

oppressor. How long could civilized society stand on such a basis? Who does not know that it is the characteristic essence of property, formed out of the combined principles of its acquisition and conservation, to be unequal? How can the rights of property be secured in any case unless the great masses are beyond the reach of interference and out of the possibility of danger? If this be done the great masses then form a natural rampart about the lesser properties in all their gradations. But the Herald says: "We respect capital and the men who wield it rightfully, but we do not worship it, nor concede to it lordly privileges." Who is to be the judge whether capital is wielded rightly or not; the owner or some other person? What would that paper call a concession of lordly privileges to capital? Is it worshipping capital or conceding too much to it to assert that its possessor has a right to manage it in his own way, subject to the laws; to engage in such schemes as he may see fit; to employ the kind of labor he may desire, and to get it on as favorable terms as he can? Our Democratic papers say as much. They say in another way just what the operative at Oregon City said in his letter to the owners of the factory: "We caution you never to lower the wages a not cent if you do it will be at the expense of your lives for we are bound to protect our rights." If moneyed men are not allowed to have exclusive control of their money, how long would there be any moneyed men? Any interference with their operations would quickly dissipate the largest accumulations. All capital is managed on the principle of gain; from the largest masses to the smallest accumulations it is employed in such a way as its owners deem likely to yield the largest increase. "This love of lucre," says Burke, "though sometimes carried to a ridiculous, sometimes a vicious excess, is the grand cause of prosperity in all States. It is the part of the statesman to employ this principle as he finds it. It is his part in this case, as in all other cases where he is to make use of the general energies of nature, to take them as he finds them."

The Commercial's wisdom is exactly at par with the Herald's. Men who know nothing about labor, men who never so much as owned an additional blade of grass to grow, often set themselves up as the champions of the laboring classes and pretend to sympathize with their lot. In one of the Commercial's tirades, (which does not deserve to be honored with the name of argument) the Republican party is vilified because, as that paper alleges, it asserts "that the capitalist has a right to get labor at as low rates as he can." The Republican party asserts nothing on this subject, for it has nothing to do with it; but every man of sense asserts this principle. It is a principle which is now, which always has been, and always will be, true. It is as much a truth as the law of gravitation. It is practised by every man who employs labor. It has been practised by the Democratic newspapers in this city in reducing printers' wages. It is practised by the capitalist who contracts for the building of a ship, and by the common laborer who hires a Chinaman to saw him a cord of wood at lower rates than he could afford to get himself. The wonder is that any man capable to be so insane as to be unable to recognize his most obvious principle in the affairs of men. Get while the employer has a right to get labor at as low rates as he can, the laborer has a right to get the highest wages he can obtain. It is his right to demand any sum he may choose to name, to stand out for it, and to refuse to work unless he gets it. Both the capitalist and the laborer have a right to take their own course. When labor is abundant wages will rise; when it is scarce wages will fall. This is the very same law which governs in all cases where commodities are bought and sold. For labor is a commodity in the market the same as anything else that is bought and sold for money. He who has labor to sell naturally wants the most that he can get for it; he who buys labor desires to secure it on such terms as will enable him to profit by the transaction. One of these besotted partisan journals indignantly exclaims that "Abolitionists now talk as glibly about buying labor as ever a planter talked about buying a negro." The difference, then, between your Abolitionist and Democrat is that the former believes in buying labor and paying for it, and the latter believes in forcing the laborer, if he happens to have a colored skin, to work for nothing. These journals think it all right for the capitalist to have the labor of the "inferior races" for nothing; but when he pays this class of laborers, he becomes a "heartless oppressor of white men." If the capitalist could secure slave labor enough, of course he would not employ paid labor, and white men could get no wages at all. Yet these Democratic papers are always chaunting the praises of slavery, and asserting that when the "inferior races" work for nothing they are not in the way of the white man; but when they are paid for their labor they immediately come into competition with him. They have no objection to allowing the capitalist the whole profits of enforced labor; but they are terribly aroused and talk about a "money despotism" when he is compelled to pay for his labor instead of getting it for nothing! To get a Chinaman or negro's labor without compensation is no wrong to the white laborer; but to pay wages to the Chinaman or negro is a fearful outrage on the white laboring classes! Such is the logic which these partisan journals are employing in the discussion of this question. Had slaves been introduced into the Oregon City factory, to crowd out the former employes, not a word would have been uttered by these champions of white labor.

—The San Francisco mint is to be erected on the corner of Mission and Fifth streets—the land cost \$70,000 and the building will cost over \$300,000.

—A reporter, who described the recent sailing of the Siamese Twins from New York for Europe, says their attachment for each other continues unabated.

—The enormous sum of \$5,402,000 has been paid to Hartford publishers for books upon the American conflict—Greely's taking the lead; there having been sold of it 225,000 copies for \$1,225,000.

—The women who drew Lord Cavendish's carriage to the Peak Forest (England) Liberal meeting, during the recent English canvass, were all women who advocated female suffrage, and every one of them wanted Cavendish to back her.

—In New York, at the bottom of wedding invitations, is now put in the line, "No presents received except from relations." Several recent weddings have been sparsely attended, those unable to give presents sending regrets.

—The Odd Fellows Hall Association was organized, January 20th. All the capital stock being taken, and the following Directors were elected: N. W. Randall, Thos. Charman, A. J. Apperson, James Milne, and Jno. T. Apperson.

—The Herald says that a certain letter from this city to the Oregonian was either written in our editorial room or by us—whom he calls "an echo of the Oregonian." The idea is the product of a diseased imagination in the middle of Penneyer.

—George Francis Train has been liberated from the English prison in which he has been confined for some time. He has commenced suits against various individuals, amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars for false imprisonment.

—England has a population of twenty-two millions, and one million paupers. Ireland has a population of something less than six millions and seventy-three thousand paupers. Our country has a population of about thirty-nine millions, and almost wholly without paupers.

—The Herald tells more infamous lies than any other paper in this State. Penneyer, you would be much more of a gentleman, in our estimation, if you were a "renegade Democrat," such as you call us. We can name a hundred thousand renegades like yourself, who prefer the principles of liberty to slavery and secession, and who will never go back on their record.

—A Washington dispatch of the 13th says: In the criminal court, this forenoon, District Attorney Carrington read a circular of instruction from Attorney General Everts, directing the discontinuance of prosecution for treason under the President's amnesty proclamation. A *nolle prosequi* was accordingly entered in the case of Jeff Davis and Breckinridge, but the case of J. H. Surratt being somewhat different, Carrington concluded to refer it to the Attorney General.

—A dispatch received on Thursday from Elko, the present terminus of the C. P. R., states that a large party of roughs and desperados from Green River and other points in Utah, Colorado, Idaho and Montana, had made a raid on Hamilton, Silver Springs, and Treasurer City, in the White Pine District, taking possession of the stores, saloons and most valuable mines, and inaugurating a reign of terror. No bloodshed had occurred, but the citizens were greatly alarmed. No dispatches confirmatory of the rumor have been received by the press.

—Col. J. C. Hudnut, the engineer in charge of the preliminary survey party of the northern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, addressed the Idaho Legislature, in joint convention, on railroad topics, December 26th. In the course of his remarks, Col. Hudnut extended an invitation to his hearers to join in an excursion by rail, from Boise City to Puget Sound on New Year's Day, 1871. He said the road would be completed at that time if the Company succeeded in getting the grant subsidy it was now asking, and if, it failed that the time of completion would not be delayed more than one year longer.

—The Great Pacific was looked for at Utsalady. She was long overdue, and fears were entertained of her wreck.

—Suffren & Co., of Port Madison, have just completed a fine propeller for business trips daily between Port Madison, Seattle, Port Blakely, and Port Orchard.

—The Pacific Tribune devotes considerable of its space to Puget Sound. Persons in want of a good paper from that region should take the Tribune.

—The Tribune looks to Tacoma for the redemption and regeneration of the county from the Copperhead rule under which it has so long languished. There will be 390 inhabitants there in spring.

—The Port Townsend Message is of opinion that a custom house should be erected on Puget Sound before one at Portland. Citizens of Portland will not be apt to think with the Message.

—Chief Engineer Brooks reached Olympia on the 8th with his surveying party from the Columbia river. He represents the route surveyed by him as very favorable for the construction of a railroad, involving no heavy expenditures for grading or bridging. The route will be continued to some point below Olympia.

—Capt. Finch, of the Eliza Anderson, purchased and presented to Tacoma Lodge of Good Templars, at Olympia, the Olympia Hall, on New Year's day. The Echo says this is the noblest gift ever made to the cause on this coast. The cost was \$2,500 gold.

—The Puget Sound and Columbia River Railroad Company have contracted a loan of \$16,000 per mile, for which a mortgage has been executed, for the construction of the road. The mortgage, after being recorded in Vancouver, is to be recorded in each of the counties through which the road passes.

—Among the many "congresses" that met in the course of last month, all over the continent, there is one which deserves special notice, viz: The congress of the Deaf and Dumb, that held its meetings in Berlin. The principal object of discussion was the desirability of finding a substitute for their present finger language.

—The Alta, in a foot-note to the San Francisco mortality table during the five weeks just past, says: "This is 100 per cent, or thereabouts, more deaths than occurred during the same period last year. The number of deaths by small-pox in December was 50 per cent greater than in November. It is safe to say that 50 per cent of the mortality from small pox might have been avoided had vaccination been strictly enforced and made general throughout the city. How many lives might have been spared had the city been kept decently clean before an epidemic was engendered, no one can tell, but it is manifest that, as matters are now managed, we are paying a fearful price for the carelessness, neglect, and indifference to the general welfare which prevails."

—The following intelligence has been received from Mexico: The Governor of San Luis Potosi has been tried by the Legislature and found guilty of all the charges against him. Great misery prevails among the laborers in San Luis Potosi, on account of the scarcity of money. The Indian war continues in Sonora. There is much excitement among the Mexicans, caused by artful reports of treaties with the United States, intended to entrap the Republic into acknowledging debts heavier than it can pay, whereupon in default of payment they will seize upon her territory and dismember the country. As a Cabinet meeting General Rove has assured President Juarez that the incoming administration of the United States sustained the most cordial feeling toward Mexico.

—The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. will dispatch the Golden City, Capt. Wm. F. Lodge, for Panama on Saturday next, connecting with the Arizona, Capt. Maury, for New York.

—The Tribune says the articles of the treaty on the Alabama claims are eight in number, and are substantially as follows: In Articles 1 and 2, the Governments agree to settle all claims and differences which have arisen since the convention of 1853. Article 2 provides for a commission of four persons, each Government being entitled to two representatives. This commission is to agree upon a plan of settlement. Article 3 provides that a majority of the commission shall decide the questions in each. Article 4 provides for cases of disagreement of the commission. In such event, the two Governments shall choose an umpire. The President of the United States shall select the umpire to be qualified unless confirmed by the Senate. Article 5 provides, in the event of the refusal of the umpire to decide, that the question shall be settled by lot in presence of their commissioners. Article 6 excludes from the jurisdiction of the commission all cases arising from claims which have been adjudicated by the courts of Admiralty. Article 7 provides that the claimants shall prove that they are British subjects, and that they preserved strict neutrality during the war and did not aid the South. Article 8 provides that the session of the commission shall be held at Washington.

President's Proclamation.

The President of the Laborers (so called) movement in this city, requests us to give place to the following proclamation. We do so, in a reading column, that the Herald may be eased inasmuch as it accuses us of discourtesy, in not giving the original resolutions of the association a preference of location:

OREGON CITY, Jan. 20th 1869.

EN. ENTREPRENEUR.

I understand that I was regularly Ku Kluxed last night by being elected King of the Klan that meets in the Court House in this city. The whole thing being done without my knowledge or consent. Now I have this to say. I denounce the concern from beginning to the end, believing it to be detrimental to the interests of a Laboring man to have anything to do with such an association. I believe the best association for the Laboring man is the Family Circle and not the whisky mill and riotous meetings and the best protection a close application to business. As I am a wood worker and not a painter, I have nothing to fear. I notice that the Chinese are very good painters, for reference, see the Tea chests they send to this country. Excuse the length of this. Yours Respt. A. J. MARSHALL.

—In the recent South American earthquake, the only person lost belonging to the Wateries was the boat keeper of the zig. He was a Scotchman named Teit, who, in this last life-sense, displayed the native heroism of his race. The frail craft and its sole occupant were carried out on the crest of the first tidal wave, and thrown back to shore again with the returning foam of the liquid mountain. Tait saw at once and seemed to be fully aware of his impending doom. Seizing the gig's ensign in his right hand, he stood for a moment erect in the stern sheets of the boat, and waved to his comrades a last adieu. All on board his ship looked on this tragic scene with breathless interest. He continued to wave the American flag in the midst of this elemental horror, but the second recoil of the angry waters dashed the gig to pieces, and swallowed the hardy sailor, so that he was seen no more.

—We have received the second number of the City Journal, published at Canyon City, Grant county. From it we take the following items: We are pleased to know that our enterprising miners, Messrs. Wallace, Williams & Co., have received the machinery for their twenty-four stamp quartz mill, and expect to have everything in working order early in the Spring. The corner stone for their mill will be laid on the 22d of February, with appropriate ceremonies. Placer mining on upper Canyon creek is still in its infancy. Mr. J. Campbell has his claims open and in fine working order, with an average yield per day to the hand of \$17. He thinks there is room for a thousand skillful miners to do likewise. The following persons were publicly installed as officers of Canyon City Lodge, F. & A. M., James Robinson, W. M.; J. H. Hagwood, S. W.; John J. Wash, J. W.; P. Matschan, S. C. G. Castle, T. A. B. Anderson, S. D.; John Erickson, J. D.; and W. J. Cordell, Tyler. The following are officers of the Blue Mountain Lodge, I. O. O. F., for the current term: T. W. Poindexter, N. G.; N. Rullison, V. G.; G. I. Hazeltine, P. S.; A. J. Hash, R. S.; and I. H. Woods, Tyler. Hobah Lodge elected as follows: H. Doseh, N. G.; J. H. Stahl, V. G.; E. J. W. Stemme, S. D.; and H. Holman, Tyler.

—The Civil Tenure of Office Bill accomplishes one reform. It is that the tenure of public office shall be measured by the efficiency of the officer. It prevents a President like Johnson from dismissing men merely to gratify a political passion. But while the power of removal is so strictly guarded, it seems that there should also be qualifications as to the power of appointment. The high officers of the Government should not depend simply upon the expression of Executive pleasure. The President should select his advisers and principal assistants in all departments from his own knowledge of their character, and not from any written qualifications. But in all the departments of the Government there should be as much care taken in making appointments as there is in the army and navy. With very few exceptions, we take our military and naval officers from schools where they are carefully educated at the Government expense; and during the war we found our account in it. It requires ability and experience to faithfully perform the services required in other departments of the Government, and we trust to see Schenck's Civil Service Bill pass Congress. Such a bill will enable the President to select for his foreign representatives, clerks in departments, postmasters, and a multitude of appointments where skill and education are required, men who have been properly trained, and whose only claim will be their merit. Any measure which will secure the principle of personal efficiency as the test of appointment, will be wise legislation.

—The Charleston News says: "A number of papers have placed the name of Andrew Johnson at the head of their columns as the candidate for next Governor of Tennessee. It is said that Mr. Johnson will accept the Democratic nomination, and there is little doubt that he will receive it." This would seem as if President Johnson was about to take the "back track." If he continues down the sliding scale—Governor, Alderman, etc.—he may finally reach the shears once more.

—The coolie trade is not sanctioned by the laws of any civilized nation, but it is now attracting the attention of the world toward itself, not by the enormities practiced upon its unfortunate victims, but by the bloody deeds enacted by the coolies themselves in self defense. So long as only the wretched slaves were torn from their native land and sold into a bondage which is only nominally temporal, in a foreign country, no voice was raised in condemnation of the traffic, and civilization had no words of horror at such a transaction in which the countrymen of the victims themselves have such an important part. Now, however, public attention is directed toward this modern variety of slavery by the murder of white men engaged in it. People will naturally inquire into the facts which lead to the butchery of a whole ship's crew by a gang of coolies, and the world will ask who and what are coolies, and under what condition and circumstances they are thus shipped from China to South America or the West Indies, like so many chests of tea. It is time these questions were asked.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas a treaty of commerce between the United States of America and the Queen of Madagascar was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Antananarivo, the said plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, on the 18th day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, which treaty is word for word as follows: "TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR. Between RAINIMAHAYO, Chief Secretary of State, 16 yrs., Adiantanohaina, 16 yrs., Rafarahalabonano, lead of the civilians, on the part of the government of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, and Major J. P. Finkelmeyer, the commercial agent of the U. S. at Madagascar, on the part of the government of the U. S. of America, all duly authorized to that effect by their respective governments, the following articles of a commercial treaty have this day been drawn up and signed by mutual agreement: Art. 1. Her Majesty Ratsiraha Manjaka, Queen of Madagascar, and his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, both desiring, for the good and welfare of their respective countries, to enter into a more close commercial relation and friendship between the subjects of Her Majesty and the people of the United States, hereby solemnly declare that peace and good friendship shall exist between them and their respective heirs and successors forever without war.

Art. 2. The dominions of each contracting party, as well as the rights of their inhabitants, are sacred, and no forcible possession of territory shall ever take place in either of them by the other, and no such forcible possession shall be made by any forcible visit or forcible entry be made to the houses of either party against the will of the occupants, and whenever it is known for certain, or suspected, that transgressors against the laws of the king of Madagascar, and the plenipotentiaries entered in concert with the United States consul, or in his absence, by a duly authorized officer, to look after their duties.

The right of sovereignty shall in all cases be respected in the dominions of one government by the subjects of the other. Citizens of the United States of America shall, while in Madagascar, enjoy the privilege of free and unobstructed exercise of their religion, and shall be permitted to erect places of worship, however small, but not to be built by them without the permission of the government.

They shall enjoy full and complete protection and security for themselves and their property, equally with the subjects of Madagascar; the right to lease or rent land, houses, or storehouses for a term of months or years, and to erect buildings, and to own and manage, on land leased by them, in accordance with the laws and customs of Madagascar, hire laborers not soldiers, and if slaves, not without permission of their masters.

Should the Queen, however, require the services of such laborers, or if they should be taken from the country, they shall be paid by her order, and shall be at liberty to do so, and be paid up to the time of leaving, on giving previous notice.

Contracts for renting or leasing land or houses or hiring laborers may be executed by deeds signed before the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the plenipotentiaries of the local authorities. They also shall be permitted to trade or pass with their merchandise through the ports of Madagascar which are under the control of a governor, duly appointed by her Majesty, with the exception of Ambohimanga, Antananarivo, and Ampangany, where such places foreigners are not permitted to enter, and in fact, be entitled to all privileges of commerce granted to other favored nations.

The subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar shall enjoy the same privileges in the United States of America as the subjects of the United States of America in Madagascar, and Madagascar shall be perfectly free to the subjects of the United States, and the most favored nations are now or may hereafter be trading. Citizens of America shall, however, pay a duty, not exceeding ten per cent, on both exports and imports in Madagascar, to be regulated by a tariff mutually agreed upon, with the following exceptions: Munition of war, to be imported by the Queen of Madagascar into her dominions, or by her order. Prohibited from export by the laws of Madagascar are munition of war, timber, and cows. No other duties, such as tonnage, pilotage, quarantine, light-house dues, shall be imposed in ports of either country on the vessels of the other to which national vessels or vessels of the most favored nations shall not equally be liable.

Ports of Madagascar where there is no military station under the control of the United States, shall be open to the most favored nations, to be entered by United States vessels.

Art. 3. Each contracting party may appoint consuls, to reside in the dominions of each other, who shall enjoy all privileges granted to consuls of the most favored nations, to be witness of the good faith existing between both nations, and to regulate and protect commerce.

Art. 4. Citizens of the United States who enter Madagascar, and subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar while sojourning in America, are subject to the laws of trade and commerce in the respective countries. It is agreed, however, that, whether of person or property, of American citizens, or in cases of criminal offenses, they shall be under the exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction of their own country, only duly invested with the necessary powers.

But should any American citizen be guilty of a serious criminal offense against the laws of Madagascar, he shall be liable to banishment from the country.

All disputes and differences arising within the dominions of Her Majesty, between citizens of the United States and subjects of Madagascar, shall be decided before the United States consul, and an officer, duly authorized by her Majesty's government, who shall afford mutual assistance and every facility to each other in recovering debts.

Art. 5. No American vessel shall have communication with the shore before re-

ceiving pratique from the local authorities of Madagascar; nor shall any subject of her Majesty be permitted to embark on board an American vessel without a passport from her Majesty's government. In cases of mutiny or desertion, the local authorities shall, on application, render all necessary assistance in the American consul to bring back the deserters and to re-establish discipline, if possible, among the crew of a mercantile vessel.

Art. 7. In case a shipwreck of an American vessel on the coast of Madagascar, or if any such vessel should be attacked or plundered in the waters of Madagascar adjacent to any military station, her Majesty engages to order the governor to grant every assistance in his power to secure the property and to restore it to the owner or to the United States consul, if this be not impossible.

Art. 8. The above articles of treaty, made in good faith, shall be submitted to both the government of the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar for ratification, and such ratifications be exchanged within six months from date of ratification, at Antananarivo.

Should it, at any future time, seem desirable, in the interest of either of the contracting parties, to alter or add to the present treaty, such alterations or additions shall be effected with the consent of both parties.

Duplicate originals of this treaty, with ratifications, refers only to laborers leaving on their own account.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE TO SECTION 2.

Art. 9.—Should there be any business of the Queen requiring the services of such laborers, they shall be permitted to leave without giving previous notice. The sentence in article 2, stating that previous notice must be given, refers only to laborers leaving on their own account.

J. P. FINKELMEYER, [SEAL.] [SEAL.]
Chief Secretary of State, 16 yrs.
ADRIANTANOHAINA, 16 yrs.
RAFAHALABONANO, Head of the Civilians.
ANTANANARIVO, 16th February, 1867.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Antananarivo on the 11th day of July last.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
By the President:
WILLIAM H. RYLAND,
Secretary of State.

COURAGE.—Courage of the highest order is the product of the conscience and the will. It is not the hardihood which comes from ignorance of the situation, or from a stolid insensibility. It looks upon the facts as they are, and upon the dangers as they exist, and resolves to meet and triumph over them. It is a hardihood based upon the fact that the people could not afford to price for their dress goods, etc., and they resolved that their price must be reduced to proportion to the times. They have succeeded, and are now considered really the best men in Portland to deal with.

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Of Real Estate, Groceries, General Merchandise and Horses,
Every Wednesday and Saturday!
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
English bred Bar and Bumble Iron;
English Square and Outspan Cast steel;
Horse shoes, Files, Raps, saws;
Screws, Fly-pans, sheet iron, R. G. Iron;
A large assortment of Groceries and Liquors.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

EDUCATIONAL.
A public examination of teachers desiring Certificates to teach in Clatsop county, will be held at the Oregon City Seminary, on Jan. 20th, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. S. D. POPE,
County Superintendent.

FARR & BROTHER.
BUTCHERS & MEAT VENDERS.
Thankful for past favors of the public respectfully ask a continuance of the same. We shall deliver to our patrons all the best qualities of Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry, etc., as usual twice a week, on
Tuesdays and Saturdays!

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OF EVERY STYLE
In Large Quantities can be Found
—AT—
J. C. MEUSSDORFFER & BRO.'S
S. W. corner of Morrison and Front streets, Portland, Oregon.

Also Caps of every style, and Boys' and Girls' Hats in large varieties. Give us a call and examine.

JOHN WILSON,
Dealer in
Dry Goods and Clothing,
110 Front Street—(in Whites New Block),
PORTLAND OREGON,
IS NOW OPENING A NEW AND EXTENSIVE stock Goods in the above line, and COMPRISING
The Latest Styles!
—OF—
Plain and Changeable Dress Silks;
Silk and Wool Poplins;
All Wool Poplins and Tartan Plaids;
and a large variety of other Dress Goods.
ALSO,
Gents' and Boys' Custom-made CLOTHING!
Furnishing Goods, which buyers are invited to call and inspect.
JOHN WILSON.

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Co.'s
New York, Japan & China,
Will be dispatched as follows:
Leave wharf corner of First and Brannan streets, at 11 o'clock of the following dates, for Panama, connecting via Panama R. R. with one of the company's splendid steamers from Aspinwall for New York, on
The 6th, 14th, 22nd and 30th,
OF EACH MONTH!
Steamers leaving San Francisco on the 14th and 30th touch at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco. Departure of the 6th connects with English steamer and Australia. Departure of the 14th is expected to connect with the French Trans-Atlantic Co.'s steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America, and P. R. Co.'s steamer for Central America. Through tickets can be had. 227 Passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through. 100 lbs. allowed to each adult. An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free. These steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before ten o'clock. Through tickets to Liverpool by the Citard, Imman and National steamship lines can be obtained at the P. M. S. Co.'s office in San Francisco, where may also be obtained orders for passage from Liverpool or Southampton to San Francisco, either via New York or St. Thomas—if desired an amount of \$10 or \$20 will be advanced with the above orders. Holders of orders will be required to identify themselves to the Agents in England.

No Freight received after 2 P. M. of the day prior to departure.
For passage and all other information, apply at the P. M. S. Co.'s office, corner of Sacramento and Front streets.
OLIVER ELDREDGE, Agent.

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M. WORTHEIMER,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture, OREGON CITY.

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE public that he has now on hand a large invoice of
SQUARE AND EXTENSION TABLES, BUREAUS, BEDSTEPS, BEDSTADS, LOUNGES, DESKS, STANDS, CHAIRS,
And Various other Qualities of Rich and Medium Furniture!
Forming a complete and desirable assortment, which merits the attention of buyers.

Using good materials, and employing the very best mechanics in the State, hence he can warrant his goods to be as represented, and he is prepared to fill all orders with promptness.

He would call the attention of the public to his salesroom, as containing the most complete assortment of desirable goods in the State.

M. WORTHEIMER,
Main street, Oregon City.

JUSTICES' BLANKS, of every description, for sale at the Enterprise Office.