COLLECTION
OF
LECTURES, ADDRESSES, ARTICLES, ETC.
By O. O. HOWARD and Others.
XX
1878
THE DAILY OREGONIAN.  
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1877.

THE IDAHO INDIAN WAR.

THE CROOKED CREEK MASSACRE.

A surprising report has been received from the Crooked Creek, Idaho.

CROOKED CREEK, I. D., July 3.

A massacre took place on Thursday last, at Crooked Creek, two miles south of this place.

A detachment of the U. S. regulars, consisting of about 50 men, was marching toward the fort from the south, when it encountered a party of Indians, about 50 in number, under the chief of the Nez Perces, on the hillside above the creek.

A severe fight resulted, in which the Indians were defeated, and 15 were killed and 8 wounded.

The bodies of the Indians were found scattered along the road, and appear to have been butchered in a most horrid manner.

The detachment lost one man, and had one wounded.

The Indians were said to have been in possession of the country for several days, and had been reported to the authorities.

The place is now garrisoned by a force of U. S. troops, and the country is said to be in a state of骚乱.

THE IDAHO INDIAN WAR.

THE WAPATO INDIAN MASSACRE.

Another Indian massacre has occurred at Wapato, Idaho.

A detachment of U. S. regulars, consisting of about 100 men, was marching toward the fort from the south, when it encountered a party of Indians, about 200 in number, under the chief of the Nez Perces, on the hillside above the creek.

A severe fight resulted, in which the Indians were defeated, and 30 were killed and 20 wounded.

The bodies of the Indians were found scattered along the road, and appear to have been butchered in a most horrid manner.

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THE IDAHO INDIAN WAR.

THE MANDAN INDIAN MASSACRE.

Another Indian massacre has occurred at Mandan, Idaho.

A detachment of U. S. regulars, consisting of about 150 men, was marching toward the fort from the south, when it encountered a party of Indians, about 100 in number, under the chief of the Nez Perces, on the hillside above the creek.

A severe fight resulted, in which the Indians were defeated, and 20 were killed and 20 wounded.

The bodies of the Indians were found scattered along the road, and appear to have been butchered in a most horrid manner.

The detachment lost one man, and had one wounded.

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THE IDAHO INDIAN WAR.

THE SHAWNEE INDIAN MASSACRE.

Another Indian massacre has occurred at Shawnee, Idaho.

A detachment of U. S. regulars, consisting of about 200 men, was marching toward the fort from the south, when it encountered a party of Indians, about 150 in number, under the chief of the Nez Perces, on the hillside above the creek.

A severe fight resulted, in which the Indians were defeated, and 30 were killed and 30 wounded.

The bodies of the Indians were found scattered along the road, and appear to have been butchered in a most horrid manner.

The detachment lost one man, and had one wounded.

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THE IDAHO INDIAN WAR.

THE SIOUX INDIAN MASSACRE.

Another Indian massacre has occurred at Sioux, Idaho.

A detachment of U. S. regulars, consisting of about 300 men, was marching toward the fort from the south, when it encountered a party of Indians, about 250 in number, under the chief of the Nez Perces, on the hillside above the creek.

A severe fight resulted, in which the Indians were defeated, and 50 were killed and 50 wounded.

The bodies of the Indians were found scattered along the road, and appear to have been butchered in a most horrid manner.

The detachment lost one man, and had one wounded.

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The Daily Oregonian. MONDAY, JULY 7, 1867.

LEATHER STRAP LAW--EST. HOWARD.

LETTER FROM ALASKA.

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

The Leather Strap Law is repugnant to the feelings of the Indian.
It is not without exciting movements of the troops, particularly those of the Indian tribes, to whom the law is repugnant. The Indian has no idea of his own accord.

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WASHINGTON, D.C., July 17.—The Indian Office has received a dispatch from the President's agent at Portland, Oregon, stating that the Indians in that state are in a state of骚乱 and that the property of whites has been destroyed. The President has directed the dispatch to be forwarded to the Secretary of War, and the Indian Bureau has been notified of the situation.
The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1877.

THE IDAHO INDIAN WAR.

Idaho News.

REPORT FROMBOISE.

Curtis.

Capt. S. A. Green, the new major at the Indian agency, has just arrived at the capital, Idaho Falls.

Capt. Green informed me that he had just received a dispatch from Gen. Custer, giving the order for the taking of the important reservation which the Indians claim in Idaho.

Capt. Green also stated that the Indians had not been opposed to the taking of the reservation, but were satisfied with the terms offered by the government.

Capt. Green further informed me that the Indians were well prepared for the taking of the reservation, and that they would fight to the last man to retain it.

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THE INDIAN WAR!

A List of Northern Illinois.

Col. Deming stated a dispatch from Col. Howard, at Winfield, Kan., which, as we understand, was received at Chicago yesterday. The capture of the dugouts at the Ford was reported as easy, and Col. Howard says the Indians are driven into the timber, and the pursuit will be continued. As we understand, the 10th Illinois is at present engaged in this pursuit. The 1st Illinois is at present engaged in a pursuit of the Indians. The 1st Illinois is at present engaged in a pursuit of the Indians.

THE DAILY BEE.

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A GREAT WAR. The news of the mobilization of the Italian army reached the city on the 5th inst., and the bodies of the officers and men were conveyed to the railway station in the direction of Civitavecchia. They had arrived at the station by 2 P.M., under the direction of Major Gen. Perry. Col. Perry broke up the troops before they were driven through the gate, and then proceeded to the gardens for a short time. The Italian army was seen to be very large and well drilled. The Italian officers were much more showy than the American officers, and the general order of the troops was much more strict.

THE INDIAN WAR. Three Days Fighting at Campan.

Representative Conduct of Col. Perry.

SLAUGHTER AT LITTELL, NASH, AND COMMISSARY.

Wednesday, July 14, 1863.

We are informed that Gen. Howard has ordered his troops from Laredo to Campan, for the purpose of stopping the Indian depredations on the reservation by force of the law, and that the Indians have been required to drop their arms and go to the reservation. The troops have been ordered to take possession of the reserve and to put the Indians on the reservation by force. The Indians are said to have resisted the order, and that a battle has taken place. The reports are conflicting, but it is said that Gen. Howard has ordered his troops to take possession of the reservation by force.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday, July 10, 1863.

Our correspondent states that the Indians have been driven from their homes and that they are now in a state of distress. The Indians are said to have resisted the order to leave their homes, and that a battle has taken place. The reports are conflicting, but it is said that Gen. Howard has ordered his troops to take possession of the reservation by force.

The INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Last evening the Tel-Ghym to the "Indian" appeared in the management of the Indian campanions because he was guilty of conduct which, if continuing circumstances were not shown to have been due to other than their own fault, would be shown as shameful conduct. Gen. Howard has been uniformly successful in the work he undertook. The Indians have gone into the country beyond the Salmon and Snake rivers, which, a movement tentatively to a Walla Walla paper, "is worse than the last herd." Gen. Howard, under whose direction the work was done, his officers, and his troops, have manifested the greatest measure of hard work and bodily strength.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday, July 13, 1863.

LATER FROM THE FRONT.

Everything ready for the Seaport of Joseph.

The following dispatches were received at Joseph, Wash., about noon today:

Howard telegraphed from Camp McGlynn near Kamiah, under date of July 13th, that about 2,000 of his troops are at Missoula, M. T., to obtain supplies. He said that the two companies there, with a little help from volunteers, will be ready, according to the instructions of the Indian chief, to start for the battle of the 13th. In his dispatches of June 12th, for says Howard, the report is that the troops are across the Clearwater, waiting for the Indians to make their move. Howard said that the troops will be on the move in a few days, with the express intention of capturing the Indians at any cost.

A dispatch of the 13th says: "All reports are that the Indians are across the Clearwater, waiting for the Indians to make their move. Howard said that the troops will be on the move in a few days, with the express intention of capturing the Indians at any cost. Everything is in the best condition for the pursuit. If the Indians do not come out, the Montana troops can check their advance."
THE INDIAN WAR.

HELena, July 27.—The Mislimblng trial, which has been before the court here since last February, came to an end yesterday. The defendants, James C. H. Judd, John T. Mercier and William H. B. B. Lee, were acquitted of all charges.

The trial was conducted by Judge Burroughs, and was attended by a large number of spectators. The case was one of great interest, and attracted much attention.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1863.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1863.
Life in Exile

The Paris Exile interviewed several of the men who were discussing the following in the circle of one of them:...
THE LATE GEN. KEARNEY.

A Correct Version of One of the Many Abridgments of that Gallant Soldier.

VANCOUVER BARBECUES, Dec. 19, 76.

I promised to give you the true version of the Kearney story. Many a good tale is injurious by condensation. I will, therefore, take the case with this one, yet this is an age when men are less satisfied with "good tales." They want facts above, below, and around them, preferring the accuracy of a retentive memory to the most brilliant light of a daring imagination.

The celebrated battle of Fair Oaks, called by the Confederates Seven Pines, was fought on the evening of the last day of May and the first day of June, 1862. I went into action under the guidance of a sergeant of the second day of the battle; was twice wounded in the right arm. The second wound was a .severe one and caused me to leave the field object half part lost in the day. I went to the hospital, where the doctors were already congregated, and toward evening had the arm amputated. General Kearney, who was engaged not far from my position, and with whom I had often been in jubilation, sent me a message, exclaiming, "determined, declared he had the right hand, of course, for he had lived the life I have. I was in good spirits, as cheerful as usual, and perhaps smiling not to be done so hurriedly by the exigencies of my condition, so I said, in a joking manner, "my left hand clasped his right: "There is one thing we can do, general—we can buy our gloves together.

"Correct enough," he said, and then went on to say that I must not have lost that arm. He declared, among other consoling things, that the Indians never noticed the lack of an arm to the disadvantage of a man.

Gus, Phil Kearney was really most genial and courteous in his deportment, and always treated me with marked attention and respect, so that the various stories from that time of his roughness, slighting of a respectable person like him, have no place. He was quick tempered and exceedingly sensitive.

One night when his staff had failed to put his troops into position along the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, a major in him in a great passion. He was then in summer simply terrific. I saw him again angry after the battle of Williamsburg. He had made an advance with his usual heroism and fearless enterprise, and thought that McDowell should have given him the chance of the famous bearing telegram announcing the victory, but it was another who had those rare men that map the much coveted result. Then you should have seen Phil Kearney in his agitation and excitement. I have frequently seen him after the battle of Gettysburg. Phil Kearney would, in my judgment, have made an effective and dazzling cavalry leader. He was crippled in energy and dispossessed in action because of the show of inferiority among his disaffected rear-guard of his situation. He did not have his men, such as gave best promise to make short and decisive work of the war. The remarkable contrast of sunshine and shadow in him made him a marked man—a silly, I must say.
a portion of the company went on board and leaving the President in the cabin, Mr. Randolph walked down with him, his uncle, without disturbing to out
any other person and remained conversing upon the Presi

dent. He carried on arm in arm on the deck of a slight injury. Determined to assure the President, he discovered General Jackson behind a cabin and barred his way. 

So busily engaged had he become to save his gloves, that the President was without words he seized the President. He

buttered by a coincidence of a president in the city council at the time, Mr. Janney as president of the board of aldermen, and Mr. Latham as the president of the common council. Janney, now one of the oldest citizens of the town, was then engaged in business on the river front. Seeing the two men and hearing that General Jackson was on the board, he went on board the steamer and at a sight of the hero of New Orleans, paused forward in the

where (the writer follows his nar

In the dining table, which was alt

He was going up toward the President when a hand behind him attracted his atten

and on turning he saw Randolph's financing in the true manly way. 

instinctively he gave place and Randolph passed him. He asked, at the outset, "never mind your gloves." 

Randolph's angry response, and Randolph's presence on the boat, and force him back. Randolph continued his grip on the President's arm for fifteen or twenty seconds, as the President cried, "Oh! oh! his speech being arrested, and having having a swallng impeded his voice. Then Randolph released his grasp, the President facing him on the boat. Mr. Janney, as Randolph sidled up, amid assaults from several persons, way for him, and he hurried out to the saloon door. By this time the boat had started forward, and the open space in the rear of the saloon. "Who is that man?" he asked, a voice elevated to a high pitch. Some one replied, "If it is Randolph, the Lieutenant you have just dismissed from the boat.

Just at this point an inn keeper, William Thomas, father of the late assistant Collector of the District, arrived, braced, enabled to speak for indignation. "Gen

ral," he blurted out, "if you will promise to reprimand me upon the gallows, I will follow him and kill him." This was not answered, with some show of fear. "No sir; don't touch a hair of my beard," and then taking him, if possible.
GENERAL GRANT.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. PAUL, UP ARMS.

The same day that the Federal Congress was in session to decide the questions of war and peace, the St. Paul steamer arrived at Washington.

The arrival of the St. Paul was considered of great importance in the eyes of the public.

The news of the arrival of the St. Paul had been received with great interest.

The St. Paul was the first steamer to arrive at Washington after the departure of the President.

The scene was crowded,

The President and his family were on board the St. Paul,

The President was received with great enthusiasm.

The St. Paul was hailed as a symbol of the union of the North and the South.

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The St. Paul was hailed as a symbol of the union of the North and the South.

The St. Paul was the first steamer to arrive at Washington after the departure of the President.

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THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Official History of a Fighting General—The Victory of Salt.

The Assistant Which Made Sheridan's Lancers the Wonder of the War—Record Against the Fever.

DRED'S TALE:

By the time the war began in 1861, the United States Navy had been in existence for nearly two centuries. In the early years of the Republic, the navy was small and its primary functions were to protect American ships from piracy and to enforce American commercial laws.

In the years leading up to the Civil War, the navy grew in size and scope, with new ships being built and old ones modernized. The navy played a key role in the war, providing support to Union forces on land and sea.

The navy's role during the war included blockade running, which was the practice of sending supplies and reinforcements to Union-controlled ports in the South. The navy also conducted patrols along the coasts and rivers, and engaged in sea battles with Confederate ships.

After the war, the navy continued to grow, with new ships being constructed and old ones modernized. The navy played a key role in the construction of the Panama Canal and in the First World War.

DRED'S TALE:

The navy's role during the Civil War was significant, providing support to Union forces on land and sea. The navy conducted patrols along the coasts and rivers, and engaged in sea battles with Confederate ships. After the war, the navy continued to grow, with new ships being constructed and old ones modernized. The navy played a key role in the construction of the Panama Canal and in the First World War.
THE GREAT ATOMIC WARRIOR.

BY JOHN STEVENS.

Lake Merritt, where the atom is still the main event, a new race of people is being born. The city was founded by a group of scientists who believed that the atomic age was the key to human progress. Now, sixty years later, Lake Merritt is a bustling metropolis, with towering skyscrapers and busy streets. But behind the modern facade, a dark secret lies hidden.

In the early 2020s, a group of scientists at Lake Merritt's Atomic Research Laboratory began experimenting with the atom. They discovered a way to harness its power and create a new form of energy. But the technology was dangerous, and the government was afraid of what it might do. They vowed to keep it secret, but one of the scientists had a different plan. He believed that the atom was the key to unlocking the secrets of the universe.

The scientist, a brilliant man named Dr. Thomas Smith, began working on his own. He built a reactor in his basement and began experimenting with it. But he soon realized that he needed more funding to develop his technology. A wealthy industrialist, John D. Rockefeller, offered to sponsor the project if Smith would agree to keep it secret. Smith agreed, and the project continued.

Years passed, and the reactor grew larger and more powerful. But Smith became obsessed with his work and began to neglect his family. His wife, Jane, grew increasingly worried about him. She knew that he was working on something dangerous, and she feared for his safety.

One day, while Smith was working in the lab, a strange visitor appeared. It was a man named Mr. Black, who claimed to be a government spy. He demanded to see Smith's work and promised to help him if he did. Smith was attracted to the idea of fame and fortune, and he agreed to meet with Black.

They met in a dark alley, and Smith showed Black his reactor. Black was amazed by what he saw and offered to help Smith in exchange for exclusive rights to the technology. Smith agreed, and the two men formed a secret society, the Atomic Empire.

The Atomic Empire grew quickly, and soon they had control over the world. They used their technology to create a new form of energy that could power cities and provide food for the hungry. But their power was not without cost. They began experimenting on their own bodies, creating a new breed of people with enhanced abilities.

As the years passed, the Atomic Empire grew more and more powerful. But their secrets were not safe from those who sought to exploit them. A group of rebels called the Atomic Resistance began to organise, and they were determined to bring down the Atomic Empire.

The war was long and brutal, but the Resistance finally emerged victorious. The Atomic Empire was destroyed, and the world was left to pick up the pieces. And so it is that the story of the atom is told. A tale of revolution and resistance, of power and fear. It is a story that will be remembered for generations to come.
But there were others who had seen the terrible war and were prepared to lift upon his famous name and to bless the memory of the great general. The Apaches had never been averse to violating the rights of men and women, but they could not be expected to violate the laws, which were the same that governed the conduct of civilized nations.

Personally Crook had lived out of the way of the world, and he had never been associated with any persons of evil reputation. It was generally supposed that he was honest and upright, and that he was respected by all who knew him. He had always been a man of principle, and he had never been known to act in a dishonorable manner.

The night after the writer left Crook's camp, he was called out of his saddle by the sound of a shot. He found that the trail was blocked by a body of Indians, who were preparing to attack them. Crook was in command, and he ordered the men to take arms and defend themselves. The Indians were driven off, and the writer was able to reach his camp safely.

In the morning, the writer went to see Crook, who was in command of the expedition. He found him to be a brave and capable officer, and he was much impressed with his appearance and his manner.

Crook was a man of firm character, and he was noted for his strict adherence to the laws of the land. He had always been a firm believer in the principles of justice, and he had never been known to act in a dishonorable manner.

In conclusion, it may be said that Crook was a brave and capable officer, and he was much respected by all who knew him. He was a man of firm character, and he was noted for his strict adherence to the laws of the land. He had always been a firm believer in the principles of justice, and he had never been known to act in a dishonorable manner.
Buffalo Horns have come down. A few weeks ago, but a few weeks ago, the world looked at the news of the great advance of the United States forces in Georgia. The war had ended, the war was over. The nation was in a state of peace, and the people were beginning to look forward to a return to normal times. But today, the news of the advance of the United States forces in Georgia has brought excitement to the people of the country. The war has not ended, the war has not been over. The nation is in a state of war, and the people are beginning to look forward to a return to abnormal times.

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JUST.

Just at this time it is somewhat un-
expected to say a word in defense of the
people, it is therefore, according to the
following just request in the ad-
ministration of the San Francisco
Daily News.

When General B. H. Barlow's (1890)
command was formed in the city of
San Francisco, it was the duty of the
Chief of Staff of the United States
Army to render an impartial report of
the condition of the army, as it was
present to the President.

The condition of the army was the
stated facts to the President, of course:
He was the one who had the
responsibility of the army, and the
President was the one who had the
responsibility of the country.

And, as we know, the President was
sent to the President of the United
States, which was the one who had the
responsibility of the country.

The President was the one who had
the responsibility of the country.

The responsibility of the country
was the one who had the responsi-

WIDE WIDOWS.

We were not many, we who stood
in the line, the entire line for that,
Yet many a gallant spirit would,
Wade and wide, take our broad
side.

And we, as we stood, our
shoulders
In the front, our breastplates
in the rear,

The sky-blue streets of Monterey,

And the soldiers in the line,

Dropping till the last...
THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

March 12, 1876

On the night of the 9th of March, 1876, a fire broke out in the City of Mexico, and rapidly spread to other portions of the city. The fire was so intense that it destroyed all the buildings in the city. The loss was immense, and the city was left in a state of desolation.

\*\*\*\*\*

The following is a list of the missionaries and helpers who were on the scene of the fire at the time it broke out:

1. Rev. Mr. Baker, who was on the mission at the time of the fire.
2. Rev. Mr. Smith, who was also on the mission.
3. Rev. Mr. Jones, who was on the mission.
4. Rev. Mr. Brown, who was on the mission.
5. Rev. Mr. White, who was on the mission.

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VANCOUVER INDEPENDENT
THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1868.

VANCOUVER BARBARI, Dec. 19.

The prospects are not gloomy for a new year, and the holidays have come to a close. Many a good bid is in the air, and the season will be characterized by the usual merriment and mirth. The year with this day, yet this is an era of more conviviality and cheer. They say the dawn of a new year is the most solemn and significant of all the days of the year. It is a time for reflection, for looking back on the past year and contemplating the future.

The celebration of the New Year at the bar is the usual custom. The bell rings, the papers are read, and the speeches are made. The toasts are raised, and the toastmaster is the center of attention. The toasts are to the absent, to the present, and to the future. The New Year is welcomed with a burst of applause, and the toastmaster's speech is the highlight of the evening.

The celebrating of the New Year at the bar is a tradition that has been going on for centuries. It is a time for reflection, for looking back on the past year and contemplating the future. It is a time for toasting and celebrating, for sharing happy thoughts and wishes for the coming year.

The New Year is a time for fresh starts, for new beginnings. It is a time for setting goals and making resolutions. It is a time for looking forward to the future with hope and optimism. It is a time for celebrating the end of one year and the beginning of another.

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More About General Howard.

BEY, L. L. MATLOCK.

No one of the many military officers I knew during many years spent in the army has the character and presence of General Edward V. Howard, of the Eight Illinois Cavalry. At Camp California, near Alexandria, Va., General's bride was near our camp. Our officers became acquainted with her, and with her he seemed thoroughly in love with her, working to acquire a desire to know her as a friend. So in the course of time they became engaged, and commenced the space between us. As we gradually and naturally associated with each other, Howard especially welcomed the privilege of a nocturnal conversation into his room, and we commenced to know each other. As the time approached for General's marriage, the scene was as beautiful as it could be. Whenever I saw the General in a calm frame of mind, I knew he was happy. His business and his plans were regulated to his, and his wife's happiness.

"You have a fine manner," said General to the Colonel, "and you have a fine manner; and your manner is so much better than mine that I cannot do without you." When General returned from his visit to the family in the city, he said to me, "I am a man of my word, and I will do everything that is required of me." With this, he declared that he was a man of his word, and that he would do everything that was required of him.

"This is the first time that I have seen General, and I must say that I am glad to see him. General is a man of his word, and I will do everything that is required of me." With this, he declared that he was a man of his word, and that he would do everything that was required of him.

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to sadly the Church with the
immunity. Oceanic has not been for-
gotten nor neglected. This Church,
though small, has done much work in
New York. The Parish has been con-
vinced by its limits, the Church services
were greatly favorably and the
sermons and readings of the Church
were well attended by the members of
the Church and other denominations.
The people are glad we have a right
to do what we believe is right.

The Church services are held on
Saturday, September 9th. Though
disappointed by the absence of the
members of the Church, the services
were well attended with much
praise and gratitude, and over 120
members, many of them of children,
and the Church was well filled with
members of the students, who,
host with the historic record of the
church, the roll of the Gospel
Church and the history of the
Church, of the members of the Latin
Society who purchased the lot on
which the Church was built and the
copies of The Christian Advocate
other papers were deposited in
the Church. There is no Gothic
architecture, with almost no
accommodations for boys and girls
in the Church.

The Church services were held on
Saturday, September 9th, and ladies'
patron, with the assistance of the
Church. The cost of the Church was
about $7,000. The Church was
financed by the investment of
about $7,000, which was
provided for.

Chancellor Ross, of Syracuse Univer-
sity, was in Philadelphia and
Church in the month of October. Mr.
Merry was with them on Sunday last,
and was visited with interest by
great congregations.

Misting.
The Detroit Conference, by special resolu-
tion, voted unanimously, in a
mass meeting of the members of
Church papers, they should be given
to the members of the Church.

We clip the following paragraph
from the last week's Northern Chris-
tian, for our readers' information:

"First, because it represents the Conference as
unqualifiedly condemn- the making
of any sale of the Church papers, whereas the
resolution simply
required that the sale should be in conformity
with the will of those who owned the Church
d记载s. Second, because it
leaves the reader to assume that the Conference
did not consider it necessary to
lead to a general vote—all standing
the resolution but two. The
mark of testimony that, after the discussion of
the resolution,
not be the same vote were

Now making their revival work in
Philadelphia. The meetings are held in
Association Hall and the Church
in the month of October. Mr.
Merry was with them on Sunday last,
and was visited with interest by
great congregations.
of every kind, of superior quality, are grown in Oregon. The apples are especially fine. In the offices of The Daily Oregonian we saw ten large bushels of lady apples with an average weight of two pounds, with an average length of eleven inches and a diameter of three and a half inches. They were of caro rose variety. Mr. Bunton, of the Oregon Fruit Company, said that the potatoes of the same variety that weigh five pounds each, when received, potatoes are usually so long that farmers carry them piled up in their arms as they would a bundle of wheat. The yield is from 150 to 300 bushels per acre. The onion crops are of course of unknown, and the potato bug has not yet made the tour of the continent. The onion crops are really enormous, yielding from 1,000 to 1,500 bushels per acre. Onions were on exhibition from Marion county, which weighed 1,260 lbs., ranging from 180 to 228 lbs., each. California must look to her laurels. The apple and pear crops of the state and counties of Western Oregon are immense. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, prunes, walnuts, and peaches grow in great abundance, and are unusually fine. The apples and pears are simply immense. The Giornia Mundia variety of apple often weighs between two and two and a half pounds; plump, round and glossy, and as pretty as a picture. Some of the pears grown have weighed three lbs. Large as the fruits are, they retain their beauty and flavor of the smaller varieties grown in the East. So great is the yield of fruit that numerous fruit drying establishments have been erected. Prunes, currants, and raisins have been found especially profitable for drying, as these fruits grow to a very limited extent in the United States, and large quantities have been heretofore imported. Many of the vegetables, also, and other fruits, are canned. Strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries are of a very fine quality. A company is about being formed for the cultivation of the cranberry at Olympia, the future site of the capital, well adapted to that purpose. Oregon should be called America’s El Dorado, for here they say other fruits have never been known. This wonderful State is only waiting for the magic touch of the iron horse to make it the richest producing section in our country. There are millions of acres unoccupied and susceptible of cultivation lying for the most part, and thousands of the young men who on our Eastern shores are striving for their daily bread, while here, they might be monarchs of all they survey.

The Government offers a donation grant of 160 acres to every head of a family, male or female, or single man over 21 years of age, on paying the regular fees, which amount to but a few dollars. Here is a golden opportunity. He who resides at Columbia City, 35 miles below Portland. It is necessary for men to go around without any vehicle, and if they will go to work on a piece of government land (or buy State land at $2 per acre), clear out the small cedars along the Columbia river and drift to a market. If men are willing to work and will come to me I will show them the land to locate on near the river, where they can be independent in a few years. A better quality of timber can be had at cheaper rates and millions of feet can be taken to market without trains or ferries. The State motto of Oregon is Avis Vult Proprius (She flies with her own wings), and it certainly is the very appropriate one, for with her resources she is independent of the world and her resources are abundant.

When we consider that so recently as 1849 Oregon was admitted as a territory, and that she did not become a State until 1859, and though her people have yearly increased her wealth to an amount to over $16,000,000, it seems extraordinary. The only drawback to Oregon is the want of railway communication with the East. The railroad at the mouth of the Columbia River was made in 1863, and yet in 1877, there was a railroad from the wheat, wool, salmon and hops, $11,000,000 in gold. This will give some idea of what the $4 is to amount to when communication is clean and easy.
SAFES IN THEIR JR.

The protection of their Vaults for the preservation of WILLS offered gratuitously.

Gold and Silver Plate, Deeds, Mortgages, etc., received for Safekeeping under guarantee.

LINDLEY SMYTH, President.
JARVIS MASON, Trust Officer.

THE LILHUEN H. WYLLIE CO., Sec'y and Trustee.

DIRECTORS.

Lindley Smyth, 416 Chestnut Street.
Charles Dunhil, 223 South Sixth Street.
William S. Vaux, 125 South Fifth Street.
Adolph E. Burs, 622 Chestnut Street.
Alexander Biddle, 1414 Chestnut Street.
Jacob B. Linfoote, 110 South Sixth Street.
Henry Biddle, 1414 Chestnut Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST,
SAFE-DEPOSIT, AND INSURANCE CO.
NEW FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF MARBLE,
FRONT BRICK BUILDING.
Nos. 419, 421, and 427 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

FOR SAFEKEEPING OF GOVERNMENT BONDS and other securities, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other valuables, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company offer for Rent, at rates varying from $10 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key to the Vaults in the MARBLE-PROOF VAULTS.

Deposits of WILLS received upon the Company's Certificate without Charge.

The Company is by law empowered to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, EXECUTOR ON COMMITTEE, MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT AND INTEREST ALLOWED.

All trust investments state the names of the parties for whom they are held, and are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins, 210 Chestnut Street.
J. Livingston Erfinger, 520 Chestnut Street.
R. B. Dunhil, 252 Chestnut Street.
James L. Claiglorn, 1414 Chestnut Street.
Benjamin B. Comegys, 1414 Chestnut Street.
Angelus B. Conklin, 1414 Chestnut Street.
Daniel Haddock, Jr., 110 South Sixth Street.

OFFICERS.

President—J. L. ERDING.
Vice President—EDWARD S. HANDY.
Secretary and Treasurer—WILLIAM L. DUBOIS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS FROM NOW TO January 1, 1890, for $2.00—One Year's Subscription.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AT THE CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.
Incorporated Pursuant to Act of March 30, 1881.
Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL... $500,000, over $6,500,000.

INSURE LIVES, GRANT ANNUITIES, RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and are empowered by law to act as Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Guardians, Assignees, Committees, Receivers, etc., and to invest the surplus funds of their clients.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART FROM THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

The income of parties residing abroad carefully collected and remitted.

SAMUEL H. SHIPLEY, President.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
ROWLAND PAREY, Actuary.
T. WISTAR BROWN, Chairman Finance Committee.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Wood, Cinn. C. A. Colf, Bingham, Ind.
William Hacker, Phila. Murray Shipley, Cinn., O.
Wm. C. Longstreth, Philadelphia.

B. C. EVERTT'S RADICAL CURE.

Trousers, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensions, etc. No. 14 A. S. WILSON 19, market.
THE INDIAN SCARE.

Our Little People's Club.

How did these boys win when their victory came? The schoolboys have been victorious in the trials, as they have in real life. They have withstood the storms of life, and the result is that they have come out victorious. The boys have been able to resist the temptations of life, and they have been able to overcome the difficulties that they have met. They have been able to withstand the trials of life, and they have been able to overcome the difficulties that they have met.

There are many other victories that the boys have won. They have been able to overcome the difficulties that they have met in their studies. They have been able to withstand the trials of life, and they have been able to overcome the difficulties that they have met. They have been able to withstand the trials of life, and they have been able to overcome the difficulties that they have met.

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Examination of White Owl and Similar Tobacco

On the 14th of April, the Omaha Times published an article discussing the examination of White Owl and similar tobacco. The article mentions that the tobacco is being examined for its contents and the results are expected to be announced soon.

The Examination Process

The examination process involves testing the tobacco for various chemical and physical properties. The results will help determine the quality and safety of the product. The article does not provide specific details about the examination process but mentions that it is being conducted seriously.

The Importance of Tobacco Examination

The examination of tobacco is crucial to ensure its quality and safety. It helps manufacturers to make improvements to their products and also protects consumers from harmful substances.

In conclusion, the examination of White Owl and similar tobacco is ongoing and the results are expected to be announced soon. It is a serious matter and will impact both manufacturers and consumers.
The President's Secretary heard that Moses was the chief man among these people, and he sent for him to come to Washington, Moses and the Unami chiefs, with McBean and Abe Lincoln as interpreters, went to Washington a few months ago. When Moses was there an arrangement was made with the President's Secretary by which Moses was to have a reservation west of the Colville reservation, of which the following are the boundaries: Beginning at the 44th meridian on the boundary between the U. S. and British Columbia, thence east to the Okanogan river, thence south to the Columbia river, thence south west to the outlet of Lake Chelan, thence west including Lake Chelan to where its head waters intersect the 44th meridian, thence north to the place of beginning on the British line. The President's Secretary gave Moses a paper and a map. I think Moses has these papers at home. On April 10th, two months ago, the President issued this order.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 10, 1879.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying with boundaries described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the forty mile limits of the N. P. R. R. with the Okanogan river, thence up said river to the boundary line between the U. S. and British Columbia, thence west on said boundary line to the 44th degree of Longitude west from Washington; thence south on said degree of Longitude to its intersection with the forty mile limits of the branch line of the N. P. R. R. and thence with the line of said forty mile limits to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby withdrawn from sale, and set apart as a reservation for the permanent use and occupancy of chief Moses and his people, and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent, and that of the Secretary of the Interior.

R. B. HAYES.

(Since the publication of the above an addition has been made, making Lake Chelan with its outlet and head waters the southern boundary. They will see that this land is set apart for the permanent use of the Indians, that it is different from the other reservations, like the Unami.)

I have nothing to say until tomorrow evening. Last year, when you made a treaty with me, I did everything I could, but it came to nothing. Gen. Howard. — What treaty do you refer to. Lot—Col. Watkins was sent to me two years ago. Gen. Howard. — Col. Watkins made some statements, I don't know what they were, as I could not be present.

Spoken: Garry. — You are all here, citizens and Indians, we are both sides listening to the talking this evening, we are not trifling or making sport this evening. I have heard the law you brought from Washington, we did not know what it was, now we find it out as if you had struck us on the breast with a stone. These Indians find their homes taken from them. Those white men in Washington keep making laws against the Indians, and keep our hearts disturbed all the time. We begin to think of these things.

The big man in Washington loves his children, and hopes they will be peaceable. There is no doubt the whites have talked to you, have they told you that any of our Indians have done any wrong? There are a great many citizens settling here, and the Indians respect them and their property. As for me, I see all these white people standing here. They have farms and buildings, and I hope all will be right between them and the Indians. When Joseph went to war, my people stood by the citizens as friends and helped them. I saw that the citizens were afraid of the Indians. I laugh and told them not to be afraid. We had a talk; and I told the citizens to go back to their homes and take care of their chickens and cattle. The tribe below the Falls have the same heart that we do. I have always hoped that no white blood should be spilled here, and the same for my people. I am an old man now, my head is white. I hope my heart will be for peace until I die. I don't blame these people here, nor the General, nor the Governor, for troubling my heart. My friend Gen. Howard, I am just talking for a small piece of land. I just want the other side of the river to the mouth below. I don't think that small piece I refer to would hurt you to give me if you could get it. I am talking for the benefit of my children, and those of the settler. True, you make a law.
Smith's PIANOS and ORGANS

ARE SOLD AT

Wholesale Prices.

“BEWARE” and “BOGUS”
the cries of PIANO TRAMPS
and HIGH-PRICED DEALERS. I say, beware of THEM.

You can buy a first-class PIANO or ORGAN CHEAPER
than any other dealer in the business. See me at WHOLESALE PRICES FOR
PIANOS and ORGANS at a slight advance where sold for installments. Agents who make profits on your batteries upon ME
INSTRUMENTS at once. The public soon ascertain it to be their advantage to
me a call, and find that MY PIANOS and ORGANS will last as well, keep its tune as
and have any other dealer. Don't sold or bargained by anything you hear
like cheap” (usually). The man or woman
in talking into paying exorbitant prices
very dear.

“BEWARE”
the cry of high-priced dealers, and
I say “be aware” of them, save
your money, and buy of ME.

MY PIANOS ARE WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS. Any information, with circ.
o, sent by me by mail, addressing
my style of PIANOS or ORGANS on a
envelope. Indubitably at R. C. Co's certificate or deposit for

JAMES S. SMITH,
575 Market St.; San Francisco.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH.

And stimulates the torpid liver, bowels, and
and kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the
blood of all impurities, and importing new life
and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince
the most hesitating of its valuable remedial
qualities.

Price, $1 Per Bottle.

OR SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.

Delivered to any address free from

observation.

“Patients” may consult by letter,
receiving the same attention as by
calling, by answering the following
questions:

1. Give your name and post office address,
county and State, and your nearest express office?
2. Are you single or married?
3. Occupation?
4. Age?
5. Height, weight, and in health?
6. Age when you began to
7. Your complexion, color of hair and eyes?
8. Have you a stiffening or sore, and
9. Release without cause any how you know
about your case. Erodes one dollar as a consultation fee. Your letter will receive our attention, and we will give you the nature of your disease and our candid opinion in
a case.

H. T. HELMBOLD, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon.

311-313 Market Street.

P. O. Box 366.

NG TO PAINT?

ELDER BIRD'S

Col. Orlando Barlow, Chief of Scouts, with Col. E. P. Ferris's command, who arrived at this place on Wednesday last, left the column yesterday with five miles west of Colfax, on the Pasco and Berrima road, making ten miles from this point.

Col. Barlow has finally located a way to go by, for which he has taken the following directions:

The General left Boring City, Ma., on the 3d of September, and arrived at the point where the road passes through Boring, and then through the road which leads to Colfax, where the column is stationed, making ten miles from this point.

The column has been out on scouting operations for several days, and has been engaged in the capture of several Indian camps, where they found large quantities of provisions and ammunition, which were immediately destroyed, and the prisoners were released.

The writer wishes to express his sentiments on the subject of the campaign, and to urge the necessity of continuing it, in order to suppress the Indian trouble.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1879

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

"The Indian problem," it is said, "will be the stumbling block which will prevent us from moving forward in the world." This is a statement that has been repeated many times, but how do we prevent our lives from progressing?

In the state of Ohio, there is a law that prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages to Indians. This law is based on the belief that alcoholism is a major problem among Indians, and that restricting the availability of alcohol will help to address this issue.

However, there are many who believe that this approach is not effective. Some argue that it is not a solution to the underlying problems that Indians face, such as poverty and lack of education. Others believe that the law is discriminatory and violates the constitutional rights of Indians.

In any case, it is clear that addressing the Indian problem will require a comprehensive approach that addresses the social, economic, and political factors that contribute to it. This is a challenge that requires the cooperation of all levels of government, as well as the support of the Indian community itself.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1879

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

"The Indian problem," it is said, is the most complex and perplexing of all the problems that face the United States. It is a problem that has puzzled the minds of men for centuries, and it is one that has been the source of much controversy and debate. The problem of the Indian is a problem of the past, but it is a problem that still has not been solved.

"The Indian problem" is not a problem that can be solved overnight. It is a problem that requires a great deal of thought and effort, and it is a problem that requires a great deal of patience. The solution to the Indian problem is not something that can be found in a book, or in a magazine, or on the internet. The solution to the Indian problem is something that must be found within ourselves, and within our own hearts.

The Indian problem is a problem that has been with us for a long time. It is a problem that has been with us since the time of the first European settlers, and it is a problem that will be with us for a long time to come. It is a problem that we must all work to solve, and it is a problem that we must all take responsibility for.

The Indian problem is a problem that is not easy to solve. It is a problem that requires a great deal of effort, and it is a problem that requires a great deal of courage. But it is a problem that is worth solving, and it is a problem that is worth working on.

The Indian problem is a problem that we all must work to solve. It is a problem that we all must take responsibility for, and it is a problem that we all must work together to solve. The Indian problem is a problem that we must all work to solve, and it is a problem that we must all take responsibility for.
THE INDIANS.

The late war in the Indian Territory was a great lesson to the nation. The demands of the country for Indian land, and the fact that the Indians were not treated fairly, led to the outbreak of hostilities. The war lasted for several years, during which time many lives were lost on both sides. The peace treaty of 1868, which ended the war, did not bring about complete peace, as there were still disputes between the government and the tribes. The Treaty of 1890, which confirmed the boundaries of the Indian Territory, was signed in 1891.

Ι\. E. G. \n
THE NESTOR.

A new era of Indian relations is begun. The United States has always been a great advocate of Indian education. The government has established many schools for Indian children, and has also provided for the education of Indian adults. The schools are well equipped, and the teachers are carefully selected. The government has also provided for the modernization of the Indian Bureau, and has appointed many Indians to positions in the government. The Indian Bureau is now under the direction of a prominent Indian, who has been appointed by the President.

The government has also provided for the protection of the Indians in their home life. The Indian frontier is now well protected, and the government has provided for the education of the young Indians.

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THE IOWA DEMOCRAT

Woodbury, Iowa, Nov. 22, 1873

A Bold Attempt

Last Saturday evening, at the Grand Opera House, in company with some three or four hundred of the brightest and most brilliant of our fast-rising and sprouting generation, we witnessed the performance of a grand and splendid entertainment, under the management of the Manville Opera Company. The managers had arranged to have the company play for four nights, and we understand that the entertainment they produced was such as to attract a large and enthusiastic audience. The company consisted of a large number of talented and accomplished performers, and the program included a variety of songs, dances, and sketches that were sure to please the audience.

The entertainment was a great success, and the audience was highly delighted with the performance. The company was well received, and the audience gave them a hearty round of applause. The performances were well executed, and the audience was thoroughly entertained.

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A Hand Assassinated.

Last Monday evening the Garrison assassinated S. J. John Green, Major Collins and W. W. Smith.

I have received official communication from the office of the Secretary of War, from San Francisco, which states that Mr. John Green, major of the 8th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was assassinated in San Francisco, California, on the 2nd of June, 1863.

The immediate cause of the assassination was stated to be a dispute concerning the appointment of Mr. Green to the command of the 8th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

The assassins were immediately arrested and are now before the military tribunal at San Francisco.

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THE IOWA STATESMAN.
Thursday, November 13, 1879.

Death of Maj. Collins.

The death of Maj. Dan A. Collins, so long associated with the Iowa volunteer service, and for many years its fighting leader, occurred early this morning. He was 64 years old, and had passed through a full and eventful career, both military and civil.

The military career of Maj. Collins began in the Mexican War, where he was brevetted for his part in the actions at Contreras and Churubusco. He also served in the Seminole War. For many years he was a leader in the Republican party in Iowa, and was a strong advocate of the Union during the Civil War. He was a man of great energy and determination, and was always ready to fight for what he believed to be right.

The funeral services will be held on Monday afternoon at the Masonic Temple, and the body will be removed to the family home in Des Moines for interment.

THE IOWA DEMOCRAT.
Wednesday Evening, November 13, 1879.

A Red Ape.

Last Monday evening the Grand Exposition chamber, with J. J. Green, Major M. C. Collins, and W. M. Collins, Indians, took possession of one of the buildings of the street, and forced the eviction of a大量印第安人正在努力推动更多的土地和资源。这些冲突导致了印第安人的反抗和美国政府之间的紧张关系。印第安人的反抗主要集中在印第安人希望保留他们的土地和文化，而美国政府则希望在印第安人土地上建立新的定居点和农业。这些冲突在印第安人和美国政府之间持续了数年，最终在19世纪末期得到了解决。
WHAT CAN WE DO FOR THE AGENT'S AGENCY?

In the Wisconsin Superior State of October 9th, we had a lengthy and interesting report of a recent public hearing held there among an organized group of Apartments in the State of Illinois, which we had been covering for several months. It is a significant feature of this hearing that the Wisconsin Attorney General had been present at the hearing and had been present at all public hearings held in Wisconsin during the last six months.

I believe this bill to be true. The arguments for the Wisconsin bill are strong, and they are supported by a number of expert and knowledgeable witnesses. The arguments against the bill are weak, and they are supported by a number of witnesses who are not experts.

In my opinion, the bill is a necessary and important step in the right direction. It is not perfect, but it is the best we can do to protect the residents of Wisconsin.

On this matter, I would like to add that I am confident that the bill will pass and that it will be a great benefit to the people of Wisconsin.

THE END
The following text is not provided.
THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Indian Commissioner D. H. Jerome Presents the Administration Side of the Case.

(To the Editor.)

In Sunday's issue of your paper I find an editorial on the opinions expressed lately by the Chicago Inter-Ocenses, on the case of the lamentable disaster that befell Major Thornburg's command in his conflict with the Uto Indians. You will perceive the motive for attributing the trouble to what you deem an erroneous cause, and question its motives therefore. The question is, are the reasons and views submitted by you correct? Let us see.

In discussing this subject you make use of the following:

"If the Indian bureau treated the savages as they are expected to, the army would be found safe to preserve order on the frontier. Indian traders are permitted by the Indian agents to sell the Indians improved corn in direct violation of the law; the supplies which the government furnished to the Indians are stolen through the treachery of the Indian agents; and in all their dealings with the tribes the most barefaced and shameless robberies are perpetrated. I am not aware that the civilized white man would submit to.

As to the general management of Indian affairs, I believe there is a difference in the minds of the public, but as to the good purposes of the department, both sides are in favor of it. The secretary of the interior of Indian affairs is trying to do well for the Indians. I have very decided views, and think they are in harmony with the laws and interests of the subject. I have been officially connected with the management of those wards of the government prior to and during the whole period in which the secretary of the interior has been in his present position. I have had opportunities to test the good faith of the present board of commissioners, and have great confidence in their integrity as men and think they are as honest and upright as they can be and have much zeal for the good of the Indian. The board of Indian commissioners to which I belong consists of ten gentlemen who were elected by the people of the United States. The secretary of the interior in the distribution of the funds appropriated by congress for the Indians, was careful to see that the purchase of the goods, food and other supplies, and look after the shipment of the same. For the purpose of determining to whom these supplies shall be distributed, they are actually delivered by the contractors to the Indians, our board sends its clerks to inspect the supplies and determine the quality and quality so delivered. Each member of the board, and those of several of the agencies. The secretary of the interior has under his control three inspectors, who are kept constantly traveling to the interior, to see that the funds are spent in the manner prescribed by the law. I am satisfied that notwithstanding the many trials and difficulties that beset this most tremendous work, that commendable progress has been and is being made, that the Indians are a whole are becoming civilized and are fast approaching self-support. This has been reached in many cases. Intelligent
The genuine Old Crow and Hermitage whiskies, the only old fashioned, hand-sorted sour mash whiskies in the valley, taught directly from the distillery in Woodford Co., Ky., and for sale only by Root & Miller, East Saginaw.

Merchants, doctors, lawyers, farmers, mechanics, lumbermen, strangers, reed dressers at Boonville Clothing House.

Many ladies misinterpret their suffering.

Try a box of "Selmer's Liver Pills."

Sold by all druggists.

Root & Miller have just received their new brand of cigar called "Old Rob." Step in and try them.

Cubed cigarettes at Dunk's.

Allen & Ferguson represent the Phoenix and Manhattan at the Insurance companies of New York.

We have just opened an immense stock of suits, all qualities and styles, at Boston Clothing House.

A thoroughly medicinal preparation which is a sure cure for fever and ague—Reed's Cistal Tonic.

Cubed cigarettes at Dunk's.

Try the "Old Rob" cigar, Root & Miller's new brand of cigar.

Cubed cigarettes at Dunk's.

Go to Allen & Ferguson for marine insurance.

Cubed cigarettes at Dunk's.

Wholesale buyers, you can save $1 on a case of suits at the Boston Clothing house.

Nauseous medicines seem all that the doctors can think of. Try "Selmer's Cough Syrup" and you will be delighted beyond measure.

Elys Cream Balm cures Cataract.

Cubed cigarettes at Dunk's.

Chow Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Marine insurance written by Allen & Ferguson in the Phoenix and Manhattan Insurance companies of New York.

Cubed cigarettes at Dunk's.

Overcoats in all qualities and styles; low prices at Boston Clothing House.

Go and see Allen & Ferguson about marine insurance.

Oct 13th.

That quinine will cure chills and fever is well known. But it is strange that the other upholstery principles contained in Peruvian bark are more powerful than quinine, and do not produce any annoying side symptoms like vomiting in the ears. This fact is proved by Dr. F. W. Wilson's Anti-Periodo or Fever and Ague Tonic, which is a preparation of Peruvian bark, without any of the objectionable side symptoms, and is invaluable for fever, indigestion, weakness, and can not be surpassed by female complaint.

How to Sell Black Silk.

Cheaper than you can buy them elsewhere.

Chicago and Return, $6.25.

The F. & P. M. and N. & W. Grand Trunk Railways, will run excursion trains, leaving East Saginaw, 7th and 1st, 6th and 15th, at 8:26 o'clock p.m., with sleeping car attached, arriving at Chicago at 12:40 a.m., the following morning.

Returning, leave Chicago, East Saginaw, 7th, 10th, 13th, at 8:26 a.m., 11:55 p.m., arriving at East Saginaw at 12:00 a.m.

Those who, not wishing to stay over, can return on a special train on any regular train up to, and including Saturday, 13th and 14th. For tickets and sleeping
You will ask, why did not the military move them before?

Answer: simply because the Indian department delayed its action till cold weather.

The true statement probably is, that we are a noisy optimist: in any event, but that the military officer is too intelligent to believe in the facts of the Indian management; and it is solely tradition on the part of your correspondents, to publish that mistaken and false idea that these people which result to iconoclasti, and impugns them in the military.

You are too true a man not to justify to fail such.

The Advocate says: "The above is incorrect altogether unexpected. It is just that the order of the army who, because of their abominable character, are above reproach which must fall upon others, should be reflected of all blame. Our article in no way concerns considering the military related to the department rather than to individuals is it. Gen. Howard in the man to republican government funds for the Indians to the number of 40,000, and the if any, nor can it not be said of one in ten of those who have been called from among the military to deal with this subject. It is a notorious fact that vast powers through military hands with nearly an exemption is paid for 6 months or for going in a just compensation, and for 2 reasons. First, such a military officer does not cost the end; the government will pay it and that is the end of the matter. Second, the other reason is stated in the above note, "a sufficient charge." Furthermore, charges because it comes through the military. The more ignorant owner of a shanty town in the land has long since learned who deals with the military to do as he is about it, on his own figures, and charges accordingly.

"That the Indian department is strongly assailed, unaccountable, and insinuated is true, and that it will never be any better while the war is kept up against the present government by those who should be its supporters, we believe equally true. We are not aware that we have mentioned the facts in relation to the removal of the Indians, though it is done less true that the officers immediately in charge of the affair did the best they could, and are, as far as we know, not in the least to blame. We would not animate such a thing; nor is it true that we claim that the Indian department would have done better without the military, but it certainly, in our judgment, could have done so, and it is alone with a policy not under the military that we can hope for better things. If our sample therefore fails because the order originated with the Indian department not with the military, while it may readily this particular case as far as the military is concerned, it may not charge the facts to the case; the removal of the Plutos was expected by the men and their failure as well as that this is characteristic of military operations with a just honorable exceptions of individual officers, is too well known to need proof. The whole history of Indian affairs in which the military has had more success than this, or we do not know anything about it.

From the stand point of past and present experience the Advocates will be certainly far from me to admit that the time has come for the complete transfer of Indian affairs to the military. There is no harmony between the two departments, and in every move the action of the department emanating to the war has been a failure. It will be the worse only for the present case of the Colorado Hill.

Red Indians.

The President's Address to the Senate.

The following address was brought up from the President on the other hand, and referred to the Senate.

"Mr. President, on the 31st of October, the President has the honor to submit to the Senate a message, which he is authorized to state, that the President has been informed, that Mr. S. V. Williams, late Secretary of War, has been killed by an Indian, near Fort Rock, in the State of Oregon. The President has learned that Mr. Williams was a very good public servant, and that he was well beloved by his朋友们. The President is authorized to state, that he has been informed, that Mr. S. V. Williams, late Secretary of War, has been killed by an Indian, near Fort Rock, in the State of Oregon. The President has learned that Mr. Williams was a very good public servant, and that he was well beloved by his friends."
The Pacific.

FRONT REGULAR ARMY OFFICER IN MAJOR:

I have just been honored by the visit of a friend, to whom I am bound by the ties of personal friendship, and whose services I have always had the highest regard. His arrival was unexpected, and his stay was only intended to be of short duration; but he has been detained by business, and is now about to depart. He has left me with a present of some valuable books, which I shall read with pleasure, and which I shall value highly. His letters are always full of interesting information, and his conversation is always full of agreeable topics. I have always found him a true friend, and I shall ever regard him with the highest respect.

FRONT MESSI: B. B.

I have just received a letter from my friend, Mr. B. B., who is now in the United States. He writes to me that he is in good health, and that he is making good progress in his studies. He also informs me that he is engaged in some important business, and that he expects to be successful. I am glad to hear of his success, and I trust that he will continued to be prosperous.

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RNIA. SATURDAY.

THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.

The following is said to be one of the finest battle poems ever produced by an American
in the following manner: "Our thanks...is rendered to the
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1880.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1863.

The orders of the day for General Hancock are in receipt. Under the instructions of General Lindsey, after an investigation by General Howard, the general in command, the order of the day has been given to the military force under his command, and the necessary arrangements have been made for the execution of the same. The troops are in good order and condition, and the general is ready to move forward at any time. The troops are ordered to move at daylight on the 30th instant, and the necessary arrangements are being made for the transportation of the troops. The general is confident that the troops will be in good order and condition, and will be ready to move forward at any time.

JOSEPH H. DAVIS.

General Howard.

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JOSEPH H. DAVIS.
THE SYRACUSE DAILY JOURNAL

AUGUST 2, 1872

THE CONVENTION

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Legislature of the State of New York, we have met in this hall, as representatives of the people, to discuss the great public questions which have come before us. The meeting has been called by the people, and we are here, as representatives of the people, to consider these questions. We are not here as individuals, but as representatives of the people, to discharge the duties assigned to us by the Constitution of the State.

MR. PRESIDENT, and Gentlemen of the Legislature of the State of New York,

This convention of the legislature is called for the purpose of discussing the great public questions which have come before us. The meeting has been called by the people, and we are here, as representatives of the people, to consider these questions. We are not here as individuals, but as representatives of the people, to discharge the duties assigned to us by the Constitution of the State.
ISH OF MAJOR GENERAL STOWE.

Monographs, By the Word of Trade.

On Monday, Major General Stowe, the distinguished officer of the United States Army, was appointed by the Secretary of War to succeed General Stowe, the distinguished officer of the United States Army, in the command of the Department of the Northwest. The appointment was made by the Secretary of War, who has long been a personal friend of General Stowe, and the officer is well known for his ability and efficiency in the field. He has served as a captain in the Mexican War, and as a colonel in the War of 1812. He is a man of great ability and energy, and is well calculated to command a large army. The appointment is expected to be a great addition to the strength of the Department of the Northwest, and is likely to be a great benefit to the people of the Northwest.

BATTLE OF HAYMARKET.

The battle of Haymarket was fought on the 26th of May, between the Federal and Confederate forces near Alexandria. The Federal forces were commanded by General Stowe, and the Confederate forces by General Stowe. The battle was fought with great energy and determination, and was a severe test of the abilities of both leaders. The Federal forces were victorious, and the battle was a great success for the Union cause.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 4, 1863.

To the People of the United States:

In the year of our Lord 1863, the United States is in a state of war with the Confederacy. The war is being prosecuted with great energy and determination, and is likely to be a great success for the Union cause.

Yours sincerely,

General Stowe.

The above is a true record of the events that have taken place in the United States during the year 1863.
in communications. Our couriers and scouts are consid-
390 erably in advance. We could do nothing without him.
Give him guns. Show this to the executive committee
and publish, and use your utmost endeavors to procure
arms, as settlers here are leaving without arms who
would fight.
J. H. KUNZIE,
H. G. YOCUM,
County Judge.

Union and Baker Counties Notified.

UMATILLA, July 6.-

The news of Gen. Howard's defeat reached here last night by
Dr. Chadbourn's express. Early this morning the gov-
ernor dispatched a company of aumerru scouts, (twelve in num-
er), under Capt. Nor-
ville—a magnificent body of young men—to
La Grande and Union, with an account of
Gen. Howard's fight and instructions to notify
all settlers including Grand Ronde valley.
If, however, they should find that the Indians
were not moving east to Wallowa, to return
and assist the armed forces in this direc-
tion. Precarion was taken several days since
the governor to notify Baker and Union county
judges of this morning the coronation of
things as another precaution should Capt.
Norville be so notified. By the advice of
that the Indians are going through Wallowa is not
probably.

The stock of plunder coming in the night
is almost reasonable to suppose that the war-
riors will follow their booty and beauty,
especially as Gen. Howard has captured their

The Indians Retreating—Bernard Pur-
anes—Sanford at La Grande—Charles
Jewell, of Pendleton, Rescued.

UMATILLA, July 9.

Gov. Chadbourn has just received the fol-
lowing—10 P. M.—That the Indians have
retreated and will go by way of Wallowa and
Simmon river. Sanford is in tow by La Grande
with 125 cavalry. Gen. Howard has
ordered Sanford to go to Dalles, 15 miles
this side of La Grande, and wait orders.

Charles Jewell, of Pendleton, was found
in the bush beyond Pilot Rock, badly wounded,
where he had been lying since last Saturday
without food or drink. When wounded he
wrote on board with a piece of charcoal:
'Charles Jewell, badly wounded; lying in the
brush'; placed it in the road and then
crawled into the brush. Saturday the board
was picked up and Mr. Jewell called for,
when he answered and was thereby rescued.

The State's Quota Exhausted.

The following was received yesterday
from the war department in reply to a call for
arms:

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1878.

L. L. McArthur and others, Secretary of war:

The following letter was issued to the num-
er of 200 in excess of what is allowed by law.

Washington territory will be notified to
2,000 which will be allowed from Fort Yen-
covver, as the scene of operations appears to be
in Washington territory. It is suggested that
the arm's be drawn by the territory

H. T. CROSBY, Chief Clerk.

Attack Reported at Oak Grove, Wasco Co.

On Saturday last Meares, George Parrot
CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS AND LETTERS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS.

THE PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their Steam Ship IDAHO.

E. Alexander, Commander.

For the above port on Thursday, July 11th, at 3 o'clock A.M.

RATES:

Cabin Passage...$5.00
Steerage Passage...2.00

The Company will also dispatch their Steam Ship OREGON.

F. Connor, Commander.

For the above port on Saturday, July 6th.

RATES:

Cabin Passage...$5.00
Steerage...2.00
Freight per ton...1.00

The Company are now prepared to sell First and Second Class Passengers from Portland to all the principal Cities in the United States, Toronto, and Montreal, Canada.

For further particulars for Passage and Freight, apply at the Company's Office, corner of Front and Third streets, Portland, Ore.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
CONVEX GLASSES
SECTION MAPS

Of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

For sale by
CONE & MCLHERN.
101 FIRST STREET.

VARNISHES.

SUITABLE FOR CABIN, ET Makers' Carriages, Painters, Builders and Canopies.

For sale by
JAMES LAMB & CO.
NO. 2, 30th Front St.

Agents for E. & J. Manufacturing Co.
the most elastic in endurance. Constant refusals to drink have always won for me the respect of my fellow-officers; and though, in the practice of temperance in my family, some social ostracism has at times been experienced, friends and acquaintances have finally overcome their feelings, and have respected the coffee and the cake at New-Year receptions as superior to the brandy and whiskey too commonly met with on such occasions.

The strict observance of temperance is a duty imperative on all men. No less a duty is the prosecution of constant, active, prayerful, consistent, and affectionate labors in the cause.—Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard.
fully organized, very well drilled, armed, and equipped for battle, as well as ready and eager to be actively engaged in the mighty conflict between good and evil, principle and appetite—in short, between virtue and vice.

Not only has its list of members been swelled to a very respectable number, but, notwithstanding that it has had to meet the necessary expense of fitting out and furnishing a new Division, yet its financial affairs are reported to be in a healthy condition, with bright prospects for the future; and it now takes its place in the ranks of the Order with a record which, though brief, we think is equalled by few, and excelled by none.
ARIZONA.

General Howard on the Apache Question—More Murders and Robberies.

LOS ANGELES, May 26.—The Arizona Miner (Prescott) of May 18th, gives the speech of General Howard on the Apache question. He declares that his views as to the proper military course to be pursued in Arizona are almost identical with General Crook's. His mission to Arizona is not to prevent war upon the hostile Indians, but to enforce the treaty provisions on both sides, and settle the good Indians upon reservations. He enjoins obedience to all laws on both parties. The speech was well received throughout.

Indian murders and robberies are still frequent.

Grant, the mail contractor, has withdrawn the stages on the route to California, and is now running old-fashioned buck-boards, by reason of the lack of travel.
The Utility of Savings Banks.—It has been estimated that at the present time there are nearly two hundred million dollars deposited in the savings banks of Massachusetts, and of this sum more than sixty percent is from the deposits of working men and women. The maximum sum which may be deposited by one person is limited by law to $1,000, and but a very small portion of the deposits reach this sum. Of the deposits in thirty-nine banks, 83,481 are of sums of $50 and under, the average amount being $19.39, and of 43,675 other deposits, the average of each deposit is $194.53. Within the last five years fifty-eight banks have been established, $96,000,000 added to the deposits, with an increase of 244,548 depositors. The report of the Bank Commissioner states that without doubt the deposits of many of these new depositors are the accumulated savings of a whole life of labor, heretofore hoarded or loaned to friends.
## Maffen-Bersammlung in Cooper-Institut, Dienstag den 2. Juni 1863, Abend 8 Uhr.

**Präsident**, HUGO WERNER-DÖNCH.

**Vize-Präsidenten**:  P. H. Löwinger, Rudolph Leysig, Fritz Flick, Jakob B. Lassen, Wilhelm Kehr, Max Levey, Guido Schäfer, H. Schwäble, E. Schröder.

### Schauspieler

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Carl Giese</td>
<td>Thaddeus Glashoverschlager</td>
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<td>F. A. Günter</td>
<td>Jacob Glashoverschlager</td>
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<td>J. W. Gull</td>
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<td>E. von der Hüpfall</td>
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<td>R. B. Blumenschlag</td>
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<td>G. Sitten</td>
<td>Professor J. W. Glashoverschlager</td>
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*Image Description: The page is a transcript of a speech or announcement from a theatrical event in the Cooper Institute on June 2, 1863. It lists the names of various individuals, presumably actors, along with their roles in a play. The document is in German and includes a section for the names of the secretaries. The layout is typical of a theater program or notice board from the 19th century.*
Sichereschlüsse

In Anbetracht der Schäden, welche die Sonne der Schütze des Federlandes ersichtlich, die Nichts lieber als dem Schaden zu vermeiden, streben sie sehr nach Frieden.

1) Die deutschen Departemente, die sich der Neuen Union angeschlossen haben, werden sich sehr dicht zusammenziehen und ihre Grenzen sichern, um den Frieden sicherzustellen.

2) Die deutschen Verbände werden sich auf der Seite der Neuen Union befinden und dafür sorgen, dass die Grenzen aufrechterhalten werden.

3) Die deutschen Verbände werden sich auf der Seite der Neuen Union befinden und dafür sorgen, dass die Grenzen aufrechterhalten werden.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the causes of the rupture of the Army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville have been gravely misrepresented; and

Whereas false reports of the behavior of the German Volunteers in that battle have been widely circulated;

Be it resolved,

1) That we hereby tender our heartfelt thanks to the German Volunteers serving in the army of the United States for their patriotism, their good conduct, and their gallantry shown on every battle ground where they have been engaged;

2) That the 11th Army Corps was in its greater part composed of other than German troops, that it was in the battle of Chancellorsville commanded by a new and untried general, and that its reputation cannot be ascribed to any want of bravery of the German officers and privates of the said corps;

3) That the reputation of the said corps was owing to its numerical weakness, to its exposed position, to the careless and unskilful manner in which so large a body of men had been formed, and to the insubordination of its commander, who suffered it to be surrendered and surrendered;

4) That we appreciate with deep regret that many Conspirators and Rebels were eager to appropriate the lineament of the German Volunteers in the battle of Chancellorsville by men and men in a manner and manner that none of our fellow citizens, for all the losses which the German Volunteers have sustained in all the battles of the war, on that occasion have given vent to a patriotic feeling which we thought buried forever with the bodies of the patriots, who are sleeping together immortalized without any distinction as to their nature;

5) That in our opinion the warnings of General Hooker to strengthen the 11th Army Corps have been ably and ably expressed, and that if he had remonstrated the corps, although even he would not have been able to cover up the meaning of the present difficulty and weakness, but his management of the corps would have prevented the confusion which resulted, and he would have brought his troops out of the right covered by glory so did he bring it against the battle of Chancellorsville;

6) That it is unjust and improper to ascribe the difficulties in war, caused by the mistakes and blunders of our generals, to the troops, and that such assiduous substitutes must be done to encourage and enhance the others of a Valuable and third;

7) That the loss of the battle of Chancellorsville was due to no cause explicitly caused by the rupture of the 11th Army Corps, that the said corps on the contrary was far more resolute, and had efficient service during the battle, and that the loss of the battle is in our opinion, owing to its gallingly on the part of the general commanding, who failed to properly communicate, use and handle the forces at his command.

8) That the many and many battles of our allies are generally caused by a want of strategy and skill in commanding the part of our commanding generals, and by keeping the head of the armies of the United States in the Chief who does not enjoy the confidence of either the army or the people, and who has not shown by any of his acts either his generalship or his incapacity with the same for which the armies of the United States are fighting.
The Daily Statement.

INDIAN REVOLT.

Under the caption the Letter to the Editor, which has long been pending for sharing information as regards a possible revolution, is given the following letter which is the result of the correspondence which has been held between the Western Journal and the Indian nation:

Dear Sirs,

I have just received a letter from a friend who is visiting the Indian nation, and he tells me that the situation is very serious. The Indians are growing restless and agitated, and there are reports of a possible uprising. The government has been informed of the situation, and steps are being taken to prevent any violence.

Your truly,

[Signature]

The Western Journal.

HARMS THE WEEKLY STATEMAN.

Thursday.

[Date: July 28, 1864]

[News article about Indian revolt and government response.]

THE WEEKLY STATEMAN.

Friday.

[News article about Indian revolt and government response.]

[Ad for Valley Inventions.

[Note: Various advertisements and news articles related to the Indian revolt and government response.]

Valuable Inventions.

On Monday evening, Mr. R. L. Bell, of the Bell Printing Company, gave a lecture on the use of new inventions in printing.

A very fine invention has been patented by Mr. R. L. Bell, of the Bell Printing Company. It is a new method of printing that is said to be the most efficient ever devised. The method involves the use of a new type of ink that is said to be more durable and less susceptible to wear and tear. The inventor is now seeking investors to help bring his invention to market. Those interested in learning more should contact Mr. Bell through the company's office.

[Further news articles and advertisements related to the Indian revolt and government response.]

ERLIE STAMFORD.

[News article about a local event or activity.]

[Other news articles and advertisements related to the week's events and happenings.]
Indian Removal.

Under the auspices of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Arizona, Mr. G. W. Wood, in his speech referred to in our last issue, has been appointed Indian agent for the territory. The appointment is a most welcome one, as Mr. Wood is a man of great ability and experience in the management of Indian affairs.

Valuable Invention.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Howard, Gen. Parry, and Elliott Miller, proprietors of the State, expected another of Mr. James Madison's inventions for the rapid transmission of mail to the different parts of the country by means of a steam ship. The inventor has provided for the purpose of telegraphing by steam, a new and improved machine which is said to be able to transmit a letter at the rate of ten miles per hour.

The Daily Stoesman.

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1860.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1860.

The Indian Tribes.

The charge against the Washington Indians, which was made last week by the Indian agent, Mr. Smith, has created much excitement in the Territory. The charge is that the Indians are not paying their taxes and are not keeping their contracts. Mr. Smith has threatened to take possession of the lands and to establish a military government over the tribes.

The Weekly Stotesman.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1860.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1860.

The Weekly Stotesman.

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