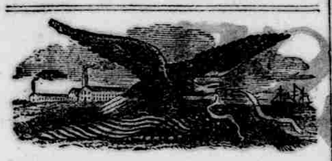
ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

The Weekly Enterprise.



Oregon City, Oregon,

D. C. IRELAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday : : March 27, 1869.

—Hon. L. E. Pratt has been selected for orator of the day at the grand celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Odd Fellowship, which is to come off in San Francisco on the 26th of April.

—Prof. Delisser predicted that about the last of February there would be heavy gales, high tides and earthquakes, and that the whole of 1869 will be fruitful of such things.

—B. F. Dowell, of the *Sentinel*, in his Washington letter, says there is no prospect of any further recognition and payment of Oregon war claims.

—The trees are now budding forth in their luxuriance, and the earth is putting on its robe of beautiful spring flowers. "The earth is full of His Glory."

—Chicago has gained an unenviable notoriety for the number of her divorce suits. Last year there were 460 applications for the dissolutions of the hymenial bonds. Of the number, 284 were filed by wives and 176 by husbands.

—There is no finer grazing land on the coast than Oregon produces, yet there is not sufficient butter in the country to supply ordinary home consumption, and the price has run up to 75 cents per pound. We want more enterprising farmers.

—A correspondent says the population of White Pine consists principally of millionares, who strike every new comer for a dollar to get dinner or lodging. They all expect to realize their wealth in the Spring.

—It is said that Horace, Greely has expended nearly $1,000 an acre on his swamp land at Chappaqua, Westchester county. From all accounts it will amply repay the expenditure. For some time past Mr. Greely has been engaged in covering the entire surface of the swamp with a dressing of the about six inches of earth.

—When Horace Greeley started the *New Yorker* in New York, years ago, he endeavored to create a sensation by offering prizes for the best poems and stories. Lewis Gaylord Clark was chairman of the committee to decide these things, and awarded the fifty dollars to a Henry W. Longfellow, a professor in Bowdoin College, for the poem.

—The Turkish ladies at Constantinople are becoming more and more civilized in their dress. Although they still wear the uncouth, shapeless outer cloak and close white veil while in the street, they have the European dress often under the cloak and make the veil of such thin and transparent gauze as to show to the utmost advantage the features they pretend to conceal.

—In exciting times, when rash and abusive language concerning men and events is so freely indulged in, those who have control of the public press would do well to remember the words of John Dickinson, one of our Revolutionary statesmen, who could discuss the most exciting subject in the most calm and temperate language. In one of his famous letters on the great questions of that day, he says: —"I am of their opinion who think it almost as infamous to disgrace a good cause by illiberal language, as to betray it by unmanly timidity. Complaints may be made with dignity; insults retorted with decency, and violated rights vindicated without violence of words."

—The Hobart Pasha who is now in command of the Turkish fleet, is the third son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire (not of Buckingham) He gained $50,000 by running the blockade of Charleston, but, by gaming and betting, spent it all, and ran in debt $150,000 besides, so that he had to leave England to keep out of prison. Then he entered the Turkish marine service, by the favor of the English Captain Slade, who has been since 1849, in the same service, and has also the title of Pasha. Captain Hobart was married to the daughter of the chief surgeon of the English squadron at corfu, Dr. Colquonon Grant. Hobart's eldest brother has charge of an Anglo-Turkish bank. Such a reckless character will be likely to do all he can to push Turkey and Greece into war, whenever an opportunity offers.

GOVERNMENT REFORMS.

In the change of our national administration, people reasonably expect a change of policy for the better, provided circumstances will admit of such a change. And there has been no time in our history so free from corrupting influences as to render such a change inadmissible. People expect that abuses which have crept in under one administration will be swept away, when new men come into power. In partizan warfare, parties, in a measure, rest their prospects of success upon promises of reform in respect to those things which virtually affect the interests of the people. Here we may discover the worth of parties in a State, each jealously watching the guardianship of the other, and ready to sound the alarm, the moment they discover any encroachment upon the prerogatives of the people. There can be no question but that the last administration was too lavish in its expenditures. Every scheme, having designs upon the Treasury, if they came under the guise of the public good, or for the purpose of developing our internal resources, found listening ears and willing minds. Our worthy Secretary of State was eager to purchase whatever was offered for sale. He seemed to be inspired with an ambition to extend Yankee Dominion from the tropics to the poles. His schemes for purchase, remind one of the course pursued by certain good housewives, who fill their houses from cellar to garret, with damaged furniture and broken crockery, "because they can be bought cheap, and may come handy sometime." A depleted treasury and a monstrous debt ought to have presented insuperable obstacles in the way of all such foolish expenditures. A ray of light seems to have dawned upon the minds of some near the close of the administration. Every honest man owes a debt of thanks to Washburne for the bold stand he took in favor of reform. But extravagant purchases were not the only abuses that merit our condemnation. Bold and unscrupulous frauds upon the revenues of the Government, were but slightly rebuked. Hundreds of men were all the while enriching themselves at the expense of the national income, and only feeble efforts were put forth to bring such to justice, and compel them to disgorge their ill-gotten gains. It became notorious that those who committed crimes against the currency of the country were virtually sustained in their course by the chief-executive, for no sooner had prison doors closed upon some notorious counterfeiter than they would swing open again, at the sound of the magic word pardon. And there could be no redress for such wrongs against society. In view of a speedy end they were not of such a nature as to justify an open rebellion. It has been said that "many thoughtful men have seriously questioned whether honesty in the administration of Government is possible. The opportunities of fraud are so numerous, the temptations so great, and the devises for covering them so easily available, that it is not probable that any Government ever was administered for any considerable length of time, without flagrant dishonesty and wrong towards the governed. It is a convicning evidence of Omnipotent wisdom and power which shapes the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, that despite all these corruptions, human Government is yet made to conserve the common good." Thus it is that so long as human nature remains as it is the question of dishonesty in Government has come to be not one of fact but of degree. When it is but little manifest, it passes without observation. When it reaches certain limits it becomes intolerable, and there comes up a cry from the people for reform. The moment the power reverts again to their hands they delegate it to new men, pledged to serve higher and better interests. The cry now comes up from every quarter of the land for retrenchment. The feeling is strong that national expenditures must be limited and the national income employed for the diminution of the debt that rests upon us. And our new executive sympathizes with this feeling. He gives expression to it in his message calling for the honest payment of all our debts, and the establishment of some measure to secure, as soon as may be, a return to specie payments and the full recognition of our national credit. He is disposed to frown upon all extravagant schemes. He knows full well that the surest way to undermine the foundations of a State, is to cast it into bankruptcy, and that although.

"A thousand years scarce serve to form a State,
An hour may lay it in the dust."

President Grant has it largely in his power to inaugurate needed reforms in this direction. Let us hope that the men whom he has called into his councils will further all his plans, looking to this desired end and that the people will not clamor too loudly for the indulgence of their wants in this or that direction until the load we carry bears less heavily upon us. Then we can sing with a new and stronger emphasis that grand old stanza of our national hymn.

"Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto. 'In God is our trust,'
And the Star Spangled Banner, O long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

A TRIP TO THE HUB.—During the past week we made a short trip to the city of Portland, finding every business there in active operation, hotels crowded, merchants pushing around looking after the spring trade and all the routes of travel well patronized. The large number of new buildings, already in process of erection, show that Portland is to have even more than the usual growth and advancement; real estate there commands a price fully up to the circumstances of the case, and the expectations of proprietors. Not only are there many new business houses in course, but the town is spreading back, climbing the rises of the back ground and exploring the level lands of Couch's addition. Portland is growing faster than ever before; becoming truly metropolitan; will grow more yet when railroad facilities are finally realized. In a short interview with Mr. Holladay we were assured that the rail road work will be prosecuted to a steady completion and the road constructed and in operation as far as Salem during the present year. Ben Holladay is one of those men who grow stronger and become more energetic as they encounter opposition. He means business and all the efforts made to retard the East Side Road will prove futile and waste away before his wealth, energy and enterprise. At the present moment it is not easy to purchase and ship iron from either New York or Liverpool, the great demand being in excess of the supply. Negotiations are in progress and the iron will be purchased and shipped in time to construct the road to Salem the present season. Of course we went to see that notable lot of iron said to be purchased by the West Side from Messrs. Brinck & Welsh. We had some considerable curiosity as to the various kinds of railroad iron now and formerly in use, and the assortment comprised in that one hundred tons of iron came very near covering the ground, though it will not cover much ground of railroad. There were several different patterns—oval face, smooth face, fish-bar joints and we don't know what else, confirming the impression that the lot was the cullings of the iron yard, at the Danville Iron Works, defective in many points, at the same time we don't doubt it is very good iron for some uses. It lies below the bone yard convenient for shipment to the Cascades and Celilo rail roads, for repairs of which it is often insinuated the said iron was purchased.

—The pastor of the Methodist Church at San Jose (Cal.,) has been giving some attention to the instruction of a few Chinese in the English language and in the principles of Christianity. Recently he received some threatening letters, something like those written no great while ago by the Ku Klux of this city, to the effect that if he did not desist from a work so odious and criminal in the eyes of the constitutional Democracy, his church would be burned. It was also threatened that all who employed Chinese should be punished in like manner. Sure enough, in a short time the church was burned; and following it came the burning of a large distillery at the same place, involving a loss of $100,000, because three or four Chinese were employed in it. The *Oregonian* truthfully remarks that every Democratic paper on the Pacific coast is encouraging such work as this. A portion of this "white man's party" are below the barbarions against whom they rail so continually. The incendiary who applied the torch, now writes that he was one of a band of 68,000 in California who were with him in such villainy. The Marysville *Appeal* remarking upon the declaration, thinks the fellow means there are 68,000 Democratic voters in the State.

—The *Overland* for March we have carefully looked over, and are much pleased with its general appearance. It opens with a clear and concise account of the "San Juan difficulty." As is quite natural, the writer looks at the question from the American stand-point and we can not do otherwise than sympathize with him in his views. There is one article of considerable interest upon the employments of the Chinese upon this coast. The writer briefly enumerates the various branches of industry in which they are engaged, and proves conclusively that their labor is essential to the development of our resources. Those who oppose their introduction should read this carefully. Other articles contain matters of interest in the early history of California, and as such are valuable.

NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—This corporation lately organized in California, with many distinguished capitalists of that State as its directors, is not a more steamship company, as many suppose, but proposes to engage in "transportation," in whatever field of enterprise, which offers inducements for outlay. The California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company has become merged in this greater company, Holladay retaining the controlling interest in the latter as in the former. Prominent capitalists named in connection with this new corporation, intend soon to visit Oregon doubtless for the purpose of ascertaining what fields of enterprise offer the greatest advantages, and deserve the most encouragement.

LOCOMOTIVE FIRE WOOD.—In our account last week, of a ride down to see "Mill No. 2" on the railroad, we forgot to include as part of the valuable product of the mill, several hundred cords of wood, made from the slabs, which are cut into stove lengths by a small circular saw; the wood so made being thrown into a car, which runs on a temporary track laid over the piles of lumber and dumps the load into convenient piles. By this means a large amount of fire wood, will be on hand when needed for locomotives.

—The *Great Republic* will be dispatched for Hong Kong on Monday April 5th instead of Saturday the 3rd.

—Small pox is again on the rise in San Francisco. A new case is also reported in Jacksonville.

—A Washington dispatch of the 25th says that Andrew Johnson, Ex-President, died of paralysis at Greenville, Tennessee, on that morning.

Secretary May to Senator Williams. The R. R. Controversy.

From the Oregonian of Thursday last.

We have repeatedly declared that with the controversy between the east and west side railroad companies we can have nothing to do as partisans of one side or the other. This position we intend to maintain. The controversy is not of a nature to be settled by newspaper advocacy. But we have never had any objection to making statements of facts relative to one side or the other; on the contrary, we have always been anxious to present such facts for public information. Much is said recently concerning the discussion in the United States Senate relative to the land grant, but there are some things connected with it which have not yet been made public. As we have already published the correspondence between Senator Williams and Secretary Browning relative to the land grant, together with the letter addressed by the latter to S. G. Reed, Esq. as well as the substance of Williams' remarks in the Senate on the bill to revive and continue the grant it is proper for us in justice to Senator Williams and Secretary May to publish the following letter as showing the principle on which Williams acted in bringing in the bill and affording May an opportunity for an explanation of a matter which, as unexplained, he considers puts himself in an erroneous position. The purpose of Senator Williams, it will be remembered, was, as he declared, to prevent the lapse of the grant and "maintain the interest of the State without favor to either of the companies."

—To enable the reader to obtain an intelligent comprehension of the letter alluded to, it will be proper to say that Williams, in the debate, stated that the designation of the west side company by the Legislature in 1866 had been determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be a void designation because no company was then in existence, and that the designation of the east side company in 1868 was made too late to allow it to receive the grant. To show that the west side company was in existence at the time the first designation was made, and that its articles of incorporation had been duly filed, the following telegram was read in the Senate:

Gaston presented for filing articles of incorporation Oregon Central Railroad Company, October 6, 1866; withdrawn with my consent. November 21, same year, Gaston filed duplicate papers for same company. SAMUEL E. MAY.

We now give the latter of which mention is made above:

[COPY.]

STATE OF OREGON, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SALEM, March 14, 1869.

HON. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, UNITED STATES SENATE WASHINGTON, D. C.—*Sir*: I have just read in the *Daily Globe*, under the head of "Oregon Central Railroad," the discussion of Senate Bill No. 776.

As I am made to act quite a prominent part and a construction has been placed on my telegram of late date, by Senators, not warranted by the facts in the case, I feel it my duty to write this letter, which if it will assist in understanding more fully the "situation" and secure Congressional aid to the State for railroad purposes, you may use in any manner you may think proper.

I wish to state just at this point, however, that I am in no possible way personally interested in either railroad enterprise; but, on the contrary, have furnished each of the disputants innumerable transcripts and certificates without the usual fees The act of Congress of July, 1866, was the key note, and early in the session of our Assembly of that year the question of a railroad from Portland to the California line was discussed in private circles, and subsequently a law was passed to aid in the construction of the "Oregon Central Railroad" and the adoption of a joint resolution by the Legislature designating the same to receive the grant of land made by Congress under the act referred to. On the 6th of October, 1866, Joseph Gaston came to my desk and said in substance, (holding out a folded paper.)

"These are articles of incorporation for a railroad. I wish you would make a filing mark on this as of to-day; the subject is now pending in the Legislature. I wish to use the papers of a few minutes before a committee and will return them in a short time;" and upon this I made a mark in pencil on the lower left hand corner, thus, "Oct. 6, 1866." He then took the paper away and I never saw them again until sometime in January, 1869, when J. C. Ainsworth brought it to me, the same having been taken from the files in Multnomah county, that I might see that I had been mistaken in a former statement that the paper presented by Gaston, Oct. 6, 1866, I had marked upon the paper itself, instead of an envelope, as I supposed and had so stated.

Some two weeks after the adjournment of the Legislature of 1866, Hon. J. S. Smith came into my office and wished to see the articles of incorporation of the "Oregon Central Railroad Company." I turned to the usual depository for such documents and not until through search did it occur to me that the papers referred to were not, neither had they been, in my possession; other than as before recited. Hence you will perceive that at the time of the adoption of the resolution designating the "Oregon Central Railroad Company" to receive the grant of Congress, no *bona fide* company was in existence, and the first articles of incorporation under that name were filed in my office November 18th, 1866, *five weeks* after the adoption of the designating resolution of the Assembly, by gentlemen who now compose in part what is here known as the East Side Company.

November 21st, 1866, other articles of incorporation were filed by what is known as "Oregon Central Railroad Company" *West Side*. J. C. Ainsworth also showed me in January last a telegram from S. G. Reed, setting forth what he (Reed) wished me to say in a dispatch to him to be sent to the care of H. W. Corbett, which I so changed as to my mind, when taken in connection with *all the facts known to the entire Oregon railroad delegation then in Washington*, could not be perverted so to show that the *west side company contemplated doing a certain act Oct. 6, 1866, which was not accomplished until November 21st, 1866.* I hope this statement will enable you to explain to Senators so much of the transaction as to which I have been made a party, as will result in justice being done in the premises to all concerned.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL E. MAY.

—o—

Two days after writing this letter Secretary May sent the following telegram:

SALEM, March 18, 1869.

HON. GEO. H. WILLIAMS, UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.:—I see by proceedings of Senate that my telegram at request of Ainsworth to Reed is wholly misunderstood. The facts are, articles incorporation of west side railroad were not filed in my office until November 21st, 1866, weeks after adjournment of the Legislature. Have sent full particulars by mail. SAMUEL E. MAY,
Secretary of State.

We present the above simply as portions of the history of this controversy. We have nothing to do with arguing or advocating the case for either company. If the land grant belongs to one company or the other legal proceedings and a judicial decision will be required to settle the matter; but if it is lapsed, the remedy proposed by Senator Williams was a good one for saving the grant to the State.

LATE RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The following telegram was received at this office yesterday, and we give it publicity as a matter of news:

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1869.

Ed. Oregonian:—The Senate committee, after a full investigation, yesterday again unanimously reported east side bill, with recomendation that it pass.

J. H. MITCHELL.

—The Roseburg *Ensign*, of March 6th has the following account of the railroad survey now in progress in Douglas county:

Mr. Wm. F. Daniels, agent of the Oregon Central Railroad Company—east side—in securing the right of way for the road in this State, was at this place on Wednesday last on business pertaining to the railroad. He informed us that the parties now engaged in surveying and locating the route in the northern part of this county consists of thirteen men. Burrage and McCall are the engineers. The latter named gentleman was one of Elliot's party in making a survey over the route several years ago. The party are making a thorough and final survey and location, and so far as they have gone, the route is said to be ready for the graders. They have been about three weeks in Douglas county, and are just passing out of the Yoncalla Valley, via Cabin Creek. They have decided to follow Cabin Creek to its mouth, and to cross the Calapooia Creek about half a mile below the village of Oakland. Mr. Daniels states that he has generally found the farmers along the route to be men who appreciate the advantages of a railroad, and cheerfully grant the right of way through their farms. A few instances of obstinate and persistent opposition have been met with, in which the aid of law will be invoked to secure a passage for the road.

—Mr. Jacob Stitzel of Portland has a fine steam engine for sale. It is the same that was used in the steam mill of Messrs. Harbaugh & Stitzel, destroyed by fire some two years ago. It is a splendid engine, solidly mounted on a cast iron frame, of 150 horse power, has a fourteen inch cylinder with 3 feet and 6 inches stroke. It was cast at Worcester Mass., and has since the fire been re-bored, and in every respect repaired of the damage incurred at the conflagration of the mill. Attached is a large TY wheel and the necessary appliances. It is for sale cheap.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a Regular meeting of Salem Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, held at their Hall on Friday evening, March 12th 1869, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS; Divine Wisdom has taken from our midst, at ripe old age, our Companion and Brother, REV. FATHER LESLIE. Therefore.

Resolved, That his early union with our Fraternity entitles him to our most fraternal regard. His sterling integrity entitles him to our profoundest respect. His warm, ever ready, open handed charity, was to all men an example of what we all should do and be.

He was a Pioneer Christian.
He was a Pioneer Missionary.
He was a Pioneer Mason.
He was a Pioneer Citizen.

He was a Just man and True, loving and faithful, dauntless in battling for the right. His grey hairs which we will ever cherish in loved remembrance—always, to us will be a reminder, that FAITH, HOPE and CHARITY, are strengthened by being coupled with TRUTH. We deplore his loss, but we know that he is now in that CELESTIAL, LODGE ABOVE, of which ours is but the Earthly Type.

Resolved. That the Family of our deceased Companion and Brother, have our warmest sympathy, while we are conscious that no word or deed of ours can atone for their loss.

Resolved. That a copy of this testimonial, verified by the seal of Salem Lodge, No. 4, be sent by the Secretary, to the Family of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That the newspapers of the State be provided with a copy of the forgoing for publication.

T. H. COX, W. M.
SETH R. HAMMER, Sec'y.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE CHEAP.—We know of 480 acres of good lands for sale in this county, being the land claim of J. L. Stout, in what is known as the Ringold settlement. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, on very fair terms. This land is only 12 miles from Oregon City. For further information apply to N. W. Randall, of this city, or of J. L. Stout, Unity, Baker's Bay, W. T., or of Andrew Stout, in the above mentioned settlement. 13:1y

ADVERTISE IN SEASON.

A great number of advertisers neglect to advertise in due season, they are apt to wait until the very time comes when the article they have to sell is wanted by those who have delayed till the last moment of time, but wise ones have purchased early and have had the choice and selection of a large stock, and have secured to themselves the very best by taking "time by the forelock," and those late advertisers loose a large amount of trade by this delay.

Agricultural Implements, Trees, Seed, Plants, and all other goods should be advertised *months* in advance of the season, so that purchasers may be advised and thus look after their wants before the day of use and hurry comes.

Early advertisers will always find their gains largely increased by giving attention to this plan and particularly in everything appertaining to Agriculture and Horticulture.

Newspapers and handbills, however good they may be, can never take the place of advertising.

"Bread is the staff of life, and *Advertising* is the life of trade."

CORRESPONDENCE.

—o—

To J. A. Smith, Esq.:

Recognizing the liberality which prompted you to give your services to so many exhibitions for benevolent purposes in this town, without remuneration, we tender you a benefit of two evenings to take place at your convenience. Trusting that the public will respond as liberally as we could wish in your behalf, we remain

Yours, &c.,

Miss M. Holmes,	H. G. Harding,
" F. Holmes,	H. Harding,
" Nora Moss,	W. E. Murray,
" Mollie Barlow,	A. G. White,
Mrs. N. Miller,	W. E. Dement,
" C. McCue,	D. C. Hatch,

N. S. Johnson, T. J. Spooner, and others.

To Miss Holmes, Mrs. McCue, T. J. Spooner and others:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Thanking you for your flattering letter of last week and the unlooked for recognition of services that I had intended to be entirely gratuitous, I accept your tender, and would suggest that on or about the beginning of May would be a suitable time for the proposed entertainment.

Respectfully Yours,
JAS. A. SMITH.

☞ Of course an important reason with us in urging the duty of sustaining a local paper, is that it innures to our advantage. But aside from any personal or pecuniary consideration, it is both right and just to do so. A local paper many times contains that most important to those in the country. It is made up, and must necessarily be so, of that kind of matter that is most interesting to our citizens. Even the local notices have a value that is not found in the foreign papers. So also the weekly record of deaths and marriages, and the numberless items of incidents daily transpiring around us. All these make a local paper interesting. That mechanic or farmer, or merchant who hastily says "it is a one-horse concern," has no just conception of his own position, or has an inordinate a ppreciation of his own importance and what is necessary to his mental aliment. Ten chances to one that such a person does not read his foreign paper if he takes one.

DIED.

In Salem, March 18th, of lung fever—PAYTON only child of Wm. E. and NANNIE HOWELL. Aged 2 years and 18 days.

New Advertisements.

FOUND.
A lady's collar pin, which can be had by the owner on applying at this office and paying for this notice.

LOST.
A large brass key. One dollar will be paid the finder, upon leaving it at this office.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

The stockholders of the Canemah Lumbering Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, on the first Saturday in April, 1869.

By order of the Directors.
20.2t) P. PAQUET, Sec'y.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.
The Annual Assessment List under the United States Internal Revenue Law, for Division No. 4, consisting of Marion Polk and Clackamas counties, in the District of Oregon, will be open for public examination and correction at my office in Salem, from the 29th day of March to the 10th day of April, 1869, where all persons claiming deductions or abatement of taxes, in consequence of erroneous assessment, must do so in writing before the expiration of this notice as no deduction will be allowed after the list is closed and turned over to the Collector.

Salem, the 22d of March, 1869.

WM. A. K. MELLEN,
U. S. Assistant Assessor, 4th Division, District of Oregon. (20.2t

J. WELCH,

DENTIST.

Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon

ROOMS—With Dr. Saffarrans, on Main st.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

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.

—o—

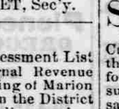
Also Caps of every style, and Boys' and Girls' Hats in large varieties. Give us a call and examine.

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 Stall Feed Beef, also Mutton, Pork, Poultry etc., as usual twice a week, on *Tuesdays and Saturdays!*

STRAYED OR STOLEN.



A fine bred, Cherry red, two year old HEIFER, marked with a slit in the right ear, and a few white hairs in the forehead. Any person giving information as to where she may be found will be liberally rewarded.

☞ Word left at the Enterprise office will be received. ISAAC FARR.

New Advertisements.

SUMMONS.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas.... Action to appropriate lands.... The Willamette Falls Canal and Lock Company, Plaintiff, vs. Hugh Burns and Thomas Bartlett, Defendants.

To HUGH BURNS, Defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action, within ten days from the date of the service of this Summons upon you, if served within said County, or if served in any other County of this State, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this Summons upon you. And whereas, order of Publication of a Summons has been made by the said Court in the above entitled action, in pursuance of said order you are further notified that unless you appear in said Court by the first day of the next term following the expiration of six weeks' publication of this Summons—(the first publication being March 27, 1869,) and said next term commencing in said County on

Monday the 10th day of May, 1869,

—and if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein, which is for the appropriation to the use of Plaintiff, of certain land belonging to you in said County and State, to wit: A certain strip of land in your Donation Land Claim, about 268 feet in length and sixty feet in with.

S. HUELAT, Attorney
20.7t) for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas.... Action to appropriate lands.... The Willamette Falls Canal and Lock Company Plaintiff, vs. O. C. Pratt Defendant.

To O. C. PRATT, Defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon, You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action, within ten days from the date of the service of this Summons upon you, if served within said County, or if served in any other County of this State, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this Summons upon you. And whereas, order of Publication of a Summons has been made by the said Court in the above entitled action, in pursuance of said order you are further notified that unless you appear in said Court by the first day of the next term following the expiration of six weeks publication of this Summons.—(the first publication being March 27, 1869,) and said next term commencing in said County on

Monday the 10th day of May, 1869,

—and if you fail to answer said complaint, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein, which is for the appropriation to the use of Plaintiff of certain land belonging to you in said County and State, to wit: A certain strip out of two lots owned by you, being originally a part of the Donation Land Claim of Hugh Burns, and the portion sought to be appropriated by Plaintiff being a strip sixty feet in width and about 132 feet in length, out of said lots.

20.7t) S. HUELAT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONS.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas.... Action to appropriate lands.... The Willamette Falls Canal and Lock Company Plaintiff, vs. George A. Pease, Robert M. Moore, Jane Painter and R. C. Crawford, Trustees of James M. Moore, heirs at law of Robert Moore Deceased, John Gordon, and certain unknown owners defendants.

To ROBERT M. MOORE, JANE PAINTER, and certain unknown owners, Defendants:

In the name of the State of Oregon, You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action within ten days from the date of the service of this Summons upon you, or if served within this County, or if served within any other County of this State, then in twenty days from the date of the service of this Summons upon you. And whereas, order of Publication of a Summons has been made by the Court in the above entitled action, in pursuance of said order you are further notified that unless you appear in said Court by the first day of the next term following the expiration of six weeks publication of this Summons,—(the first publication being March 27, 1869,) and said next term commencing in said County on

Monday the 10th day of May, 1869,

—and if you fail to answer said complaint, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein, which is for the appropriation to the use of Plaintiff of certain land belonging to you as aforesaid, said land being situated in said County and State, being a portion of the Donation Land Claim of said Robert Moore deceased, and described as follows, to wit:—A strip of said land Sixteen Hundred and Fourteen and one-half [1614½] feet in length, and Sixty feet in width, running through what was and is known as Linn City, in said County and State. S. HUELAT,
20. 7t) Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale made in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas, in a certain suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage, and pursuant to lawful process issued to me out of said Court, bearing date March 15th, A. D. 1869, commanding me to advertise and sell the north half of the Land Claim of James M. Moore and wife in said county, numbered nine hundred and twenty-four, on sections 27, 28, and 34—in T. 2 S. R. 1 E., and return the proceeds thereof into Court; I did, on the 16th day of March, instant, levy upon all of the north half of the following described land claim—to wit: The fractional S. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 34, and the fractional S. W. ¼ of Sec. 27; and the fractional W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 27; and the fractional E. ½ of the E. ½ of Sec. 28; and the fractional E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 33; and the fractional N. W. ¼ of Sec. 34; and the fractional W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 34; all in Township number two, South of range number one East, in said County of Clackamas, and on

Monday the 26th day of April,

1869, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., in front of the Court House door in Oregon City, in said State and County, I will sell the same at public Auction to the highest bidder to satisfy the sum of Twelve Hundred and Thirty-Six and 33-100 Dollars damages, and interest on said sum of $1,236 33 from the fourth day of September 1862—and thirteen dollars costs together with accruing costs.

Oregon City, March 17th, 1869.
JOHN MYERS.
20.5t) Sheriff of Clackamas County.

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.
In the United States Land office, at Oregon City, Oregon.

To the heirs of Alexander Reid, Deceased:

You are hereby notified that George E. Mayfield has applied at this office to contest the homestead entry No. 166, of said Alexander Reid, made May 21, 1864, upon the W. ½ of S. E. ¼ and E. ½ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 19 in T. 4 S. R. 3 E., alleging that said claim has been abandoned for more than six months, and you are further notified that the case will be heard at this office on Saturday the 24th day of April 1869, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

OWEN WADE, Register.
HENRY WARREN, Receiver.
March 20th, 1869. [20:4t

OREGON CITY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Election of Stockholders, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office at Oregon City, on Saturday April 24th, 1869—By order of
R. JACOB, President, and
Managing Agent, O. C. Mfg. Co.
WM. E. HOWELL, Secretary. [20.4t

JUSTICES' BLANKS, of every description, for sale at the ENTERPRISE office

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