure, and prosperity has crowned each succeeding year, until America stands to-day second to no known part of the civilized world in her arts, industries and manufactures, and especially in her application of machinery to production. The grand summing up of the toils and triumphs of active brains, and inventive genius for the last century, has been witnessed in the great exhibition which has just closed in Philadelphia. Of the influence and effect of this magnificent display upon the minds of our own, and other nations, we have not time to speak. The pleasure and instruction it afforded cannot be estimated in words, but in future years we doubt not but that the Centennial year will be pointed out as the time when a fresh impulse was given to the national heart, and a higher order of national education and art established in this land. The events of the closing year of the century have been in some respects but the tale of other years told over again, while in others they have been more decidedly marked. Many who were dear to us have been laid away in their graves since the last new year dawned upon us, and quickened us to begin anew the task of life. No heart is so utterly seared and desolate but what it may recall some joy that has been its own, some day so bright that it seemed impossible for a shadow of care or grief to steal across the sunlight of its path. The same light has dawned and the same twilight has crept over homes where the beacon light of love has turned steadily in happy hearts, and merry footsteps made music through the golden hours of each day; as well as homes where desolation reigned and lives wore wearily out, thwarted by fruitless efforts and disappointed hopes.

The mists of doubt and uncertainty which hung over our political horizon at the beginning of the year, have settled into a cloud whose density is impenetrable even to the wisest "discerner of the times." While we have watched with an interest not unmixed with regret the commotion and discord that disturbs the nations of the Old World, we have been loth to see the danger of a like nature that threatens our own. While the righteousness and purity that exalt a nation have been ours in a very small degree, the sins of corruption, fraud, dishonesty, bribery, intemperance, and uncloaked "wickedness in high places" have oppressed in large measure. Beneath the weight of these our nation groans to-day, and turns with averted gaze from the grim visions of anarchy and ruin that stalk abroad and threatens to destroy the safety and peace of our fair land. How far the curse will extend, or how soon it will be turned from us, only a forgotten and offended God can know. As we consign this last and darkest page of the record to the grave of the Past, let us comfort ourselves with the thought that the grand heritage of the future is still ours. Let us seek, in some measure, to comprehend its value. The beginning of a new year naturally suggests the propriety of forming new resolutions and turning over a 'new leaf' in our life history. How often these resolutions are no sooner made than broken, every heart can testify. Let us profit by our past experience, and let it serve to strengthen every high and noble purpose for the year to come. Especially would we appeal to the young, whose privilege it is to make life long and useful, by an early performance of, and devotion to, its duties. Your welfare and honor and blessedness lie within yourselves, to be moulded and fashioned by your own hands, as the sculptor moulds and chisels the dead and insensible marble into forms of startling beauty and indifference, and reach upward from the feigned to be *real*. The prosperity of our public institutions, the interests of society, the happiness of our homes, our honor in other lands and our continuance as a republic, all will devolve upon you, as one by one the present actors pass into silence. Show that you have a true conception of your high dignity by the nobleness of your deeds. Consecrate your lives to benevolence, truth, and duty. Let the year 1877 mark a new era in your history, and may its record be one free from pollution, and immortalized by the imperishable virtues of knowledge and purity. BETA.

Oregon City, Jan. 1, 1877.

During the last fiscal year the whisky tax amounted to $56,429,365; the tax on fermented liquors, to $9,581,208, on tobacco, to $39,705'339. An aggregate of $106,792 974, or, in round numbers, two dollars and a half for each man, woman and child in the country.

Telegraphic News.

Eastern.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Cronin, the Oregon elector, testified before the Senate committee to-day. He said he had made no arrangement with any person whereby certificates were to be handed him by the Secretary of State; was convinced he was lawfully appointed in place of Watts, and put the certificates in his pocket because he was afraid they would be taken from him by Odell and others. He had refused to come to Washington as messenger unless he should receive three thousand dollars as expenses, and the money was furnished him. He supposed the money was raised among Oregon Democrats by subscription.

Bellinger, Chairman of the Democratic committee, informed witness the day before he started for Washington that he (Bellinger) had $2,000, and in addition to the $2,000, the $3,000 required was raised, and a note signed by Bellinger and witnesses which was deposited at the banking house of Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Oregon. Tilton is a New Yorker, and his politics are unknown to witness. Know a man named Patrick; met him in the office of Judge Strong at Portland. Patrick lives at Omaha. Bellinger met witness on the street at Portland about 10 days previous to the meeting of the electoral college and informed him that a gentleman wished to see him (Cronin) at the office of Judge Strong. He refused to go and told Bellinger that whatever was done in this electoral muddle must be done by others than himself. Witness afterwards went to Strong's office and met Patrick, who said he had heard witness had said if a certificate as elector was issued to him he would not act, but witness informed Patrick he had changed his mind, and Patrick said to witness, "if Tilden is President he will give you anything you want." Witness informed Patrick that if he (Patrick) was acquainted with Tilden, he might tell him he had nothing to give which he (Cronin) wanted. Witness was a little angry at Patrick for talking in such a manner. Patrick informed witness he supposed the reason Patrick had been sent to Oregon was that he was the farthest one West. Witness didn't know what Patrick meant. He had heard that Patrick was superintendent of a mine in Colorado. Patrick said nothing about money in interview with witness; witness never saw Patrick except on one occasion before mentioned, and had no conversation with Bellinger about Patrick. Witness had read no message from the East in relation to the election muddle before seeing Patrick. Witness knows of a Dimond in New York; thinks he is a banker. After the electoral college had met and adjourned, witness saw a dispatch signed Bristow, which said: "It is necessary that the returns of Oregon should be properly made up and sent to their destination." Ladd & Tilton have a banking house at Portland, and Ladd & Bush have one at Salem, and A. E. & C. E. Tilton, of 115 Liberty street, New York are correspondents of the Oregon banking house above mentioned. Witness received a draft for money for expenses, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. on the 8th of December, in Ladd & Tilton's banking house, from Quackenbush. There were three drafts, one on New York and two on California banks. The $2,800 was not tendered witness in cash. Dimond's name is mentioned in the draft on New York, which is for $2,000. Witness did say at first he would not act as elector if the certificate was given, but changed his mind after looking up the law, and after hearing of the actions of the South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana returning boards. In answer to Kernan, witness stated he canvassed the State with Watts, and they closed the convass at Portland. Watts being postmaster had been mentioned by both he and witness in a jocose way at public meetings. Witness knew Watts was ineligible as an elector before the election, but said nothing about it.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Gov. Grover was examined before the Senate committee to-day. He stated that he issued the certificates of election to the three highest electors eligible in so doing he said he acted in conformity with the Constitution and in accordance with the best legal authority he could procure; said he received a letter from Judge Hoadley of Cincinnati, in which four authorities relating to the case of ineligibility of persons to office were cited; it was a three page letter and was received at the Executive office about a week before witness rendered his decision in the case of Watts. Witness was unacquainted with Hoadley and with his politics; had no correspondence by letter with any persons in New York in regard to the Watts case; received a telegram from ex-Sen. Gwin stating certain prominent legal gentlemen thought Watts ineligible and he wanted to know by what time the question had to be settled. Abram S. H Hewitt, of New York, sent witness a communication, in which two decisions in Indiana, one in Maryland and one in Pennsylvania were cited, as being applicable in the Watts case, and witness answered that he then had the case under consideration. Witness has met Patrick once; he met him in the Executive office at Salem. Patrick was introduced to witness by Senator Kelly, Witness knew nothing about Patrick and looked upon his call at the Executive office as a compliment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A *Graphic* Washington special says: While debating his bill for contested elections, yesterday, Wright made a very savage attack on Gov. Grover. This morning, Kelly, of Oregon called attention to the matter and rebuked Wright, but the latter declined to retract a single word.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The House committee on the Pacific Railroad today, agreed to report the Senate bill to extend the time for the completion of the North Pacific R. R. eight years without amendment, except one providing that the company shall not be required to locate its route through Idaho before July 18th.

The committee to-day finally rejected Lane's proposition for restoring to settlement Northern Pacific Railroad lands in Washington Territory, and voted to recommend the passage of the Senate bill granting eight years additional time for the completion of the road, with only one amendment, which allows further time for location of the line through Idaho as foreshadowed last night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The best opinion is that the House won't insist on a disclosure of those New Orleans telegrams. Hewitt's vote the other day against compelling disclosure is considered to signify his possession of inside information that his party has no use for the sort of testimony that the telegrams will disclose. On the other hand Morton's earnestness relative to the original dispatches is believed to be prompted by knowledge that the telegrams will furnish the missing links to a complete chain of testimony, proving that the Cronin affair was engineered directly by Tilden's right bower in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A *Tribune* correspondent argues that Watts was made eligible by resigning the postmastership before qualifying as elector, and claims that Henry Clay was elected Senator before he had reached the consitutional age, but took his seat after attaining his 30th year.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Opinion is strengthening that the compromise committee will agree on a bill making concurrent action necessary to reject any State's vote, and fixing such limit to depate as will allow the commencement of work before the close of the session.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan, 9.—Nichols government is in possession of everything except the State House. As yet no effort has been made to take possession of that building, around which thousands of unarmed citizens are congregated, blocking up the streets for squares, and rendering it impossible to reach it. A force of about 3,000 of Nichols' militia are under arms on the levee, at the foot of Decatur street and it is reported a demand for the surrender of the State House will be made this afternoon, and as the Republicans are in a hopeless minority, it is hardly probable that armed resistance will be made. The force under Gov. Packard there will not exceed three hundred. The commander of the U. S. sloop *Ossipee* has established a signal station in the custom house, in order to communicate with officials there. The *Ossipee* and the monitor *Canonicus* are lying off the foot of Poydras street. U. S. Marshal Pickins is in constant communication with Washington, giving every phase of the situation. Chief Justice Ludelin this morning issued an order removing Civil Sheriff Handy, and appointed Alfred Bourges to that position. Handy was acting under orders of Nichols, and hence this action. Up to this hour not a shot has been fired or an accident reported. Great crowds are assembled on Canal, Camp and other principle streets. The Republicans report to regiments from Mississippi and one from Alabama are with Ogden.

Foreign.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Pera correspondent of the *Times* writes January 1st: Am still of the opinion the Turks will ultimately give in, but there is no doubt the great trump-card intended to be played as a last resource—that of a declaration of war by Russia—has turned out to be no trump at all. Everything in the attitude of the St. Petersburg cabinet and conduct of Ignatieff, Russian plenipotentiary here, contributes to the belief that Russia is afraid to go to war. The Russian ambassador in fact hints that the affair could only be settled by joint European occupation, thus reverting to a proposal made by the Czar two months ago. The Turks are likely to remain unmanageable and stubborn so long as they believe the conference will break up without any result other than leaving them masters of the situation.

The war question was never so much muddled as now. The striking point of the conference is practically the proposition to put Bulgaria in the hands of European receivers to administer. This the Turks stubbornly decline, because the Sultan believes his subjects will revolt if it is accepted, which would necessarily provoke hostilities by the great powers against Turkey, who would thus play to Russia's game. At this hour the diplomatic situation gives Russia the only advantage. If she really desires war and Turkey finally refuses the conference terms, we fail to see what additional concession the conference can offer.

State News.

The *Advocate* has a new head.

Diphtheria is prevalent in Yamhill county.

Mart Brown, of the Albany *Democrat*, is very ill.

A Baptist church has been organized at Albany.

Good crops are anticipated throughout the entire State.

The Corvallis *Gazette* has entered upon its fourteenth volume.

New grass is from six to eight inches high in the John Day country.

Max. Vogt & Co. are the heaviest individual tax-payers in Wasco county.

Harris, who accidentally shot himself in Polk county recently, died last week.

The gross value of property assessed in Wasco county for 1876 is $2,156,229.

The *Astorian* of the 6th publishes a full list of Oregon exports from 1868 to 1876.

A boy named Wright fell from Cross' steps, in Salem, lest week, and broke a leg.

A good physician (no quack need apply), is wanted at Ellensburg, Curry county.

Bunko sharps are getting into the meshes of the law at Portland. Send them to the penitentiary.

All along Snake river obstructing rocks are being removed under supervision of Captain Baughman.

The Dalles was favored with a masquerade ball last week. Will Moody, as a tailor, carried off the first prize.

A young lady of Junction put a head on an offending hoodlum at the New Years ball. Bully for the feminine.

The prospects are that Douglas county will before long, rank among the best counties on the coast as a quartz mining country.

The "haunted house" scare at Roseburg consisted of a young lady who undressed without pulling down the blinds. Great interest was manifested.

The Black Sand mines in Coos county are in full blast, running night and day, and taking out more gold than ever, giving employment to about 50 men.

Representatives of the Columbia river canneries will meet at Astoria on the first day of February to consider measures for the protection and propagation of salmon in the Columbia.

The *Itemizer* is told by parties likely to know if anybody does, that the West Side railroad will be built at least as far as the LaCreole this year. The company has shipped a large quantity of iron lately.

Territorial News.

Ripe raspberries were picked from the bushes at Olympia on the 2d inst.

It is now estimated that there are between 800 and 1,000 people in the Leeds mining district, Utah.

We are informed that the investigations now in progress in Boise City by legislative committees are liable to develop considerable "crookedness." We shall see.

The contract for the main work of construction on the Puyallup valley railroad has been let to Mr. J. L. Hallet; the noted builder and contractor, who was to commence his part with a force of 200 men.

Capt. Hammond at Port Townsend, has been for several years engaged in putting up cod, salmon and herring. For the past few years herring fishery has been the specialty. He turns out 10,000 boxes of smoked herring per annum, equal in flavor and as well cured as the best Eastern brands. He also largely engages in the manufacture of oil, by pressing the herring, producing an average of 2,000 gallons per month.

The Seattle company started in the present month with 2,000 tons of coal in the bunkers, and with everything running more smoothly than ever before. Should their vessels continue on in good time, causing no detention on that score, their shipment this month are expected to go up to 11,000 tons. During December 6,200 tons were brought in from the mine—a greater quantity than ever before, though not more than has been placed on shipboard one or two months previous.

The County Paper.

The importance of papers to the village or county where published cannot be estimated. The home news is something that people cannot dispense with and which they cannot buy elsewhere. An exchange thus fairly presents the question:

"For various reasons the larger cities can send out their news at quite as low prices. Families can be furnished with a knowledge of all the world for two dollars a year and postage. But there is something they cannot buy in New York or Boston—local matter which interest and enterprise grows; it is the local newspaper which gets at the knowledge of particular necessities, to the value of individual persons and means. All the improvements begin in our small centers—become important forces by personal application, and of public value by the fostering care and attention of the local press. Then the local press is an individual power as cannot be easily swung into line to the help of selfish outside purposes. A town's interests are all closely interwoven with those of individual expression and country enterprise. Persons that neglect these for the large birds of the city are like the housewife who neglects her own fireside for the cares of other people.

The Cronin Affair.

The aspect of affairs at Washington do not look very brilliant for the conspirators who attempted to defraud the people of Oregon of their just and legal rights. A dispatch of the 6th touches them up thusly:

The *Tribune's* Washington special says there is obviously something bad in the Oregon business. The committee has already struck a strong scene in the nervousness of the Democrats, especially Senator Kelly and Grover, adds to the general belief that it will lead to important discovery. The theory of the Oregon Republicans here is that $25,000 or $30,000 was raised in New York to carry out the scheme of stealing the electoral vote. That Tilden's intimate adviser procured the funds and transmitted them to a banking house at Salem; that Senator Kelly, when on his way East, was turned back by dispatches from New York to oversee the consummation of the job and that money was shared by the men immediately concerned in the affair. Whether this theory is founded on facts will probably be developed in a few days. There is no more talk of counting Cronin's vote.

James Gordon Bennett is only second to Cronin in notoriety. He was engaged to be married to a Miss May, and had given a promise to abstain from intemperance, which he failed to do. The father of his intended wrote a letter to Bennett terminating the engagement. The letter Bennett showed around among the clubs, saying that he purposely provoked this result. This aroused the ire of Miss May's brother, and he gave the N. Y. *Herald* man an unmerciful drubbing.

The whole number of army pensioners on the rolls, June 30, 1876, was 206,559 of whom 108,390 were invalids. The whole number of navy pensioners was 3,387, of whom 1,643 were invails. The total amount of pensions paid during the last fiscal year was $28,351,599 69.

The prospects for the grain crop in California look very unfavorable at present, while in this State they were never better.

This country contains at least one thoughtful man, if no more. He has just introducod into Congress a bill declaring it unlawful "to make, manufacture, distill, drink, or in any manner use any description of intoxicating drink or alcoholic stimulant after the year 1900." He thinks twenty-four years long enough to "sober up" in, and after that time has elapsed, the present generation of topers will be gathered to their fathers, a new generation knowing neither cocktails nor eye-openers will spring up and the millennium will dawn.

Syle Campbell, who arrived in Jacksonville last week from Goose Lake valley, Lake county, reports that up to the time of his leaving, December 22d, no snow had fallen in that valley, and that the grass was growing and stock was doing well. Cattle men are rejoicing at the prospect of getting through the winter with loss of little stock.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies

Physicians recommend, and Farriers declare that no such remedies have ever before been in use. Words are cheap, but the proprietors of these articles will present trial bottles to medical men, gratis, and will guarantee more rapid and satisfactory results than have ever before been obtained.

The Centaur Liniment, White Wrapper, will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Swellings, Sprains, and any ordinary

FLESH, BONE OR MUSCLE AILMENT.

It will extract the poison of bites and stings, and heal burns or scalds without a scar. Lockjaw, Palsy, Weak Back, Caked Breasts, Earache, Toothache, Itch and Cutaneous Eruptions readily yield to its treatment.

Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin county, Ohio, says: "My wife has had rheumatism for five years—no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your medicine to all our friends."

James Hurd, of Zanesville, O., says: "The Centaur Liniment cured my Neuralgia."

Alfred Tush, of Newark, writes: "Send me one dozen bottles by express. The Liniment has saved my leg. I want to distribute, &c."

The sale of this Liniment is increasing rapidly.

The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper, is for the tough skin, flesh and muscles of

HORSES, MULES AND ANIMALS.

We have never yet seen a case of Spavin, Sweeny, Ring-bone, Wind-gall, Scratches or Poll-evil, which this Liniment would not speedily benefit, and we never saw but a few cases which it would not cure. It will cure when anything can. It is folly to spend $20 for a Farrier, when one dollar's worth of Centaur Liniment will do better. The following is a sample of the testimony produced:

JEFFERSON, Mo., Nov. 10, 1873.

"Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis, I got one badly crippled in the car. With great difficulty I got him to the stable on Fourth Avenue. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used with such success that in two days the horse was active and nearly well. I have been a vetinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment heads anything I ever used.

"A. J. M'CARTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

For a postage stamp we will mail a Centaur Almanac, containing hundreds of certificates, from every State in the Union. These Liniments are now sold by all dealers in the country.

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