

The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1877.

Supreme Judges in Politics.

The critics of the counting bill show a lively sensibility in respect to the purity of the Supreme Court. This sensibility is praise worthy; but let us see whether there is really any good reason why it should just now take alarm.

"Let us have no dragging of the Supreme Court into politics" is the first comment of ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who objected to the passage of the bill. The precaution was wise. We should protest to the last against dragging the Supreme Court into politics. Rather than do that we would abolish the Court. But what is fairly meant by dragging the Supreme Court into politics? Clearly it is not dragging it into politics to permit its judges to hold opinions on national questions in common with their fellow citizens, or to take an intelligent or patriotic interest in them. It is not doing so to allow the Court to interpret the Constitution in particular cases when the interpretation may have a practical bearing, because it would unsettle many well-established principles of our government to refuse to accept the authority of the Court in such matters. To interpret the Constitution aright, it is necessary that the judges not only take an interest in big governmental questions, but shall be exceptionally well informed about them, that they shall be, so to speak, constitutional and political experts. It is then, not dragging them into politics to regard them as a body of men able, alert and trustworthy in these matters.

The duty which is devolved upon the judges is an exceptional one. They never have had to do it before, and they never will have to do it again. They were not appointed to do it. No appointment is in reserve for doing it. It would be impossible to select from the forty millions of Americans five public officers or five private citizens whose decision would receive more respect or be less open to cavil or suspicion than the decision of these five judges. This last mentioned consideration is one of the necessities of this peculiar case, and it ought to outweigh the undue scrupulousness of the critics of the counting bill. We say undue scrupulousness, because we have no doubt the judges will come out of the commission unscathed.

"Lay On Macduff."

In attempting to answer our interrogatory concerning the Democratic money that was used to "hush" the Oregonian in the Cronin case, that organ dodges the question, and makes a silly appeal to its past record, reminding us not a little of Topsy, who "jis growed." The editor then in a frenzy, not unlike that displayed by a Malay running a muck, slashes to the right and left entirely indifferent as to whom he may strike. In the first place, the weak-kneed editor of the paper aforesaid knows that his charge that the Enterprise is the organ of the "Wrestling Joe" is unqualifiedly false, and that since our management of the paper, no reference of any kind has appeared concerning the case to which he thus slangily alludes. And furthermore, no gentleman who had any interest in the "Wrestling Joe" affair on either side, ever had any interest in or anything to do with the management of this paper. This blind fling is like a man whose face has been slapped in Portland for taking a bribe, attacking General Diaz, in Mexico, for revenge—being "without pith or point" and as foreign to the case as Terra del Fuego. The statement that we display more zeal than discretion in insinuating that the Oregonian had anything to do with the Grover business or that any other paper but the Enterprise said it had, presents a couple more samples of the parsimonious way in which the editor of the "only paper" is of dealing with truth. In order that he may no longer remain in the blissful state of ignorance that prompted him to cherish the idea that the Oregon press has not attacked his double dealing, we respectfully refer him to the Salem Statesman, the Portland Bee and the Albany Democrat. As for our insinuating falsely that the Oregonian had something to do with the Grover business, we will simply say that we did not insinuate any such thing, but actually charged it, and as to the falsity of the assertion, Mr. Bellinger's testimony that he engaged the Durham, Thompson & Hill firm partly because one of its members was editor of an influential Republican paper, ought to set all argument on that score severely at rest, and if Mr. Macbeth wants us to expiate any more on this little piece of treachery of his, he has only to say "Lay on Macduff," and we agree to give him "enough on't."

We have several times noticed in our State exchanges that one or two gentlemen have been looking around through the Willamette valley for a suitable site for woolen mills. Mr. Griswold, it is said, is undecided between Salem and Albany; while Mr. Hoyt, formerly of the Salem Mills, was last week visiting Eugene City with a view to erecting there a large factory. The natural advantages of Oregon City for such purposes are unsurpassed, we believe, by any place in the world, and if these gentlemen referred to want to erect mills where their motive power will be almost gratuitous, we advise them to "visit us before purchasing elsewhere."

The Florida Vote.

We have deferred writing our leading editorial until the last moment in the hope that the position of the electoral commission, in the Florida question, would assume some definite shape, but are compelled to go to press, in respect to this subject, almost entirely in the dark. There was an unofficial report that a vote on the question would have been taken on Wednesday, but as we have received no news of such action we are powerless to write anything of a positive character. Rumors are rife that the vote will be of a partisan character, thus giving the Republicans the advantage of one ballot, but personally we are inclined to the belief that the Judges of the Supreme Court, whose tenure of office depends upon no President, are men above mere party spirit, and who will vote according to the law and evidence.

Should States Control the Indians?

Among the plans for the settlement of the vexatious Indian question, there has lately been one suggested, or rather hinted at, which may be more productive of practical results than would at first be supposed. The hint is conveyed in a bill introduced into the House by Mr. Seelye, which provides for the transfer to the States of New York, North Carolina and Michigan of the care of all the Indians within their respective boundaries. The State government is to assume control of the Indians in each State, and, though their numbers are not great, provision has to be made for them by the Indian Bureau, just as though they were roaming over the western prairies.

This, of course, to Oregon, and other States having large numbers of Indians, is a great improvement on the bill that was introduced into the last House, that each State provide for and control its own red men, and taken as a whole appears to us as a fair way of meeting the question. The leading difficulty, however, in the management of the Indians, has been found in the multiplicity of agencies, and officers who have been appointed to the care of the savages. When so many have been employed, abuses have naturally and unavoidably crept into the service. The appointing power had to be exercised in the case of so many individuals that it was a matter of impossibility for the fitness of all the appointees to be known, either personally or by reputation, to the appointer, and not infrequently bad appointments were made. When these in regard to the service became known to the public, it was at a time when party prejudice ran high; advantage was taken of every mistake, and even the slightest slip on the part of one official was magnified to a crime by excited partisans eager to excuse their own shortcomings by casting their measure of blame they could on their opponents.

The transfer of the care of the Indians to the army was a great step in advance of the old policy. It removed much of the cause of complaint, and even if no change were made in the future, there is good reason for believing that a greater degree of peace and prosperity will hereafter prevail in the neighborhood of the hostile and disorderly tribes. But it is far from certain that the same of perfection has been reached in the Indian matter. The bill of Prof. Seelye may be a stepping stone for something better. The Indians in New York, North Carolina, Michigan, Oregon, and every where else in the country can not be said to be amenable to State authority. They are in the States, but not of them. Only in exceptional cases are they punishable by State laws. They have thus an advantage even over the whites living in the same State, because their conviction of any crime whatever, is more difficult in a United States Court than before a State tribunal. In putting the Indians under the control of State authorities, the latter will become responsible for their good behavior; and since it is a matter which immediately concerns the State government, the savages will be looked after more closely than they can by the General government. Each State government may be empowered to make a thorough canvass of its Indians, and may receive from the government their annuities as a lump sum, for subsequent distribution. Not many years, however, will elapse, ere annuities will become a superfluity, and the Indians will be taught that as by this new arrangement they will be admitted to citizenship, and their first exercise for that right will be the duty of earning their own living. The objection of this transfer of the Indians to the State authorities is found in the fact that the States and Territories which have most Indians have fewest whites and governments perhaps not as well fitted to carry the scheme into execution. But it should be remembered that in the case of the three States mentioned, the plan is proposed to be tried as an experiment, and that, if it succeeds there, its operations may gradually be extended elsewhere. The guardianship of the army is doubtless the best for the present, but whenever a charge is made, the plan of Seelye is eminently worthy of consideration.

Always ably edited, though heretofore in politics, the Standard has a new pen in control of its columns, propelled by Mr. Sidney Dell, of Georgia; and though we cannot endorse his views on government, we most cordially welcome him to the Oregon brotherhood of journalists as a valuable acquisition.

Three hundred families have lately been added to the population of the Oregon round about Celina, W. T.

President's Message on Resumption.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The following is the President's message to Congress on the subject of resumption of specie payments:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: By act of Congress, approved Jan. 14, 1875, to provide for the resumption of specie payments the first of January, 1875, is fixed as the date when such resumption is to begin. It may not be desirable to fix an earlier date when it shall become obligatory upon the government to redeem its outstanding legal tender notes, in coin, on presentation; but it is certainly most desirable, and will prove most beneficial to every pecuniary interest of the country to hasten the day when the paper circulation of the country and gold shall have equal values. I believe the time has come when by a simple act of the legislative branch of the government this most desirable result can be attained. I am strengthened in this view by the course trade has taken in the last two years, and by the strength of the credit of the United States at home and abroad. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the exports of the United States exceeded the imports by \$120,213,102; but our exports include \$10,569,621 of specie and bullion in excess of the imports of commodities for the six months for the present fiscal year. From July 1, 1876, to January 1, 1877, the excess of exports over imports amounted to \$175,448 69, and imports of specie and bullion exceeded the exports of the precious metals by \$6,192,147. In the same period the United States exported specie and bullion to the value of \$113,737,040, showing for the time being an accumulation of specie and bullion in the country amounting to more than \$21,000,000. In addition to the national product of these metals for the same period the increase of gold and silver for six months is not far short of \$60,000,000. It is very evident that unless the great increase of precious metals can be utilized at home in such a way as to make it in some manner remunerative to holders, it must seek foreign markets as surely as any other product of the soil or manufacture, and legislation which will keep coin and bullion at home will in my judgment soon bring about practical resumption, and will add the coin of the country to the circulating medium, thus giving it the same value as the sound currency to the great advantage of every legitimate business interest. The act to provide for the resumption of specie payments authorized the Secretary of the treasury to issue bonds of either description named in the act, approved July 4, 1870, entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt for not less than par in gold. With the present value of the 4½ per cent. bonds in the market of the world they could be exchanged at a premium of gold, thus strengthening the treasury to meet final resumption and to keep an excess of coin over the demand pending its permanent use as a circulating medium. The act also authorized the Secretary of the treasury to issue four per cent. bonds, with forty years to run before maturity, to be exchanged for legal tender notes whenever presented in sums of fifty dollars, or any multiple thereof, the whole amount of such bonds, however, not to exceed one hundred and fifty millions. To increase home demand for such bonds I would recommend that they be available for deposit in the U. S. Treasury for banking purposes under the various provisions of law relating to national banks. I would also recommend that national banks be required to retain a certain per cent. of coin as interest received by them from the bonds deposited with treasury as required by their circulation. I would also recommend the repeal of the 31 section of the joint resolution for the value of silver coin, approved January 22, 1876, limiting subsidiary coin and fractional currency to fifty millions. I am satisfied that if Congress will enact some such law as suggested they will give relief to the country in its effect, and for which they will receive the gratitude of the whole people.

U. S. GRANT.

The Mark Lane Express says that if ever there was a time when it was necessary to stimulate improvement, not only in the breeding but in the fattening of Irish cattle, it is the present. Within the past twelve months a trade has grown up with the United States which has already interfered with the operations of Irish cattle dealers. The importation of living animals hence was of comparatively little damage to the Irish. Their just ground of apprehension rests in the dead meat trade. "It must be confessed," says the writer quoted, "that the American trade, more especially the trade in dead meat, is a hard nut to crack, for when the boundless resources of North America for the breeding of cattle are taken into account, it is clear that the opposition to the home trade arising from supplies of living animals imported from Continental Europe, dwindles into nothing with what may be expected from the far West." A correspondent of the same paper writes, "almost a panic has been created in the agricultural districts of Shropshire and Staffordshire by the report of large quantities of frozen beef coming from America or Canada. But at present the price of English beef remains what it was a year ago."

This is what Beecher says, in his newspaper, about the new anti-Plymouth association of Congregational ministers: "For the benefit of our non-ecclesiastical readers it should be added that an association is a ministerial club; that it possesses no ecclesiastical powers; that it sends no delegates to any of the church councils or conferences, and that it does not even assume to advise the churches on ecclesiastical questions. There is just the significance in this separation that there would be in the division of any other association organized for the mutual benefit and enjoyment of its members." The significance is that nearly all the Congregational clergymen of New York and Brooklyn would not remain in an organization of which Beecher was a member.

It Looks Bad.

The Oregonian contains daily tirades against Gov. Grover and Secretary Chadwick for their action in the Oregon electoral matter, and yet it is in evidence before the Senate investigating committee that the law firm of which the editor of the Oregonian is a senior member received three thousand dollars for arguing the legality of Grover and Chadwick's action. What sort of demagoguery is this anyhow? Either the Oregonian editor must admit that for pay he helped steal a Democratic electoral vote from Oregon, or that Gov. Grover was right and all this newspaper talk is just to hold the Oregonian's standing with the party. Either feature of the dilemma looks bad enough for the Oregonian, and must make the public doubt the sincerity of its editorial frothings.—Albany Democrat.

Salt on Wheat.

The useful effects of salt on wheat have been shown by recent experiments on the farm of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. An acre of wheat dressed with 300 pounds of salt yielded 39 bushels of grain while an adjoining acre without the salt dressing yielded only 29 bushels of wheat. On another field salt was sown, then it was ploughed and sowed with wheat, and there were 40 bushels of grain per acre harvested. A farmer in western Massachusetts uses salt at the rate of three bushels per acre in growing winter wheat with success, and thinks that it prevents rusting of the straw.

The citizens of Gothenburg, Sweden, have adopted a new method of dealing with intemperance which is well worth consideration. Under the Swedish law licenses to sell intoxicating liquors are sold to the highest bidder, the number of licenses being fixed on the "local option" principle, subject to the power of provincial governors to decrease the number. The licenses have sold, however, at so high a price, that the purchasers have been pushing sales to the utmost, and the result has been that intemperance and crime visibly increased. To put a stop to this the citizens of Gothenburg determined to adopt a system under which the proprietors of public houses would derive no benefit from increasing the sales of intoxicating drink. A company was formed which acquired all existing licenses and undertook to conduct the business in the interests of temperance, and to pay over all profits to public purposes. The managers of their houses are bound to supply meals at reasonable rates to all comers, to refuse credit for liquors, and to sell spirits according to tariff, and according to the laws of the country. The results have been highly satisfactory. The number of houses has been reduced one-half, the convictions for drunkenness and crime in the city from this source equal the poor rate.

Capt. James B. Eads, who received an installment of \$500,000 last week for his work of opening the mouth of the Mississippi, is in his fifty-seventh year and a native of Lawrenceburg, Ind. At a very early age he evinced a strong taste for machinery, and at eleven without any instruction made a miniature engine that worked perfectly with steam. He has strangled upward to the possession of a large private fortune, excellent health and thoroughly American taste, passing such grades as apple peddler, clerk, Mississippi wrecker, proprietor of the first glass blowing establishment in the West, and builder of twenty-seven iron-clad and mortar boats.

Hon. George F. Hoar is the youngest son of Samuel Hoar, the distinguished free-soiler of the pioneer days of anti-slavery agitation. Blood will tell.—Oregonian.

Mr. Lair Hill, is the son of Hon. Rev. R. C. Hill, the distinguished and very able leader of the Secession Democracy of Linn and Benton counties of the pioneer days of the late rebellion. "Blood will tell"—particularly if it has a \$3,000 grab out of Tilden's "bar" to help it.

SMALL FARMS.—An exchange hits the nail on the head when it says: "Small farms make near neighbors, they make good roads, they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wasted, every thing is kept neat; less wages is paid for help; less time is wasted; more is made in the acre; besides it is tilled better; there is less watching of hired help; the mind is not kept in a worry, stew and fret all the time."

The New York Railroad Gazette reports a considerable increase in railroad construction in the United States in 1876 over either of the two preceding years. It figures up a total of 2,351 miles, which will probably be somewhat increased by further information. The increase over 1875 is 52 per cent., or about 805 miles, and over 1874 16 per cent., or 325 miles. It adds about three per cent. to the mileage of the country, bringing it up to 75,560 miles.

The past year has been, on the whole, an unfavorable one for the Maine ship-builders. The number of ships built was less, as was the tonnage, than in 1875, and considerably less than in 1874. The total number of vessels built was 138, with a tonnage of 73,573.34, valued, estimating the cost at \$50 per ton, at \$3,678,667. In 1875, 152 vessels, of 75,060.45 tons, were built, and in 1874 253 vessels, of 122,548.74 tons.

Cronin complains that the Eastern newspaper men have been unjust to him. When we find floating through the press such paragraphs as the following, we can appreciate his feelings: "In cold weather Cronin is obliged to cover his nose with a horse-blanket."

Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Senate military affairs committee have agreed to recommend the passage of the bill, urged by the Oregon Senators and approved by the interior department, providing for the appraisal and sale of the Dalles military reservation to the highest bidder at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

General Colby has arrived to promote passage of the Klamath Indian reservation lien lands bill. Senator Kelly has given notice that he will call it up for action next Thursday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Times' Washington special thinks Grant's message was presented at an unfortunate time, when the country is exercised about counting the votes, as the House was when the message was received, and points north by their recommendation meet with opposition from the silver money people, because they intend to force the dollar of our fathers into circulation as soon as possible. Congressmen generally are indifferent, thinking greenbacks can be as good as gold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—It is unofficially stated the electoral commission will vote on the Florida question tomorrow at three o'clock, but the decision will not be promulgated till Thursday. It is said only Senators and Representatives took part in the discussion to-day, the judges apparently acting as such and not as partisans. Republican members of the commission say they think the judges will, however, divide politically, and Judge Bradley's vote will decide the question.

The fact that Field presented an ex parte report of testimony taken before the House investigating committee, really tending to complete, though really he had carefully eliminated all cross-examination and answers that would prejudice his case, has cost him all the influence he had before the committee, and has caused even Proctor Knott, Sparks and other Democrats to denounce the act, who chastised him severely in the secret session. He made a very humiliating apology and no action was taken, and at his request no record was made of the affair. Prof. Seelye has been in a state of violent indignation for several days at Field's conduct, but says to-night, having reflected himself in secret session, he feels better.

The Indian appropriation bill, as reported from the Senate committee, increases the items for general services in California, Oregon, Arizona and New Mexico \$10,000 each over the amounts voted by the House. The Senate committee also increased the appropriation for New Mexico Apaches from \$100,000 to \$125,000, and restore the usual items omitted by the House, for agents at Hoopa valley, California, and Papago agency, Arizona, to the sum of \$300,000 for the Arizona Apaches is unchanged.

The river and harbor appropriation bill, as completed by the House commerce committee, contains only the following items for the Pacific coast: Sacramento and Feather rivers, \$20,000; Willamette harbor, \$30,000; Lower Willamette and Columbia rivers, from Portland to the sea, \$20,000; Upper Willamette and Snake rivers, \$15,000.

Secretary McMillin is dangerously ill at Wornley's hotel here, with typhoid pneumonia symptoms. Physicians entertain grave doubt of his recovery.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Tribune's Washington special says: An influential Democrat, chairman of one of the leading investigating committees of the House, remarked to-day that if the final decision of the electoral count should be adverse to Tilden, he will speedily accept the result without further testing his rights in the courts. This chairman says Tilden will certainly be the biggest lawsuit of the century to obtain the office if he is declared to have been defeated.

Foreign.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—Prince Gortschakoff's circular note, which is addressed to Russian representatives at the courts of other guaranteeing powers is published in the Official Gazette to-day. The note first calls to mind the fact that through Russia's initiative an understanding between the great powers was brought about at the beginning of the Eastern crisis. The agreement was disturbed by the rejection of the Berlin memorandum, but was shortly afterward restored on the basis proposed by England. The powers at the conference unanimously submitted their demand to the Porte, who declined them. Prince Gortschakoff considers that Europe, by its united diplomatic action, has proved that it is deeply interested in the maintenance of peace in the East, and that it was recognized to be its duty, as well as its right to co-operate for that end on behalf of the general interest. The Russian government, being guided by the desire to maintain European accord in the new phase of the Eastern question, has, before coming to any decision in the matter, instructed its representatives to ascertain for certain what course the government, to which they are accredited, means to pursue.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Times in its leading editorial says: Gortschakoff's circular will not, we fear, tend to lessen the distrust with which Russia is viewed in England. It will be regarded as an invitation to begin war, from which, if Turkey has no allies, Russia would certainly profit. The English government will certainly reply with the approval of Parliament that England will hold herself free to guard her own interests, and the general interests of peace. England will await events. If Russia is more precipitate she must act on her own responsibility.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.—This is the way witnesses testified in regard to the election in Mississippi: "Witness admitted that the Republican judges of election in Hinds county were generally ignorant negroes, and it was easy to get them intoxicated. In the election he admitted that duplicate keys to the ballot boxes were furnished to one of the Democratic judges in every polling precinct in the county."

The Oregon case in Washington reminds us of the line in Pope's essay on Criticism, which, "like a wounded serpent, drags its slow length along." Many dispatches have been read, and though nothing startling has been elicited from them, the work still goes on. Democrats say that the investigators will be unable to make out a case, while on the other hand the Republicans are very sanguine and promise rich revelations in the near future.

State News.

There has been no snow at the Dalles this winter.

No snow this winter in the valleys of Eastern Oregon.

Good prospects for excellent crops in Wasco county.

A steam grist mill is to be erected at Junction City this season.

Sim Reed, Esq., has 1,000 acres of land in cultivation near Amity.

The saloons of Portland pay a yearly license of \$15,400. How much do the whisky drinkers pay to the saloons?

The Albany policeman is able to be around, but is not able to throw any light on the subject of his recent attack.

Another rich strike is reported in the Lucky Queen mine. The mill is running well, and everything prosperous. Clarence White lost part of one of his fingers in the machinery of his father's quartz mill on Conner Creek, Baker county.

The Indians on the Columbia, between Celilo and White Bluffs, are becoming very troublesome as cattle thieves.

Dr. C. C. Glass convicted of manslaughter in 1873, and sentenced to the penitentiary for 5 years, was pardoned last week.

The body of an unknown man, much decomposed, was lately found on the beach near Clatsop county on the 29th ult. and buried.

J. W. Kanoff speculator at Eugene City, has left for parts unknown, and his creditors want \$10,000 to make things square.

There were no marriage licenses issued in Polk county during January. These mild winters are playing the mischief with matrimony.

A Fifth Degree Grange was organized in Marion county last week. The next meeting will be held at Butteville the first Monday in March.

On the morning of Feb. 1, Harvey Kanoff shot and killed Scott Osborne, on the Mackenzie, near the mouth of the Rogue river. They had a dispute over some land.

At Prof. McCraw's singing school at Tangent, a young hoodlum conducted himself in such a manner as to make it necessary to put him out. He did not see fit to go, and two students persuaded him. He is said to be recovering slowly.

The Independent says Mr. T. B. Flint, who lives near Scholl's ferry, in Washington county, has been astonishing Eastern people with Oregon apples. He spent the winter of the winter in the East, where he found plenty of people to astonish with Oregon productions.

The Roseburg Plaindealer reports the transactions of the land office at that place for the month of January: Six hundred and eighty-nine acres sold for cash; 248 acres mineral land sold; 19 homestead entries filed; 7 land homestead proofs made; 27 pre-emption filings; 4 donation certificates issued.

Territorial News.

The railroad to the Seattle coal mine is almost completed.

Mr. Waite is putting up a telegraph line from Walla Walla to Dayton.

Nicholas Owing has been confirmed as Secretary of Washington Territory.

The litigation about a part of the town site of Seattle has terminated in a decision in favor of the city.

John Wesar and family of Vancouver had a miraculous escape last week by leaping from their wagon just as an immense fire ball and broke the vehicle into a hundred pieces.

Wasco County Mud Springs.

Not long ago, says the Detroit Free Press, it was announced that silver had been taken from the Mud Springs, Wasco County, Oregon. A little air of romance was given to the alleged discovery, which may have made it more attractive in the eyes of wealthy San Francisco speculators. Being men of a strong practical turn of mind, however, they set about satisfying themselves of the genuineness of the discovery before investing much of their money in it. For that purpose samples of the silver mud were placed in the hands of Prof. Thos. Price for analysis. He discovered that the mud was "salted," and that the precious metal it contained was the pulp of a quartz mill running on silver ore altogether 20 miles at the mud itself. Assays made showed that the samples contained from \$200 to \$3,000 per ton in silver. Before making a final report to the capitalists interested in the mud, Prof. Price subjected the mud to a series of tests which demonstrated conclusively that the alleged discovery was a barefaced fraud. Some of the samples contained free gold, chloride of silver, other silver filings. Crushed quartz was also found in some of the samples, which viewed under a low-power microscope showed free gold angular quartz proving that the ore had passed through a battery.

A woman with a bee's nest in her hair would probably be a lively spectacle; but Joaquin Miller tries, in the N. Y. Independent, to make such a thing romantic as follows:

If all the world a garden were, And women were but flowers; If men were bees that busied there, Through all the summer hours; Oh! I would hum the garden through, For honey, till I came to you. Then I should live within your hair, Its sun and gold to glow; And I should hide in glory there, Through all the changeless weather.

Already little Governor Chadwick has made a back at the head of the redoubtable Bill Watkins, and the commotion among "the untiered" as to who shall be the future superintendent of the penitentiary is said to be intense.

If a man will sell his influence as an editor for \$1,000 and betray the party he pretends to revere, how much would it cost to buy him back into that outraged organization? A very little would be a good deal in a case of this kind.

Tilden is becoming alarmed at his prospects with the tripartite commission. It is now reported that if the final decision is adverse to Tilden, he will contest for his rights in the courts.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

One Kind for the Human Family. The Other for Horses and Animals.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvelous.

The White Liniment is for the human family. It will cure Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cures Lumbago, Chilblains, Croup, Whooping Cough, and most common eruptions; it extracts frost from frozen hands and feet, and the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it induces swelling and alleviates pain of every kind. When pains or bruises occur, it is the most potent remedy ever discovered to heal the injured parts. The Centaur Liniment is used with great efficacy for Sore Throat, Toothache, Caked Breasts, Earache and a weak Back, the following is but a sample of numerous testimonials:

"INDIANA HOME, Jeff. Co., May 28, 1873. 'I think it my duty to inform you that I have suffered much with swollen feet and chafed heels. I am of the Centaur Liniment has done the work for me, I have not been free from these swellings in eight years. Now I am perfectly well. The Liniment ought to be applied warm. B. BROWN.'"

The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap, and every family should have the White Centaur Liniment. The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough muscles, cords and flesh of horses and animals. It cures all the wonderful cures, in three years, of Spavin, Strain, Wind-galls, Scratches, Sweeney, and general Lameness, and other troubles in existence. Read what the great Expressman says of it:

"NEW YORK, January, 1874. 'Every owner of horses should have the CENTAUR LINIMENT. We consider it the best article ever used on our stables. 'H. H. H. Suppl. Adams St. Stable, N. Y.' 'E. PULITZ, Suppl. U. S. Stables, N. Y.' 'J. S. O'LEIN, Suppl. N. Y. Stables, N. Y.'"

The best Patrons of this Liniment are Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons, who are continually cured of all the most common ailments of horses, such as Swellings, Strains, Sore Throats, Sweeney, and other troubles, and is worth millions of dollars annually to Farriers, Veterinarians, Stockowners, Sheep-raisers, and those having horse or cattle.

What Farrier cannot do for \$20, the Centaur Liniment will do at a trifling cost. These Liniments are sold by all dealers throughout the country. They are warranted by the proprietors, and a bottle will be given to any Farrier or Physician who desires to test them.

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 40 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

HONEY.

Pitche's Castoria is a complete substitute for Castor Oil, and is as pleasant to take as the purest honey. It is adapted to Teething and irritable children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food, regulates the Stomach, and cures Wind-colic, Piles, Hemorrhoids, and all the ailments of Infants, as well as the ailments of the adult. It is a purely vegetable preparation, more effective than Castor Oil, and neither gas nor loads. It is sold by all druggists and dealers. 41 DEY ST., NEW YORK, from the recipe of Samuel Pitche, M. D., of Barnstable, Mass.

I. SELLING

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

ever imported to Oregon City, which he offers at greatly reduced prices. My stock of

CLOTHING

Has been largely increased and I can show as handsome a line of ready-made goods in Men and Boys' Furnishings and Dress Suits, Coats, etc., as can be found in the country, and at prices that will suit the times.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Is filled with a splendid assortment of all the leading brands of dress goods, such as: Empress Cloth, Hosiery, French and American Dress Goods, Black Alpaca, Brilliantines, Cashmeres, etc.

FLANNELS.

Plain, Plain and Opera Flannels, of all colors, Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Flannels. Ladies' and Gents' Undervare, Shirts and Suits, Wool Blankets, Trunks.

TRAVELING SATCHELS, Hats and Caps, and every Floor and Table.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

I would call special attention to my stock of Men's and Boy's San Francisco Boots, which I have secured with great care, and are of the best quality, and very comfortable. A complete assortment of

HARDWARE & FARMING UTENSILS

Choice Teas, Canned Goods, and all choice Family Groceries.

At Low Prices. Also,

LIVERPOOL AND CARMAN ISLAND SALT.

Highest Price paid for all kinds of

Country Produce.

200,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted, for which I shall pay the highest cash price.

Oregon City, Nov. 1, 1874. I. SELLING.

J. P. WARD. GEORGE A. HARDING.

WARD & HARDING,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GEN

eral assortment of

Drugs and Chemicals,

Perfumery, Soaps,