

**BUSINESS.**—Matters of a personal character charged for at regular advertising rates, to be paid invariably in advance.

**THE PEOPLE AND RADICALISM.**

The action of the commission to settle the Presidential controversy last winter, through hypocritical and intended to cover up frauds, may yet be turned to good account; the pretense that that commission could not go behind the certificates of the Governors of States, was a fatal concession to those, who had just before declared that "the United States are a nation" and had conducted the campaign on that theory to a disastrous defeat.

The party, that for years had denounced "State rights" as a "damnable heresy," suddenly awoke to the fact, that the only way to secure a President and retain power for a few more short years, was to adopt this "damnable heresy" and not disturb the *prima facie* proceedings of States, however fraudulent. This claim, or rather concession, was a virtual abandonment of the creed of the party in power; and it seems—caused the people to think and perhaps reflect for a while upon the true principles of our system of government. That we were rapidly drifting into a consolidated despotism with a strong central government absorbing all legislative and executive powers cannot be disputed, for this has been the avowed object of the dominant party for the past twelve years.

Fortunately for the permanency of our institutions and the revival of the theories of the founders of our system of government, the enemies of this system were forced to abandon a ruinous and treasonable heresy, to put a face of apparent respectability upon their proceedings, to justify and, in a political sense, sanctify the most shameful frauds ever committed in the United States. By clothing their hypocrisy in the garb of sincerity, those, who valued power more than justice, induced the most stupid and fanatical of their adherents to commit themselves to the doctrine of State Rights beyond revocation. Six months later we see Congress admitting members on their *prima facie* certificates, recognizing the power of each State individually, to control its own domestic concerns. This fact and those proceedings must gail the advocates of a strong central government, but wince as they may, the conduct of the Presidential commission, its arguments and conclusions are too fresh in the memory and too recent to be rudely cast aside to inaugurate the bygone and protracted struggle for the overthrow of States and the concentration of power in a great central junta.

Another evidence of the people realizing their rights and power is found in the report of the Monetary commission, an abstract of which has come to hand. That report makes this unexpected assertion: "The government and agents are not the principal trustees of the nation, and must find their character and guide to the administration of affairs entrusted in the law and not in sentimental emotions." What the author of that sentence means by "the government" is separated from the "administration" is not very clear, yet in conclusion there is shown a respect for law not in harmony with Radical conduct under Lincoln, Johnson and Grant.

Further on that report, in referring to the honor of the government, says: "Its honor can rest at permanently in peace and war, only on the patriotism of its people, which is sure to be weakened if their substance is taxed to pay promises for the applause of its creditors." The applause of its creditors. Taxed to pay promises for the applause of its creditors! These are words of wisdom from a very unexpected source and should cause every taxpayer in the land to stop at his work and reflect, to think and ask himself the question "why am I taxed?" Taxed to maintain the honor of the country—a government that enslaves men—that would fain fill my place with a Chinaman or negro? Taxed to preserve the credit of a government, because its creditors attempt to frighten it into the belief, that it will suffer more if the people are not burdened and broken by cruel and unreasonable taxation. The delusion is passing away, the rights of the

states have been reluctantly conceded and the eyes of the people are opened to the fact.

The rights of the people must be respected, and the idea that "the Government" is above and beyond the people, must be abandoned, if we are to be a free and prosperous people in the future. When the power of the states is recognized and respected, when the citizen is regarded as an equal in rights to the haughty corporation, when poor men and rich are taxed alike, when one kind of money is used by all, when banks, railroads and steamship companies are left to work out their own salvation, when the people realize that they are not the property of any power, then we may expect and hope for a return to the principles upon which this Republic was constructed.

The patriotism of the people is sure to be weakened if their substance is taxed for the applause of creditors—national creditors—bondholders in Europe and America, who love our country because it pays them for its peoples' folly.

The bondholders and officeholders are very sensitive for the "national honor," that honor which is to draw 2,000,000,000 of dollars in gold from the labor of the people and pass it into their coffers. National honor, that enslaves, degrades and tortures 40,000,000 of people to enrich a few thousand capitalists! National honor, that demands a standing army to enforce the demands of avarice and compel us to love a country and its government which shows us its power and kindness by taxing us into starvation and rebellion. Patriotism under such circumstances is impossible. The current of legislation should be directed for the people and by the people, for the poor man is a patriot, or may be one, as well as the wealthy one, he has his home, his rights and nothing else to contend for. The rich love the country because it is taxed for their benefit. The millions are patriots because this is their country; the millionaires because they want it to be theirs. When these things are understood and considered, the millennium may not come—but good government and honest legislation will prevail.

**Presidential Electors.**

The article by Senator Edmunds on this subject, says the *S. F. Examiner*, in a recent number of the *American Law Review*, will attract attention. He was the acknowledged champion of the Electoral Bill, and but for his efforts it could not have passed. He simply questioned the right of the President of the Senate to decide what Electoral votes ought to be counted. In this article he affirms with positiveness that no such power existed. The only criticism thus suggested it, therefore, the difference between the queries of a partisan Senator and the sober judgment of the Judge after the fact. The first portion of the article is devoted to vindicating the wisdom of passing the Electoral Bill under the peculiar circumstances. He now raises the question "whether the action of the State Governments in the choice of Electors is, or ought to be, in any form, a subject of National revision," and argues its negative side. He does not contemplate any change of the Constitution, but suggests a provision by each State for the immediate decision, by its own highest Court, of all contests touching the choice of Electors. Congress could also provide, he now adds, that such a decision, or, in its absence, the decision of the State Canvassing Board, or the certificate of the Governor, as to the persons chosen Electors, should govern in the counting required by the Constitution. If, he continues, the judicial power of the United States can interfere in any case, provision might easily be made for a prompt review of the decisions of the State Courts by the Supreme Court of the United States, so that before the counting of the Electoral votes every dispute concerning title to the office of Elector would be lawfully disposed of.

In order to give the reader the full benefit of Senator Edmunds' record we append other utterances of his related to the subject-matter of his present discussion. In a published letter of January 17th, immediately following the passage of the Electoral Bill, he is found saying that it "saves the Republican cause from the predetermined destruction of its hopes and fortunes being left solely in the hands of its opponents." He also vindicates, by its passage, the action of Senators who have striven, he says,

to get the Republican cause "out of the valley of the shadow of death." On the 2d of February next following he also wrote: "The substantial effect of the law we have passed, therefore, is to get the Republican cause out of a situation which was absolute death to it, and into a tribunal where it can have fair play."

The legitimate deductions from these data, the *Boston Post* judges, are necessarily these: Senator Edmunds believed his party to be in *extremis*—"in the valley of the shadow of death." To get it "out of a situation which was absolute death to it" the Electoral Bill was the only possible instrument of relief. He labored night and day for its passage, and succeeded in his efforts. "By the solemn judgment of the Judge," which he had invoked, and the determination of the 8 to 7, he being of the former, his cherished tribunal saved his party from the jaws of death. Having done that, he now proposes to burn the bridge which carried him safely over the river of death, by questioning whether action in the choice of Electors is in any form a subject of National revision, and now undertakes to bury his own banishing of light.

That the Democracy of the country was basely swindled, and the people cheated out of a President of their choice by somebody, is a conviction which can never be obliterated from their memory. They feel this to the very centre of their bones. Who were the active agents in the carpet-bag States to lay the foundations of the great National crime are well known, and are, it is hoped, to be punished. Who among the Republican Congressmen advocated the passage of the Electoral Bill upon the faith, express or implied, or both, that the tribunal would examine and decide the very questions it was supposed by everybody it was created for, but afterward broke that faith with the public, and by so doing sanctioned all the frauds and crimes in those States, does not appear so plainly of record. But one thing is now clearly established beyond all controversy. The champion of the Electoral Bill, while appealing to the highest motives of statesmanship and patriotism in other, was in truth and fact laboring himself to snatch his party from impending destruction. This running the party machine under the pretence of extracting the country from a dangerous dilemma and then kicking it to pieces past the possibility of re-adjustment after it has served its purpose, will not elevate the reputation of the Vermont Senator in public estimation, though it must be confessed it should entitle him to the highest honors within the gift of "a party of high moral ideas."

The *Macomb Eagle* gives the political harlet, "Brick" Pomeroy, a settler, thus: "While in the 'vulture's roost,' as Brick Pomeroy called the *Eagle* office, the redoubtable M. M. Pomeroy told the writer hereof that leading Democrats in New York, had come to him while he was publishing his *N. Y. Democrat*, and, "on their knees," (to use Brick's own words) begged him to take thousands of dollars and stop opposition to them. As "Boss" Tweed now swears that he paid Brick Pomeroy \$49,200, while he (Tweed) was the ring chieftain, it is possible that the "Boss" staid on his "knees" and offered a sum large enough to capture the ubiquitous "Brick." This must be comforting to those who imported Pomeroy to speak for their reform and greenback clubs.

The dispatches of the 26 ult, gave the Democratic Mayor of Baltimore 1,500 majority. From our Eastern exchanges we glean the following: "Total vote, 57,082. Kane, Democratic candidate, 33,178; Thompson, Labor candidate, 17,367; Warfield, Independent, 536; Kane, Democrat, over both, 15,175." This is just about as near as the telegraph ever tells the truth.

**ELECTIONS.**—We have received nothing definite in regard to the result of the Eastern elections. The elections both in New York and Pennsylvania are so close that it will take all returns to determine the result certainly.

Congressional proceedings indicate that silver will be re-monetized and coin may yet be considered a good as paper promises. It is almost certain that silver coin will be made a legal tender without limit or the idea of resumption in 1879 must be abandoned.

**Beginning to Craw-Fish.**  
Hayes, says the *S. F. Examiner*, has begun to feel that the pressure of the Radicals is beyond his power of resistance or endurance, and has weakened before it. But he does not conduct himself like a candid, earnest man, under the circumstances. Instead of honestly admitting that his Civil Service Reform policy was an error, he endeavors to crawl-fish out of the dilemma under the poor plea that it has not been rightfully interpreted, and thus seeks to shift the onus from his own and upon the shoulders of the party. He has not the pluck which John Tyler displayed in his stand against the Whig party, nor the resolution which distinguished Andy Johnson in his break with the Radicals, and now that the strong men of his party have overcome him he will henceforth be with them like clay in the hands of the potter. It is well for him that Morton is not able to be at Washington, active and persistent in his bold, imperious way of ordering or commanding what he wishes to have done. But "Bully" Blaine and Conkling, Don Cameron and Ben Butler, and others will pull or drive him as they please, and he will be merely their puppet. Obstinacy is a very different quality from firmness—it is to the latter the same as bluster is to courage; and it is now apparent that Mr. Hayes' claim to firmness is no better than his title to the exalted station he usurps. The town bully, once whipped by a fellow smaller than himself, is thereafter kicked by everybody, and if Hayes surrenders at this early day to the extremists among the Radicals, he will nevermore be able to withstand them in anything. His subterfuge, in respect to the Civil Service Reform, will cause them to despise him while they use him. The Ohio dose was too much for his weak nature.

First Radical—"It does seem as if our party is playing itself out. I wish something would turn up." Second Rad—"Why, man, I'm surprised at you. You surely haven't read the papers. There's Iowa; didn't we carry that? And there's France—another great victory there. What would you have, I should like to know?"

By electing Randall as Speaker of the House the Democrats of Congress simply affirmed the conviction of the country that the great need at this time is the election of men who will meet the demand of the American people for a new order of men, and new methods in the administration of our public affairs.

Senator Davis' platform is thus defined by himself: "I will not ally myself with either party. I will do just what I said last spring—that is, I will remain perfectly independent, and will act on every measure in such a manner as to my judgment shall seem best for the interests of the whole country."

**Thanksgiving Proclamation.**

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OREGON:  
In compliance with an honored custom, and in accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, I, S. F. Chadwick, Governor of Oregon, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1877, to be observed by the people of the Commonwealth as a Day of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God for the manifold blessings which He has bestowed upon our favored State during the year, for the abundant harvests that our fields have borne, for the plenty that fills our homes, for the general prosperity and health that we enjoy, and for the beneficent Providence that has preserved our borders from the threatened desolation of a savage war.

And do earnestly recommend that the people of the State on that day lay aside their usual employments and assemble themselves together in their accustomed place of public worship, to give fitting testimony of their gratitude to the Father of all for the tender mercy with which he has overhauled us.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Oregon to be affixed at the Executive Office, in the City of Salem, this 1st day of November, A. D. 1877.

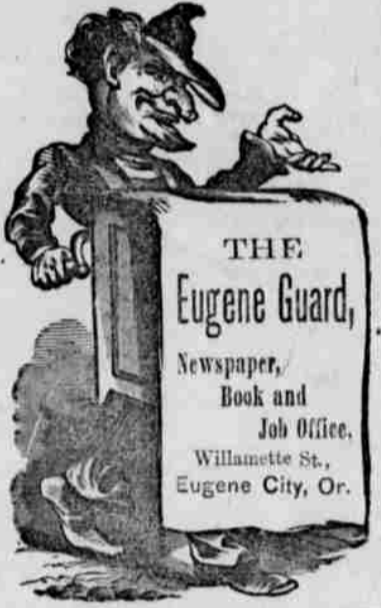
Attest: S. F. CHADWICK,  
Secretary of State.

BY UNIVERSAL ACCORD, AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them to be the best and most effectual purgative Pills that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable and non-toxic, they are perfectly safe, and do not produce any of those violent and dangerous effects which are common to the use of other Pills. They are adapted to all ages, and are especially recommended to the young, the feeble, and the delicate. They are sold by all Druggists, and are highly recommended by the following Physicians: Dr. J. C. Underwood, Portland; Dr. W. B. Reed, Eugene; Dr. J. W. ...

- Retail Produce and Provision Market.**  
The following are retailers' prices:  
FLOUR—# bbl. \$6.  
CORN MEAL—Oregon ground, in bulk, 4c.  
OATS—# bushel, 5c.  
BEANS—# lb. 5c.  
POTATOES—30c.  
BUTTER—Fresh rolls, 25c.  
COFFEE—Rio, 20c; Java, 33c.  
CHEESE—Oregon, 20c.  
CANDLES—# box, \$4 @ 4.50.  
EGGS—20c.  
BACON—Sides, 12c; hams, 15c; shoulders 10c.  
LARD—In tins, 15c; bulk, 12c.  
CHICKENS—# 50 @ 3.00 @ dozen.  
FISH—Salmon, 14c; Codfish, # lb. 12 @ 15c; Mackerel, per kit, 84; Calfish, # lb. 12 @ 15c.  
SUGAR—S. F. R., 14c; Island, 10 @ 15c; crushed, 18c; powdered, 20c.  
SALT—Carman Island, # 100 lbs, \$1 25; Bay, \$1 25; Liverpool Dairy, \$2 50; do coarse, \$2.  
TEA—Green, \$1 25; Japan, 75c # lb.  
SYRUP—Heavy Golden, # gal, 85c.  
OILS—Kerosene, 75c # gallon.

A GOOD WIFE.—One who studies her home, one who meets her husband with an honest smile, "always contented, that is when her husband brings her—shall I say it—a box of Donnelly's Yeast Powder."

**Notice of Final Settlement.**  
In the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane.  
Estate of Wm. Moore, deceased.  
GEO. M. COOPER, ADMINISTRATOR  
Of said estate, having this day filed his final account asking that the same may be allowed for settlement; therefore all persons interested are hereby notified that the Court has set the hearing of said application for Monday, the 7th day of January, 1878, at the Court House in Eugene City, in said county, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, when objections to said account, (if any exist) will be heard and determined.  
J. J. WALTER, J.,  
County Judge.  
Eugene City, Oct. 8, 1877—4w.



**VISITING CARDS**—New and neat—of the GUARD OFFICE.  
**THE BEST SHOES EVER BROUGHT TO** this market, at the lowest prices at T. G. HENDRICKS.

**NEW STOCK OF HATS**—The best and largest ever brought to Eugene, at FRIENDLY'S

**THE WEST SHORE**  
I show in its third successful year, and has the largest circulation of any paper in the Pacific North West. The language is pure and excellent, and the illustrations are executed by leading artists. Among its best contributors we number some of the best writers on the Pacific coast. We furnish 25 large pages of interesting reading, and cover the entire range of Pacific coast scenery in every volume. Our January and July editions are works of elegance, and are highly esteemed. We also publish a weekly paper, which is published by subscription only. A special department is devoted to the sale of real estate in the West, which will be found especially valuable by intending immigrants. Send a subscription order, or a list of names for a paper, to the publisher, at the address below, or to the publishers, at the address below.  
Publishers: G. B. DORRIS, Portland; Geo. W. Weidler, Eugene.

**Oregon Steamship Company.**  
For San Francisco, Direct.  
Carrying the United States Mails and Wells, Fargo's Express.  
Passage—Cabin \$7.50... Steerage \$3.00  
Through Tickets, at Reduced Rates, for sale at Railroad Office.  
THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMER  
**AMAJ**  
MACKIE, ..... Commander.  
Will leave the Company's Wharf at Foot of 3rd Street for the above port on  
Saturday, November 3, 1877.  
For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner 3rd and Front streets.  
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

**A. LYNCH,**  
SUCCESSOR TO  
WALTON & LYNCH.  
In Dorris' Brick Building.  
DEALER IN

**Groceries and Provisions,**  
Will keep on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Provisions, Cured Meats, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles, Soap, etc., etc.  
Business will be conducted on a CASH BASIS,  
Which means that  
**Low Prices are Established**  
Goods delivered without charge to Buyer

**ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE WANTED**  
For which I will pay the highest market price.  
AARON LYNCH.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
The undersigned offers his farm lying immediately west of Eugene City, Oregon. Most of the best soil, adapted to the raising of grain, fruit, vegetables, in fact, anything that grows in this climate. Good water. About fifty acres in cultivation. Am prepared to sell and give possession immediately, including crop, farm implements, poultry, etc. Also a dwelling house on Willamette street, Eugene City. For further particulars, inclusive of G. B. Dorris or on premises.  
J. L. LUCKY.  
JUL 4-2

**FOR SALE.**  
By Jerry Lucky, 100 acres of land five miles south of Eugene City, Lane Co., Oregon. Most of the land is timbered land; the very best of soil, adapted to the raising of grain, fruit, vegetables, in fact, anything that grows in this climate. Good water. About fifty acres in cultivation. Am prepared to sell and give possession immediately, including crop, farm implements, poultry, etc. Also a dwelling house on Willamette street, Eugene City. For further particulars, inclusive of G. B. Dorris or on premises.  
J. L. LUCKY.  
JUL 4-2

**PRINTS—NEW DESIGNS OF STAN-**  
dard brands at  
**FRIENDLY'S.**

- ALEXANDER, J. R.—Justice of the Peace, South Eugene Precinct; office at Court House.  
BENTLEY, J. W.—Private boarding house, southwest corner of Eleventh and Pearl sts.  
BAUSCH, P.—Boot and shoe maker, Willamette street, second door south of A. V. Peters & Co.  
BAKER, R. F.—Wines, liquors, cigars and billiards—Willamette street, one door north of St. Charles Hotel.  
BOYD & BENSNAW—Meat Market—beef, mutton, pork, veal and lard—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.  
COLEMAN, FRANK—Wines, liquors, cigars and billiards, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.  
CLEAVER, J. W.—General variety store and agricultural implements, southeast corner of Willamette and Seventh streets.  
CHAPMAN, E. F.—Gunsmith—repairing promptly done and work warranted. Eighth street, between Willamette and Olive.  
CHRISMAN & BLOCHLY—Truck, hack and expressmen. All orders promptly attended to. Ninth street, west of Olive.  
CRAIN BROS.—Dealer in Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Musical Instruments—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.  
CALLISON, R. G.—Dealer in groceries, provisions, country produce, canned goods, books, stationery, etc., southwest corner Willamette and 9th Sts.  
DORRIS, B. F.—Dealer in Stoves and Tinware—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.  
DURANT, WM.—Meat Market—beef, pork, veal and mutton constantly on hand—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.  
ESPY, W. W.—Carriage maker and blacksmith, Eighth street, between Willamette and Olive.  
ELLSWORTH & CO.—Druggists and dealers in paints, oils, etc.—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.  
FARRELL, P. H.—Marble worker. All work in his line executed in the best manner. 7th street, one door east of Willamette.  
FRIENDLY, S. H.—Dealer in dry goods, clothing and general merchandise—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.  
GUARD OFFICE—Newspaper, book and job printing office, corner Willamette and Eighth streets, up stairs.  
GRANGE STORE—Dealers in general merchandise and produce, corner Eighth and Willamette streets.  
GILL, J. P.—Physician, Surgeon and Druggist, Postoffice, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.  
HOFFMAN, S. S.—Physician and Surgeon, Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.  
HENDRICKS, T. G.—Dealer in general merchandise—northwest corner Willamette and Ninth streets.  
HYMAN, D.—Variety Store and dealer in furs and skins, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.  
HODES, C.—Lager beer, liquors, cigars and a fine pigeon-hole table, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.  
HENKLE, E. T.—Barber and Fashionable Hair-Dresser—west side Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.  
HARRINGTON, FRANK—Barber, Hair-dresser and ha. 1 room, east side Willamette st., second door north of St. Charles Hotel.  
HORN, CHAS. M.—Gunsmith. Rifles and shot-guns, breech and muzzle loaders, for sale. Repairing done in the neatest style and warranted. Shop on 9th street.  
JAMES, B. H.—Stoves, and manufacturer of Tin and Sheet-iron ware, Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.  
KINSEY, J. D.—Sash, blinds and door factory, window and door frames, mouldings, etc., glazing and glass cutting done to order.  
LEWIS, CHAS.—Painter, glazier and paper hanger—Willamette street, one door south of J. W. Cleaver's.  
LYNCH, A.—Groceries, provisions, fruits, vegetables, etc., Willamette street, first door south of Postoffice.  
LAKIN & ROONEY—Saddlery, harness, saddles, trunks, etc., Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.  
LUCKEY, J. S.—Watchmaker and Jeweler—keeps a fine stock of goods in his line, Willamette street, in Ellsworth's drug store.  
MCCLAREN, JAMES—Choice wines, liquors, and cigars—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.  
MELLER, M.—Brewery—Lager beer on tap and by the keg or barrel, corner of Ninth and Olive streets.  
MCCLANAHAN, E. J.—Truck and Draying; all orders promptly attended to. Headquarters at Robinson & Church's.  
OSBURN & CO.—Dealers in drugs, medicines, chemicals, oils, paints, etc.—Willamette st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.  
PERKINS, H. C.—County Surveyor and Civil Engineer. Residence on Fifth street.  
PENNINGTON, B. C.—Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, corner seventh and High streets.  
POINDEXTER & RUSH—Horseshoeing and general jobbing blacksmiths, Eighth street, between Willamette and Olive.  
PRESTON, WM.—Dealer in Saddlery, Harness, Carriage Trimmings, etc.—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.  
REAM, J. R.—Undertaker and building contractor, corner Willamette and Seventh streets.  
ROSENBLATT & CO.—Dry goods, clothing, groceries and general merchandise, southwest corner Willamette and Eighth streets.  
SHELDS, J. C.—Physician and Surgeon—north side Ninth street, first door east of St. Charles Hotel.  
STEVENS, MARK—Dealer in tobacco, cigars, nuts, candies, notions, etc.—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.  
STEINHEISER, S.—Dealer in groceries, provisions, vegetables, fruits, etc.—Willamette street, between Eighth and Ninth.  
TOWNSIN, W. H.—Boot and shoe maker, Willamette street, opposite Astor House.  
THOMPSON & BEAN—Attorneys-at-Law—Underwood's brick, Willamette street, up stairs.  
VAN HOUTEN, B. C.—Agent for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, Willamette street, at Express office.  
WALTON, J. J.—Attorney-at-Law. Office—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.  
WITTER, J. T.—Ducklin dressing. The highest price paid for deer skins, Eighth st., at Bridge.  
WELSH & BOLON—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, Underwood's brick, over Crain's Jewelry store.  
UNDERWOOD, J. B.—General brokerage business and agent for the Connecticut Insurance Company of Hartford—Willamette street, between Seventh and Eighth.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF three hundred and sixty acres, 100 acres under cultivation; all under fence and the improvements in good order, which we will sell at a bargain, and on the most reasonable terms. Situated five miles south of town, and has a good outcrop for stock. Apply at this office

**Final Settlement.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT D. C. Underwood, administrator of the estate of Lydia Underwood, deceased, has filed his account for final settlement of said estate, and that Monday, the 7th day of January, 1878, has been set for hearing the same. By order of the Court.  
D. C. UNDERWOOD,  
C. W. FRYE, Administrator.  
Att'y for Estate.

**ROSEBUD AND SAN JUAN LIME**  
For sale by T. G. HENDRICKS.