

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1858.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

E. L. APPELGATE, of Umpqua.

FOR STATE PRINTER,

D. W. CRAIG, of Clackamas.

For Judge of Supreme Court, 3d District,

J. B. CONDON, of Linn.

For Pres. Attorney,

G. L. WOODS, of Yamhill.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The nationals have made their appointments for public speaking in this county. The Republican candidates will be along with them, and probably the bushites also. The appointments are as follows:

New School house near Vincennes (Lower Molalla), Tuesday, May 23; Alvin Williams, Wednesday, 29th; Upper Molalla School house, Thursday, 27th; Armistead's School-house, Friday, 28th; Mattoon's, Saturday, 29th; Joseph Young's, Monday, 31st; Union School-house (Rock Creek), Tuesday, June 1st; Milwaukie, Wednesday, 2d; Oregon City, Thursday, 3d; near Nathaniel Robbins' (at place of voting), Friday, 4th.

We hope that everybody will be on the ground, and hear the discussions.

☞ We are sorry to publish the card of M'Bride and Denny, withdrawing from the contest. The move was decidedly against our own convictions of expediency, and we think the result will show that we were right. We have not, however, been dogmatic in urging a policy dictated by our own judgment. The candidates thought that in withdrawing they were acting in accordance with the wishes of many friends who felt as though just at this particular crisis they would prefer to have the field open to other contestants. Every Republican agrees that hereafter the Republican ticket must be adhered to in full every year till victory perches on our banner.

Gold Mines—Present Prospects.

Nearly 300 passengers came up on the last steamer from California, en route for the Frazer's river gold mines. Our city has been visited by numbers of them who are "prospecting" for an outfit to the mines. We conversed with one man who is hunting work. He said he had been to Puget Sound, and found the difficulties so great in getting to the mines by that route, and the prospects so bad for gathering gold before the water falls he had concluded to go to work in Oregon. Another old man rolled into town on foot, driving his pack horse before him. He said he had made his way from California in this manner, a distance of 600 miles, and after going as far into the mountains towards the mines as it was possible to get he had called a halt at the Cascades, and after advising with those best able to give a correct opinion, he had concluded to forego the dangers and difficulties of the journey for the present, and wait for better prospects.

The Puget Sound papers publish letters from "reliable men" in the mines who are making from \$5 to \$8 00 a day on the river bars. The gold is very fine, and quicksilver is needed to save it. The Indians showed them coarse specimens weighing two dollars each that they had procured high up the river. Those who had gone up the river had been driven back by the Indians, and the miners had all got together on a bar and gone to work, waiting for an immigration before they could venture further. Provisions were very high and scarce. They all think that when the water falls the mines will pay, but that will not be before August or September. In the mean time, let Oregonians attend to their business (if they have any) and wait for something further to turn up.

☞ Grover, Kelly, and M'Bride, candidates for Congress, spoke in this city last Saturday, also Delazon Smith, a goucher for Bush. The audience was middling and the enthusiasm of the democracy moderate. M'Bride made the most argumentative speech of any, and did credit to himself and the cause. The result of the speeches here, as nearly every where else, was an injury to the bushite faction. In Portland they spoke last Wednesday. Dryer replied to Delazon, and they had a stormy time of it generally.

☞ The Steamer "Venture," owned by Thompson and Coe, a boat that had been just built to ply between the Dalles and Walla Walla, went over the Cascade Falls last week with thirty passengers. A man by the name of Thompson jumped overboard as the boat was taking the chute and was drowned. The boat lodged upon a rock below the Falls knocking a hole in her, but she will soon be repaired.

The accident was occasioned by venturing from shore with too little steam to stem the current.

☞ Twelve o'clock is the hour fixed upon for public speaking to commence at the appointments published at the head of the first column on this page.

☞ The bushites of Wasco county have nominated the following ticket—State Senator, J. S. Ruckle; Representative, Vic. Trevis; Territorial Representative, N. H. Gates.

News from the Atlantic States.

The steamer Pacific reached Portland last Tuesday, bringing New York dates up to April 20. We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co., and to their gentlemanly agent, Dr. Steele, for files of papers.

The death of Col. Benton at Washington, April 10th, will be received by his numerous friends on this coast with profound regret. Senator Douglas reported to the Senate, April 5th, a bill for the admission of Oregon. A committee of conference in relation to the Lecompton constitution has been appointed by both Houses, but there is at present no prospect of getting the lower House to recede from their determination not to force Lecompton on the people. Kansas was in a perfect blaze of glory on the receipt of the news of the defeat of the Administration.

The Senate has postponed the Pacific Railroad bill till next December. Senator Gwin is mightily down in the mouth about it, and declared that the Administration had violated all its pledges, and, by postponing the matter, has plainly indicated its purpose to give the project the cold shoulder.

Preparations are still being made to send more troops to Utah. The Department has sent a runner to the Army instructing Johnston not to move against the Mormons till he can send on "peace commissioners," to make terms with the Saints. The whole Mormon war will without doubt prove a fizzle, as we have all the time predicted.

The Senate has passed a bill for the admission of Minnesota.

In the elections which have taken place, the Republicans have swept everything.

St. Louis has elected a Free Soil Mayor by 1,309 majority.—and Jefferson City by 60 majority. Florissant and Kansas City, both Missouri towns, have also elected the free soil ticket.

OREGON CITY, May 13, 1858.

Mr. ADAMS—I have never been, an not, and never shall be, in favor of Lecompton or of any man who may wish to force it upon the people without their consent.

Yours truly,

J. D. POST.

☞ The great and probably unprecedented religious revival which has been for some time sweeping over the whole northern vineyard cultivated by "political parsons" is still going on. We also see by the San Francisco Times that it has reached California, and many conversions are reported in San Francisco as the result of stated meetings which have been kept up more than a fortnight. The democratic papers east seem to think that the great revival and the defeat of Lecompton have killed the democratic party.

☞ The San Francisco Herald says that Lieut. Mullen had reached that city on his way to Oregon, to organize a company and proceed to open an emigrant route from the Columbia to the Missouri river. This is just what we need. Give us a good and safe route overland and we shall have a heavy emigration from the western States. Kansas is nearly full, and the next point of attraction west will be Oregon and Washington Territories. We see by our eastern exchanges public attention is being turned this way at last.

The California papers seem to be under serious apprehensions that that State will be almost deserted if our new mines turn out well.

☞ There has been some sickness throughout the country this spring. Eld. J. E. Murphy writes that five members of his family have been prostrated with the typhoid fever. Dr. M'Bride also informs us that the whooping cough is now prevalent in Yamhill.

Why I have left the Democratic Party. SILVERTON, April 27th, 1858.

Ed. of Argus—As I have always heretofore acted with the democratic party, and been a strenuous advocate of its usages I am frequently asked why I do not now support it. In giving a few reasons why I have left the party, I wish it distinctly understood that I cherish the greatest respect for such conservative men as are yet honestly supporting that party under the erroneous impression that it is still the same conservative organization that it was years ago. The leaders of the party in my humble judgment have become arrogant, tyrannical and corrupt, they are constantly conniving at corruption and frauds upon elections, besides upholding and supporting men in office who are tyrants at heart, men who by fraud and ballot box stuffing have endeavored to wrest from the hands of the people their dearest and most sacred rights, and have then refused to enquire into the ground of the people's grievances, when petitioned. Like ancient Tyre, the democratic party has nothing left of its former greatness but the name. Where are Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and a long line of other patriots and statesmen, once the nation's pride who supported the doctrine of equal rights—the greatest good to the greatest number, and that the people had a right to say what sort of government should be instituted among them? Their principles and practices seem alike to have lost their influence over the modern leaders of the party. These old statesmen would never have abandoned the "time honored" policy of the government in regard to the territories to accommodate either the petty whinnings of abolitionists or the silly bluster of secession slave breeders. These patriots are dead, and the principles of democracy have been buried

with them by the leaders of modern democracy. That the modern democratic party is a sectional party is almost too plain for argument. Up to within a few years ago the party was careful to keep clear of all entangling alliances between the extremists both of the North and South upon the slavery question. About the time the old Whig party was discovered to be on the decline a great controversy arose upon the slavery question, over new territory which had been acquired. During this fearful conflict the northern wing of the democracy gave in to the southern wing. Thus the democratic party became an extreme pro-slavery party, and proceeded to tear down the compromises and foreshadow political judicial opinions that would render nugatory all of the old slavery restriction enactments of the founders of the government. The conduct of that party towards the people of Kansas is all that could have been expected from any foreign despot in a bloody crusade against popular rights. Freedom in its conflict with the proslavery party led by Southern fire-eaters and assisted by Northern dough-faces as their allies, has come well nigh losing everything in Kansas, and even our fire sides in the free States are threatened by late ominous "opinions" of the Washington Union and other democratic papers. Our constitutional rights are to be trampled upon, and popular sovereignty will become a byword unless the friends of freedom of all parties unite and hoist a banner inscribed with "Death to political tyrants everywhere." Let slavery flourish as best it can where it already exists, but let free territory be sacred to the white laborer. The present Administration in its blind zeal to prove itself a proslavery party has even removed men from office in Missouri who favored the emancipation project which has recently been set on foot in that State. Post masters in every part of the North have even been removed for asserting with Douglas that the people of a Territory ought to be allowed to vote on their Constitution. The party has declared that it is "neither slavery nor anti-slavery"—but at the same time Judge Williams killed himself politically with his own party by publishing a strong, outspoken, manly free State article. The platform on which their candidates are now running is as ultra pro-slavery as any fire eater could desire, and yet the wool so completely covers the eyes of some pretended democrats that they cannot see it. Their candidate for Governor voted for slavery, and declares his wish to be able to buy and sell his fellow men. Grover, who pretends to be a free State man, would have about as much influence among the fire eating democracy in Washington as that much fir bark.—Their Senators from Oregon, if they should succeed in electing them, will bow down to the lash of their Southern drivers and do everything they are commanded to do, to nationalize that institution which Henry Clay deemed the foulest blot on our national character.

These, Mr. Editor, are a few of the reasons that have induced me to wash my hands of the foul stain of modern democracy. Respectfully Yours,

J. H. CHITWOOD.

For the Argus.

Oregon Tract Society.

Mr. Editor—As many friends of the Oregon Tract Society read your paper, they will be gratified to learn that it held its tenth annual meeting at Portland, May 15th. Amid all the changes in Oregon this society has continued to hold on its way, changing only to progress.

During the last year more than a million of pages were sent forth from the depository to their numerous readers over the Territory, from the Dalles of the Columbia to the mouth of the great Canyon. The supply of publications is now happily suited to the increasing demands, and we may hope to increase our circulation for the year to come. A step in reference to permanency has been taken by the society, in resolving to locate the depository at Oregon City, where a half lot has been purchased for the purpose.

Mention was made of the death of one of the founders of the society, Rev. Harvey Clarke, and appropriate resolutions were passed.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. E. Walker.
Sec'y., Tr., and Depository—Rev. G. H. Atkinson.

Executive Committee—P. H. Hatch, Rev. J. D. Post, W. C. Johnson, Rev. D. Bagley, Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, M. K. Perrin, Rev. C. Eells, Wm. Whitlock.

W. C. Johnson, Auditor and agent for the Messenger and Child's Paper. Any one wanting these papers can call upon or send to him at Oregon City, and their wants will be attended to.

The next annual meeting is appointed at Forest Grove.

G. H. ATKINSON, Soc'y.

☞ Col. Hor. of New York, is in Europe, putting up two of his monster presses for the London Times, two for Lloyd's Newspaper, and one each for four other English papers.

A HIT AT BUCHANAN.—During the last Presidential campaign, in Pennsylvania a western orator opposed to Mr. Buchanan, came down upon him very severely. Says he, "he is a tolerable good man so far as intellect is concerned; he has a good mind and a clear judgment, but he hasn't got so heart—nary a bit of inards that 'ere kid."

DEATH OF BENTON!

THOMAS HART BENTON ON HIS DEATH BED.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1858.

Colonel Benton is dying. His disease, cancer of the bowels, has made such progress that he cannot survive much longer. He suffers extreme pain, and is exhausted to almost the last degree of physical prostration. But his mind is as clear and as powerful as ever, and the high, resolute, Roman spirit of the old statesman struggles with indomitable energy and fortitude against sickness and weakness, and the awful presence of the king of terrors.

He dies in harness, working to the last for his country and mankind. An old and intimate friend, from Missouri, called upon him this morning. Benton was in bed, scarcely able to move hand or foot, and not able to speak much above a whisper. But he was hard at work, closing up his Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, which he has brought down to 1850, to the passage of the compromise measures. He was dictating the closing chapter of the work. His daughter, Mrs. Jones, sitting beside the bed, received it, sentence by sentence, whispered in her ear, and repeated it aloud to her husband, who wrote it down. It was then read over to Colonel Benton, and received his corrections, made with as much anxious particularity as if it were the maiden-work of a young author.

Resting a few minutes from his task, Col. Benton entered into conversation with his Missouri friend. He told him that, in reviewing the events of 1850, he was glad to find that the animosity of the past had died out in his heart, and he was not only ready but eager to do justice to his former rivals and opponents. He spoke with much feeling of Mr. Clay, to whose merits and services he had awarded the highest praise in what he was writing about the compromise period of 1850. He dwelt particularly on the service, the great service, Mr. C. had rendered to the Republic at that time by baffling and putting down the traitorous secessionists of the South, who were seeking to destroy the Union, and plunge the country into civil war for their own selfish and ambitious purposes.

The inspiration of this theme fired the languid blood and reanimated for a moment the falling frame of the dying patriot. In energetic whispers, he told his visitor that the same men who had sought to destroy the Republic in 1850, were at the bottom of this accused Lecompton business. Among the greatest of his consolations in dying was the consciousness that the House of Representatives had baffled these treasonable schemers, and put the heels of the people on the neck of the traitors. Few events in our history had given him so much satisfaction as the defeat of Lecompton. He warmly praised the intrepid and incorruptible Douglas Democrats.

In taking leave of his friend, Col. Benton said that, although there was much in his life that he regretted, he could honestly feel proud of his death-bed of his devotion to his country, in whose service he had never been faithless or negligent.

His DEATH PREMATURELY ANNOUNCED. Friday, April 9.—An unfounded rumor of Col. Benton's death was circulated this morning, upon the strength of which the House adjourned. His condition is about the same as heretofore, though he is evidently sinking. He is extremely weak, having subsisted on milk and ice cream for weeks. He dictated several private letters in the forenoon, and this afternoon was tranquil and easy. He had been attended all along by his daughter, Mrs. Carey Jones, who resides with him. Another daughter, Mrs. Jacob, of Kentucky, arrived yesterday. His two remaining children are not here, Mrs. Fremont, having gone to California, after parting with him a month ago, not apprehending that he was in a critical state, and Madame Boileau, being in Calcutta, the wife of the French Consul-General. At this time, his grand child lies in the room overhead at the point of death. Thus extremes meet.

Before the members separated a letter was read, dated yesterday, written by Col. Benton to Senator Houston and Mr. Jones of Tennessee, saying that in the event of his death he expressly desires no notice to be taken of it—no rule of either House would justify such a proceeding, and besides, it was contrary to his convictions expressed many years ago.

His DEATH.—Saturday, April 10, 1858.—Col. Benton's spirit took its flight gently and tranquilly this morning at about thirty minutes past seven o'clock. He was conscious and calm. He was 76 years and 27 days old when he died.

The supposed time of Mr. Benton's death was 7:35, though he glided off so gently that it may have been a few minutes earlier. Last evening, when Mr. Appleton called, he was too exhausted to converse, and merely signified "to morrow." At times through the night he was seized with spasmodic pains of great violence, otherwise he rested gently. His last connected words were about 2 1/2 this morning, when Jacob, his son-in-law, who was sitting up, asked how he felt, to which he faintly whispered, "Comfortable and content."

About 4 o'clock this morning, Jones, another son-in-law, relieved Jacob, and in an hour afterward his children and family were at the bedside till the final summons. A few minutes before his death the nurse applied ice to his lips, which were consciously moved for the acceptable refreshment. His sustenance for three weeks past was hardly sufficient for an infant, and it may be that his life was prolonged by the effort of the will only. His constitution was sound in every respect, and the disease which precipitated his death was strictly local, being cancer of the rectum.

The body will be immediately conveyed to St. Louis. The youngest grandchild, son of Mr. Jones, died early this morning. (April 11th.) Thus age and childhood go the long journey together.

Mr. Buchanan called last evening to pay a visit of condolence to the family, having had a brief and gratifying interview with Col. Benton on Friday afternoon, in which the latter assured the President that he died at peace with all the world.

Monday, April 12.—Mr. Benton's funeral service was simple and imposing.—There was no pageant of any sort. The President, members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, a large representation from the Senate and House, distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, and eminent civilians, attended.

During the interview with the President, Col. Benton exhorted him to rely upon the Divine support and guidance, and not upon that of men, who would deceive him.

☞ During the late revival at Lagrange, Mo. a boy seventeen years old, somewhat noted as a theatrical performer, united with the church and commenced preaching. He preaches without notes, and frequently neglects to select his text till he reaches the pulpit. In two months he has delivered over fifty discourses to crowded houses, and two hundred and forty persons have been converted under his preaching. He is called the Spurgeon of America. People everywhere flock to hear him, and the oldest veterans say they never heard such thrilling eloquence from the lips of man before. No two of his discourses have yet been alike in point of argument or composition.

A CARD.

To the Republican Voters of Oregon. The undersigned having been nominated by the Republican State convention respectively for the offices of Representative to Congress and Governor, under our State constitution, and having come to the conclusion that the continuance of our names as candidates was, in the present condition of our local politics, inadvisable, take this method of announcing that fact, and accompanying it with some of the reasons which superinduce this course. Attention to matters of personal concern prevented our participation in the canvass before the people until recently, and upon entering it we found that the impression had become general that a portion, if not all those composing the Republican ticket had, or would be, withdrawn. This impression has been so industriously propagated by interested parties, especially in Southern Oregon, as no doubt to deprive the ticket of its principal support in that section.

Questions of temporary import and local consequence have in other portions of the country almost wholly engrossed the public attention, and many Republicans seem disposed to postpone the contest of principle until some more pressing and immediate evils existing in our local politics shall have been redressed.

To continue in the field under these unfavorable circumstances, would, in our opinion, by presenting an unfair indication of Republican strength, be injurious to the future interests of the party, while the strengthening and consolidation of the organization—the principal object to be obtained at the present time—in the different counties, may be as fully accomplished by the proper diligence as by the continuance of our names before the people.

With no abatement of interest in the Republican cause, with the same desire to aid the final triumph of Republican principles which induced us to advocate the necessity of the organization, and accept nominations made by it; with an utter loathing of the avowed principles of the Oregon democracy, with the hope that Republicans will preserve themselves free from all connection with these corrupt principles; choosing when they desire to vote, and have no candidate of their own, those men in whose hands they feel they can most safely entrust the responsibilities of government, and with the faith that another contest will find all who earnestly desire a reform in our politics—local and national—rallying under the Republican banner to the support of Republican principles, and our sincere thanks to those who honor us with their confidence in giving us nominations, we decline to be voted for in the coming election.

JOHN R. M'BRIDE,

JOHN DENNY.

May 21st, 1858.

La Fayette Town Site.

In order that the voters of Yam Hill County be not deceived and led to cast their votes contrary to their own wishes, from the fact of seeing the county flooded with "posters" purporting to set forth the final adjustment and settlement of the title to the La Fayette townsite, and also containing the purchased legal opinion of G. W. Lawson, Atty., in the case; I deem it my duty to impart the fact to the voters of Yam Hill County that the title to said Townsite of La Fayette is not finally set-

tled and adjusted. That a portion of said Townsite is situated upon the land claimed by me as a donation right, (about one hundred acres of the same). That 320 acres, out of the 640 claimed by me, was notified upon by me, for and in behalf of minor heirs, and on account of the controversy between different donation claimants not being settled, the said minor heirs have not had that portion accruing to them set apart by the Register and Receiver, therefore are holding a joint interest in the whole with me; and no final proof of four years' residence and cultivation has as yet been presented by me to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office, but is being prepared to be presented to the Register and Receiver at Oregon City, and for final adjustment before the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington City.

I will therefore say to you that if the case has been "finally adjusted" by the attorney for "the citizens of La Fayette and others interested in the title," I must confess that it has been done by some superhuman power beyond my perception.

Respectfully,

LEMUEL SCOTT.

LA FAYETTE, May 17, 1858.

W. WEATHERFORD,



WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, INSTRUMENTS,

Trusses,

Supporters,

Shoulder Braces,

Window Glass,

Glassware, [in oil,

Paints, ground, colored, dry, &

Lined Oil,

Neatfoot Oil,

Tanners' Oil,

Sperm Oil,

Lard Oil,

Machine Oil,

Turpentine,

Campfire,

Polar Oil,

Burning Fluid,

Furniture Varnish,

Japan Varnish,

Coach Varnish,

Brushes, a large variety,

Artist Materials,

Perfumery,

Alcohol, [American,

Gold Leaf, [American,

Bronze, Vermillion, French, Chinese, and

PATENT MEDICINES:

With a full assortment of

GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES;

In a word, I am now receiving a large assortment of the above, with a thousand other articles too numerous to mention, (purchased last winter in New York very low for cash,) in addition to my former stock, comprising one of the

Largest and Most Complete Assortments

On this Coast!

W. WEATHERFORD returns thanks for the liberal patronage he thereto received, and respectfully asks a continuance of the same, as he will sell at San Francisco prices. Dealers and consumers will find it to their advantage to call, as the goods must be sold to make room for more soon to arrive.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 22, 1858.

CROWELL'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and Iodide of Potassa:

An invaluable remedy for impurities of the blood, scurfy, itching, eruptions, salt rheum, cutaneous, jaundice, dyspepsia, syphilitic symptoms, swelling of the glands, liver-sore, pain in the bones, rheumatism, pimples on the face, neuralgia, and all chronic and long standing diseases.

This article, in its strongest and most perfect form, contains all the active and well-established medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and Iodide of Potassa, a combination unequalled in its curative and strengthening effects. Thousands of certificates could be furnished of its powerful efficacy as an excellent medicine.

For sale by Dr. CROWELL & CO., Druggists, 131 Commercial St., San Francisco, and by W. WEATHERFORD, Portland, Oregon, May 22, 1858.

Pianos and Melodions.

E. L. BRADLEY & CO. will be in receipt

of a few of Gilbert & Co's PIANO FORTES and Pianos & Co's MELODIONS, on or about the 1st of July, which they will sell at San Francisco prices. Oregon City, May 22.

200 ACRES OF GOOD LAND within

three miles of Oregon City, for sale.—Time allowed on part of purchase money. For particulars inquire at the CITY BOOK-STORE in Oregon City. May 22, 1858.

Notice.

MY wife, EMERITT, having left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, this is to give notice that I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. H. J. NILES. May 14, 1858. Gwl

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

With Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks,

the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

THESE SAFES form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglary, of any safe ever offered the public, and can only be had of the subscribers and their agents; who have on hand and make to order, all kinds of Bolts and Cylinders, IRON BANK CHESTS and VALVES, JEWEL DOORS, & Money Boxes, or Chests for Broken, Jeweled, & Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other valuables. And are also Patentees (by purchase) and manufacturers of

JOSEPH'S PATENT FERTILIZATION BAKE LOCK. S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray St., N. Y.

AGENTS—E. FITZGERALD & Co., & W. G. WENDELL, San Francisco, Cal. 3m3

TEMPLE OF HONOR.—Tualatin Temple of Honor, No. 1, meets on the 1st and 3d Saturday evenings of each month at 6 1/2 o'clock, at their Hall, Forest Grove, Oregon.

Members of the Order in good standing are invited to visit this Temple.

G. H. SPENCER, W. C. T. C. H. WALKER, W. R.

Removal. THE OREGON CITY DRUG STORE is removed to the corner of Third and Main Streets, recently occupied by S. Marks, & Co. May 19.