The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1877.

The Oregon Case.

One of the most depressing spectacles of the day is to see the reformers of the press repeating that the transactions in Oregon slush money were entirely fair and reputable, while the whole crowd of reformers who had a hand in the business are apparently dodging, squirming, struggling and prevaricating in the effort to prevent a committee of Congress from knowing anything about it. If it was an honest transaction, if the money was sent to pay lawyers for honorable services in arguing legal points, and if no other money was sent, it is impossible to understand how any sensible man could consent to subject himself to imputation of corruption by refusing to give a voluntary statement and full explanation of the whole business. Mr. Pelton and our own Webfeet representatives are all anxious to cover their tracks; all are equally positive in their refusal to give any information; they are unable to decipher even their own telegrams; and they seem perfectly willing to accept the worst construction that can be put on their proceedings, and to be satisfied that no suspicion can make them out more guilty than they really are. Their silence must be taken as a confession, their refusal to answer as an acknowledgment that they could not answer without criminating themselves, and they have virtually admitted that the issue of a certificate to Cronin was accomplished as the result of direct bribery. We consider that the result of fraud and corruption can not be materially different in our own State than elsewhere, and that the issues of the Presidential election are affected by it just as they would be in any other election, and the committee on the electoral vote will be compelled to ask themselves, what is the value of a certificate issued to a person who was clearly not elected, and issued in consequence of open bribery? To ask the question is to answer it, and the answer will cover the whole Oregon case.

The trick was shrewdly planned as being likely to embrace a multitude of possibilities. In the first place it was certain to compel an inquiry into the manner in which the electors were chosen; in the next place it held out chance of the vote which Tilden wanted, and, failing to obtain that, it offered opportunity th t Oregon might be made to appear as casting only two votes, and thus throw the election into the House. All three of these were chances in which Tilden had everything to win and nothing to lose, and if they all failed him they would leave him no worse than he would be without trying it. But his dishonesty as acted as a sword which cuts both ways; he might have had a *prima facie* case if his managers had only been able to restrain themselves from indulgence in their familiar rascality, or if his party had been less venal and corrupt. But the revelations so unwillingly extorted from his managers are certain to lose more than all he hoped to gain. He will not only lose all chance of a vote from this State, but he will lose all the sympathy which would otherwise have followed him in his defeat.

It is a sound maxim of law that no snitor shall be allowed to profit by his own misconduct, and it would be an equal disregard of law and justice if this shameful corruption in our young State should be allowed to gain a single point in Tilden's favor. The first question before Congress in the case will be, not whether Watts was disqualified or not, for ex-Gov. Grover did not issue his certificate to Watts, but whether Cronin's appointment was in accordance with law. It was obtained, we feel confident, by base trickery, and must be summarily set aside as representing not the will of the people of this State, but a violation of law, which should be brought before the Grand Jury. There is no question about it, Mr. Cronin is not an elector, his vote is mere waste paper, a burlesque like the Smith vote of Louisiana, and his pretension to represent the people of Oregon an insult to common decency. That is the way our Oregon case looks in the light of revelations of the Investigating Committee as telegraphed, and we would advise the Eastern Tildonites not to bank too heavy on this State.

The spectacle of Republicans rolling up their sleeves and striking out right and left in defense of States rights is novel, but at the same time exceedingly instructive as displaying the possibilities of American politics. The returning board members of Louisiana have been imprisoned by the House for transacting State business according to law, and the Republicans are trying to get them out by pleading that Congress has no jurisdiction over State officials in the legitimate prosecution of their duty.

The McMinnville "hero," who edits the Oregonian, refers to Mr. Johnson, of this city, as an attorney of local repute. Hill has the advantage of Johnson in this respect; like poor Cronin's nose, he is of national repute through his $3,000 grab at Tilden's "bar'l," and you can smell his infamy everywhere.

Frank Stewart has introduced a bill in the Nevada Senate to prevent cruelty to women. The bill provides that any man convicted of beating a woman shall be tied to a post and a placard placed on his breast stating the crime. Good enough.

The Business Outlook.

We have tried, but in vain, to derive the proper amount of consolation from the annual report of the business failures of the past year. There is a reduction of about five per cent in the liabilities of the failing firms, and if any one can argue out any evidence or indication of improvement from such a showing, he is welcome to his figures. The continuance of the depressing situation can not be accounted for by the Presidential muddle, because the last quarter of 1876 shows a marked improvement over the last quarter of 1875; and it can hardly be ascribed to a decline in prices, as the bottom had been reached at the beginning of the year, and in many lines of trade showed an improvement. The prevalence of failures should have been prevented by the general prosperity of the productive interests, the crops throughout the country having been fair, and disposed of at fair prices and comparatively low rates of transportation to markets; but, in spite of this, the cry is that the farmers refuse to pay up, the country store-keepers refuse to send in orders, and trade generally is dull.

On the other hand, it is only reasonable to remark that the situation is worse than it would have been if it had not been affected by political complications. The experience and testimony of long years are almost unanimous that the quadrennial election disturbs and arrests the course of trade, and certainly the events since the election have not tended to restore business to its nominal condition. If the political complications shall come to an end during the present or ensuing month, we may reasonably expect to see an improvement manifested by a change in the direction of confidence and firmness, with a consequent increase of activity.

But what is more especially needed is the repeal of that bankruptcy law which has now, as a result of its operation, put a premium on fraud and dishonesty, and compelled the solid business man to compete with the bankrupt whose stock represents for himself anything from ten to fifty cents on the dollar, and for his creditors, disappointment, disgust, and probable ruin. No good interest is served by the continuance of the law, and if Congress is alive to the interests of the country it will repeal it. Then, with a more judicious system of credits, with specie resumption brought somewhat nearer in sight, with peace and tranquility in the political sky, we would be enabled to reap the rewards of that enforced economy which is attested by the comparatively low prices of labor and commodities, and by the balance of our exports over our imports. But it is quite likely that we will have to pass through another year of failures before realizing these improvements, and if the centennial year is a disappointment, from a business point of view its successor may be no better.

If it be true, as our Democratic exchanges are beginning to insinuate, that the Judges of the Supreme Court on electoral commission are voting strictly as partisans, then indeed have the Republican managers outgeneraled their opponents.

The turning point was the Senatorial contest in Illinois, and the moment that the Democrats elected a Justice of the Supreme Court to the U. S. Senate, who on account of his holding office longer than either of the other two remaining Justices would have been placed otherwise on the commission with a vote for Tilden, they showed themselves to be imbeciles in politics and children in the hands of giants. Hewitt should either have telegraphed Judge Davis to decline the office of Senator from Illinois, or sent word to the Democrats at Springfield to withdraw his name. As it is, the Democrats have elected an Independent to the Senate, when by foregoing so small an honor they would probably have now a President. Verily, the fates that Tilden speaks about, are with the Republicans.

The emigration of the Sioux en masse to Canada will relieve the country of a great deal of embarrassment, and it is to be hoped that Sitting Bull and all his brethren will follow the example of the band which we hear entered Manitoba a short time since. The Canadian government understands the management of Indians better than we do, and perhaps may be able to put hats and breeches on the blood-thirsty redskins, make gentlemen of them, and render them so well contented that they will never want to come back to this country.

He says the *Oregonian* has always been Republican. It was very weak-kneed when $3,000 made the editor join hands with the Democrats in stealing one of Oregon's electoral votes from the party which that journal professes to have always supported. Republicans throughout the State are unanimous in the opinion, if that is advocating their interest and justice, they will have none of it. Retire to a 'nunnery,' Mr. Hill.

To Be Tested.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company are going to test the right of the people of California to interfere in their affairs. The Railroad Commissioners have brought suit to compel the Company to file a schedule of its freights and fares; it sets up the defense that its charter comes from Congress, not from the State, and that it is not subject to local regulations.

Liar Hill will please answer the charge of being bribed by Tilden's "bar'l."

Mexico's New Ruler.

The scenery that sets off the repeated phases of Mexican tragedy and comedy is shifted again, and the curtain rises on a new disposition of characters. The army of Iglesias has been scattered in defeat, and Iglesias himself a fugitive in America; and Diaz, who has been acting as military dictator, is now President, we believe, of the nominal Republic, to hold office just so long as he can keep control of the bayonets that have opened his way to power.

The strong government is doubtless what the property-holders of Mexico are just at this time most earnestly desiring, and it is getting to be a nice question whether the administration of a stern but intelligent despot would not for a time be preferable to the phantom forms of civil liberty which seem to give scope and play only to the worst traits of Mexican character. Order is the first and preliminary law of any government, and there can be no slight doubt that even a military peace would better fit the turbulent Mexican nation for self-restraint than the changeable governments of the last quarter of a century. But there are as yet no signs that the government of Diaz is to be either more efficient or less transitory than the governments of his predecessors. The "Sick Man" of Turkey is in robust health compared with the invalid of Mexico.

Mints and Coinage.

The *Tribune's* Washington special of the 9th inst. says:

The mints of the United States have not recently been able to coin trade dollars as rapidly as they have been wanted by bullion and exchange dealers. During the month of January the San Francisco mint coined $10,820,000 in trade dollars, but the monthly deposits are still in excess of the coining capacity. Deposits of bullion for these coins have been declining for some months past. At the Philadelphia and Carson mints depositors pay a coinage charge for trade dollars of 1½ per cent, an advance of ¼ having recently been made. Moneys accruing from this charge are paid without deduction into the treasury. About $21,000,000 of the $50,000,000 change money authorized by law to be issued remain to be coined, which, allowing one month for the annual settlement and repairs, will occupy the mints until about Feb., 1878. After that it will be necessary to begin the coinage of half and quarter eagles, to meet the requirements of the country on and after January, 1879, the time fixed by law for resumption. Nearly all gold and silver bullion purchased in the United States at the present time, and for some months past, find sits way to the mints, and the indications are that considerable amounts of foreign bullion will be imported and deposited for coinage. Should Congress authorize coinage of the silver dollar during the present session, which is not probable, it would be necessary to reduce the rate of silver change coinage at the Philadelphia mint in order to manufacture dollar pieces, and that would materially prolong the time for completing the coinage of silver change money. Should the coinage of the silver dollar not be authorized during the present session, the coinage of trade dollars will be increased as soon as it shall be practicable to relax the production of subsidiary coins.

Senator Cameron a Base Deceiver.

A Washington dispatch of the 9th inst. has the following concerning Senator Cameron:

Cameron was sitting in the Senate today when the page brought a card to him. "Let him come here," said the Senator, and a sharp-faced young fellow walked up to the Senator's desk and handed a paper to him. The Senator looked surprised, opened the paper, looked more surprised, read the paper, looked surprised all over. Cragin looked over Cameron's shoulder and laid back in his own chair and shouted. The paper was a summons in a breach of promise suit brought by Mary Oliver to the amount of $50,000. The news spread rapidly and all the old boys came over to congratulate Simon. Jones of Nevada laid his hands on his head in a kindly way and said: "Bless you, my boy, it isn't every man who has $50,000 worth of affection at the age of 78." Christiancy stood at an easy distance and said: "Cameron, you had a great deal better have followed my example, if I am a younger man." Several of the Democratic Senators crossed to congratulate the Senator, but he objected.

Destructive Fire at McMinnville.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, dated Feb. 12th, 3:15 P. M., furnishes the following particulars of a very destructive fire which occurred at McMinnville. The dispatch says:

The fire at McMinnville last night at 9 o'clock, originated in Boyd's drug store, destroying the building and stock, loss $7,000; burned store occupied by G. Wilson, with stock, loss $2,500, fully insured; building belonging to John Bird, loss $300; building owned by J. C. Braly, loss $800; Sam'l Manning's stock of tin ware, etc., $300; H. G. Burnes' building, $700; Walter Henderson's livery and feed stable, $900; Story & Cozen's meat shop, $300; Ball, $400; Hiram Adams' building and stock, $1,000; Simon Bodyfeld's saloon and building $1,000; R. H. Todd's drug store, damage to stock, $500; B. F. Bangasser, damage to stock, $300.

W. Liar Hill *tendered* his services to the Joe Thomas party twice, and offered to take his pay out of the estate. Now he says it was a corrupt affair, because Senator Mitchell was employed instead of him. He cries "steal" because he didn't have a finger in the pie. He got his fingers in Tilden's "bar'l," however, which made that honest.

We are glad to see the Democratic papers so unanimous in favoring the arbitration. We predict a serious change to their tune in about a week hence.

The joint convention has counted the electoral vote in alphabetical order as far as Louisiana, which is now under consideration by the tripartite commission.

Telegraphic News.

Eastern.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The electoral commission, this evening, by a vote of 8 against 7, decided that the four electoral votes of Florida should be counted for Hayes and Wheeler. A formal report to this effect was signed at 8:20 P. M. by Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong, and will be sent to the President of the Senate to-morrow morning.

The deficiency bill amendment, providing for the payment of a large number of the Pacific coast and other Western claims against the Indian bureau, was finally rejected to-day by a majority of more than two to one. Hancock, with Drew, called for the yeas and nays because success was evidently hopeless.

The political bank account of the chairman of the national Republican committee, which has been in the hands of House committee on powers and privileges, has not yet been made public and put in evidence, and possibly will not be. It shows the largest contribution to the campaign fund was $20,000 from Jay Gould, and the largest single remittance to the committee came from its Massachusetts member, Hoar, and amounted to over $25,000. The amount of money collected from department clerks here does not appear, but it is believed to exceed $50,000. One check was for $10,000, made payable to Hayes' order, who passed it over to the Ohio State Republican committee, by whom it was used.

New York, Feb. 10.—Tilden said yesterday evening to personal friends who he had requested to go to Washington, say to our friends they have no reason to be depressed if the Commission decides against the Democracy in the Florida case. I expect the decision will be adverse, but do not encourage despondency. The loss of Florida will not surprise me, but there are other points upon which I am confident the Democracy will succeed. Tilden is represented as talking as unconcernedly about the final result as though it was a case of John Doe against Richard Roe; yet he said, I am a fatalist in so far as I believe as representative of the Democrats the final decision will be in our favor.

A correspondent of the *Times* gives the opinion of Chief Justice Church and ex-Gov. Seymour in regard to the constitutionality and expediency of the Democratic device for settling the Presidential dispute by commission. The Chief Justice is very emphatic in claiming the plan was equally destitute of either attribute, and he points out very clearly that the stand taken by the Democratic council in the Florida case is subversive of Democratic principles, as was the creation of the commission itself. Church is perfectly clear that the action of the State authorities in Louisiana as well as in Florida must be accepted as final, and he believes Cronin made a blunder fatal to the Democrats in Oregon by convening a college of his own instead of attempting to force his vote in with those of the Republican electors. These views are understood to be shared by all the members of the court of appeals, with the possible exception of Judge Earl.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the 39th call for the redemption of 5 20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for ten million dollars, of which seven million are coupons and three million registered bonds. Principal and interest to be paid at the treasury on and after the 12th of May next; interest cease on that day.

Lt. McIntyre, of the 2d U. S. Infantry, was killed in Frog Mountains, Ga., on the 12th, by illicit distillers in ambush.

It is said that Grant will be made President of the Darien canal corporation.

The Southern Pacific railroad on the western end will probably cross the Colorado in March.

Kelly does not think the principles laid down in the Florida case cover Oregon. He thinks Hayes and Wheeler will be inaugurated.

The Democratic case in Louisiana will stand on four legs; one that the returning board had no statute authority to canvass the votes for electors; second, that if it had, it lost its authority by refusing to fill its membership; third, that in the absence of the requisite affidavits, it had no power to exclude the vote; and fourth, that the board sold its decision for money.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Watts, the alleged ineligible elector from Oregon, has returned from the West on account of objections raised to counting the vote of Oregon as cast by the Republican electors. He will remain here for the purpose of giving testimony before the electoral commission when the Oregon case comes up.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: If the question of evidence is decided against them, as in all probability it will be, the Democratic counsel will have no hope except an attack upon the legality of the Kellogg government.

Carpenter is relied upon for heavy work at this juncture. He is said to have prepared himself with great care, and as he will have the benefit of his previous thorough examination of the recent political history of Louisiana, he may be expected to make a brilliant effort. Trumbull will also speak for the Democrats. On the Republican side, Matthews and Stoughton will make the principle argument as in the Florida case. The decision in the Louisiana controversy will, no doubt, turn upon the question of admitting evidence and thus the preliminary struggle will in reality be the main one, and Republicans are confident the commission will not depart from the plain letter of its own rulings, and they therefore regard the case as virtually settled in advance.

The *Tribune's* Washington special thinks with the expedition the Commission evinced to day, it will probably finish the Louisiana case by Thursday, and the count will proceed Friday. The Republicans rely on the same vote as in the Florida case. The care Judge Bradley displayed in noting the points of the Democratic counsel gives them a good deal of comfort.

Both sides are extremely anxious about Louisiana, and it is admitted by Republicans that the case is very different from that of Florida and some of the objections raised very strong.

Foreign.

Vienna, Feb. 12.—Russian advices confirm the reports that a number of arrests were made of Communists and Nihilists. Conspirators in Moscow and neighborhood are increasing daily. Russians are distributing notices in Poland, threatening with severe punishment all persons who join the Turkish army.

State News.

Hon. Joseph Engle died near Gervais on the 7th.

A project is on foot in Union county to bring a portion of the Grand Ronde river a short distance below LaGrande, and there erect a grist mill.

Milt. White will soon start his ten stamp mill on Conner creek, Baker Co.

Chas. Miller & Co., of the Dalles, have bought the Monumental mine for $60,000.

Ten marriage licenses issued in Marion county during January.

Dr. Blalock, of Umatilla county, has 600 acres of wheat in, and expects to have in 2,000 before seed time is past.

The *Mercury* reports two cases of wife beating in South Salem, both of which occurred the same evening. One of the husbands got away with his spouse in gallant style. The other was ignominiously routed.

Mr. John Ashcraft, of Wasco county, is the inventor of a new-fashioned pruning hook, which is claimed to possess great advantages over anything extant in that line.

Coos Bay is the only place in Oregon where match wood figures among the exports.

Four Baker City miners have made a $1,800 clean-up at the Virtue mine after a month's run.

At a meeting of the Umatilla county wool growers last week at Pendleton, a permanent organization was made, with Jacob Frazer as president.

About $2,500 have been thus far subscribed by Linn county farmers toward the Jefferson Pass wagon road.

Mr. Watson, of Weston, Umatilla county, had his store robbed last week, while absent at the postoffice, of $80.

A Chinese cabin on Jackson creek, Jackson county, was set on fire by unknown white men last week. Loss, $500.

The Linn county Agricultural Association will hold a fair at Albany next Fall.

A railroad from Roseburg to Coos Bay is on the carpet.

Bishop Morris' summer residence at Astoria is completed, and ready for occupation.

A. B. Cosper, an old and respected citizen of Salem, died last Sunday.

A leading church deacon of Eugene City lost a wager of ten dollars on the Indiana election.

It is rumored that Harvey Kanoff, who shot and killed Scott Osborne, has left the country. John Cogswell was on his bail for the sum of $2,500.

B. F. Burch, of Polk county, has been appointed superintendent of the penitentiary, vice Watkinds resigned.

E. O. Norton has retired from the *Statesman* as local editor and business manager.

The Pioneer and Historical Society are preparing for their annual celebration at Astoria on the 22d. W. D. Hare is announced as orator.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Dalles Military Road Company for the year: P. J. Martin, president; Wm. Giant, vice president; C. N. Thornbury, secretary.

Mr. J. S. Landers, of Hood river, was badly but not dangerously hurt the other day by the kick of a horse.

The vessel reported lost at Yaquina Bay proves to be the schooner Mist.

Burglars are helping themselves in Portland.

The San Francisco Harbor Commissioners have directed the use of Coos Bay lumber for wharf repairs in preference to lumber from Puget Sound.

A little boy named Woods was knocked off a log into the Luckiamute by a dog at Smith's camp last week and drowned.

Over on Coos Bay the boys wait till the bar-keeper goes home, then go in through a window and mix their own drinks.

The Harrisburg *Nucleus* and Corvallis *Gazette* go after the legislators who thrust the "Pacific Coast series" on the schools of Oregon.

It is calculated that $150,000 will be spent in opening up the Santiam mines during this spring and summer.

Gold has been discovered on the Calipooia near Brownsville.

The latest novelty at Corvallis is street preaching.

W. A. Wheeler will try to resuscitate the Corvallis *Democrat*.

Levi Rosener, of Portland, died in San Francisco last Friday.

Immigrants from Dakota are settling in the vicinity of Forest Grove.

The *Astorian* says the twelve fishing establishments at Astoria and Upper Astoria, will employ $6,000 laborers during the busy season.

Our item of "blood will tell" knocked the wind out of Hill, and in a spell of madness he vents a column and a half of his spleen on a resident of this city who had nothing to do with the affair. As we have before stated, Mr. Johnson is not connected with this paper, and we alone are responsible for what appears in these columns.

The entire Pacific coast delegation in Congress concur in the belief that the final decision will be in favor of Hayes and Wheeler.

The Court of Aix, France, has just set aside the will of a lady on the ground that she was a believer in Spiritualism.

Tilden has now reached a stage in the contest in which his bar'l o' money is useless.

Every indication favors the triumph of Hayes and Wheeler.

The Senate ratified the extradition treaty with Spain on the 9th.

A Seattle German named Mysell, arrested for beating his wife, tried to commit suicide by twisting a handkerchief around his neck; and, after getting very black in the face, gave up the job, exclaiming to a friend, "dot is too hard a vay to die already."

Knights of Pythias.

The following is a synopsis of Hon. N. T. Caton's address to the Knights of Pythias of Walla Walla, Jan. 9, 1877:

The Order of Knights of Pythias originated in Washington City, D. C., in the month of February, 1864. One J. H. Rathbone had, prior to that time, prepared a complete ritual for a secret society, which he had in contemplation. On the 15th of February of that year, after a consultation with a few friends, a meeting for the purpose of organizing was agreed upon, and the time fixed. On the 19th day of February, 1864, the first organization was effected at Temperance Hall in the aforesaid city. The avowed objects of the organization were declared then and there to be Friendship, Charity and Benevolence. At the beginning the Order was confined to the clerks of the various departments at Washington. The Order grew but little for several years. It has spread, however, with such rapidity, that lodges are to be found in every State and Territory of the Union. In ten years time the number of lodges has increased to about 1,500, and the membership to about 100,000 in the United States alone. These members are all over the age of 21 years. The rapidity of the growth of the organization and its strength at the present time, is learned from these facts.

The unwritten work of the Order is probably no greater than that of other secret societies, and no greater in any of them than is necessary to the attainment of the objects for which they were organized. The Knights of Pythias as a secret organization, confer three degrees, called by them "Ranks." These are, Page, Esquire and Knight. Each of these has its own appropriate ritual, grips, signs, signals and passwords. Applicants for these "ranks" must be of sound bodily health and 21 years of age. The name of the organization was suggested to the author of our ritual after a careful search for an example of pure, unalloyed friendship. Friendship being the keystone of the arch of Pythianism in the story of Pythias in becoming hostage for his friend, thereby enabling him to have a parting interview with his wife and family. In this history friendship shone with such matchless beauty and brilliancy in that selfish, barbarous heathen era, that it attracted the attention of our author and rewarded his patient search after a name. The occasion for another secret organization, was found in the fact that the country had just emerged from an internecine struggle, which in its progress had rent assunder the dearest ties known to humanity and following close in its wake as consequences, certainly, and affecting well being of mankind, appeared selfishness and kindred exhibitions to a greater and stronger degree than ever before known in this country, together with the distrust and want of confidence by one section of the country for the other. These dispositions the author of our ritual found pervading both sections of the country alike. It is true that greed, ambition and other kindred dispositions existed before the war, but they were greatly modified, checked and controlled by the agencies of the good and noble of all benevolent institutions and the self-sacrificing ministers and laity of the various religious denominations, but the war left all these much shorn of their power for good. The Knights of Pythias at this juncture came to the front, stepped into the breach and at once proposed to become a co-worker with these other agencies—having none of the recollections of the past clinging to it—in bringing about the feelings of friendship, confidence and reconciliation which should exist in order to insure the happiness of the people and the prosperity of our institutions. The loyalty of the masses, and the fraternal sentiments of the one section for the other being essential to good government, and good government to the happiness of the people. Let the Order in no way whatever interfere with religion or politics, only so far as the lessons of friendship, charity and benevolence persistently urged may effect the one or the other. The purposes of the organization—not contained in the foregoing—may be learned from the following quotation: "To alleviate the sufferings of a brother, to succor the unfortunate, to zealously watch at the bedside of the sick, to sooth the dying pillow, to perform the last sad rites at the grave of a brother, to offer consolation to the afflicted and to care for the widow and orphan." The cardinal doctrine of the organization is the necessity for every true Knight to give practical exemplifications by such acts of their recognition of their obligations and vows. And we are happy to say, that authentic records and documents show unmistakably that the lessons of our Lodges have borne these fruits.

Most persons who have any acquintance with the literature of chess have heard of the games said to have been played in the Middle Ages with living chess men. Lord Lytton recently revived this amusement in India. During his visit to Mooltan, last month, his lordship, after receiving and replying to an address from the municipality of the city, engaged, we are told, "in a novel game of chess with Col. Millett. The chess board, if such a term may be allowed to a carpet of red and white calico with checkers a yard square, having been spread in front of the hall, chessmen, men and boys, dressed in opposing red and white uniforms appropriate to the various pieces, were marched in and took their places. Then by word of command each piece moved to the square indicated, and a very lively game ensued, ending in an easy victory for the viceroy." An Emperor of Morocco who once indulged in a similar amusement is said to have added a terrible realism to the game by causing all the pieces taken during its progress to be beheaded.

The United States, with an annual product of nearly 3,900,000 bales of cotton, exports about 70 per cent. of it, and Great Britain has a practical monopoly of the markets of the world for manufactured cotton goods. American spindles consume about 600,000,000 lbs of cotton annually; the spindles of Great Britain 1,297,000 lbs, and of the remaining countries in Europe 1,009,000 lbs. Great Britain exports 85 per cent. of her cotton manufactures, the quantity exported in 1874 being equal to 4,400,000,000 yards, valued at $360,000,000 in gold. The exports of cotton goods from the United States the same year were not over 50,000,000 yards, valued at $4,423,089. The only countries in the world which manufacture more cotton than they consume are Great Britain, the United States, Switzerland and Belgium.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* estimates the total value of the personal property of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, invested in railway and other securities, at $67,673,000. This is a smaller total than the wealth with which the Commodore was generally credited at the time of his decease; but it is probably the largest fortune accumulated in modern times in a life-time by a man who had no foundation left him by his ancestors. The accumulations of the Rothschilds in one year, or in a series of years, far exceed those of the late Commodore Vanderbilt in a corresponding time; but their ancestors began the present century with large sums to their credit, and the present members of the house were born heirs to many millions.

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 drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cures Lumbago, Chillblains, Lock-jaw, Palsy, Itch, and most cutaneous eruptions; it extracts frost from frozen hands and feet, and the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it subdues 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 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 chords. A few bottles of 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 has performed more wonderful cures, in three years, of Spavin, Strain, Wind-galls, Scratches, Sweeny, and general Lameness, than all other remedies in existence. Read what the great Expressmen say of it:

"New York, January, 1874.
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