The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon,

D. C. IRELAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday : : : July 10, 1869.

—Humbug is the order of the day, and gold makes even villainy respectable.

—The Puget Sound lumber trade has increased very rapidly of late years. Upwards of fourteen hundred vessels were loaded with lumber from the mills on the sound within a year past and there is a demand for new mills to supply the California market

—The production of petroleum in Virginia has decreased on account of the failure of several wells. The well at Volcano, or White Oak, which was drilled to a depth of eight hundred feet in April last, and which flowed one hundred barrels of light oil for a time, is now yielding only twenty-five barrels a day.

—The castor bean is becoming an important article of culture in Texas. This year hundreds of acres have beenplanted. The soil is prolific, and in some instances has yielded sixty bushels of castor beans to the acre. Very little machinery has as yet been introduced for getting out the oil.

—Tracklaying on the Southrn br. of the Kansas Pacific Railroad has been commenced on the south side of Smoky Hill river. During the past six weeks 75.000 acres of land have been entered at the land office, and 12,000 acres sold by the railroad company.

—The iron bridge on River street, in Fitchburg, Mass., which only last year cost six thousand dollars, exclusive of stone work, fell into the river on Tuesday, while a small house was moving across it: and a loaded stone team drawn by a yoke of oxen and a horse, was also crossing it.

Mr Boutwell's system of retrenchment is most searching in its details. The Government is to be saved a million of dollars annually by lopping off the superabundant clerkships which have been fastened on the collectors and assessors of internal revenue. The Johnson conservative-rebel movement was so frantic for patronage as to increase the working force of these subordinate positions far beyond what was actually needed. The pruning-hook of economy and good management is timely, and contrast sharpens its edge.

—The number of men organixed in the trade unions of New York city alone amounts to $66,099, and they have a bank account of $58,-126,69. The average increase of wages since 1860, for all trades represented in the unions, is 70 per cent., the least increase being 63 per cent, the greatest 83. Another suggestive fact established by the returns of these associations is that the more complete the organization and the greater the strength of the unions, the larger the bank account and the proportionate increase of wages of 1869 over those of 1860. It is evident that with the trades, as with nations and individuals, there is strength in union; and it is also true, as we have before shown, that in strikes, as in other wars, it is the weakest who goes to the wall. These few items demonstrate most powerfully the importance and efficiency of the unions.

—From the port of Liverpool alone, in the week ending May 29, the whole number of passengers, including cabin and steerage which left for the United States and Canada, was close upon 7,500. Many of these were Germans, Hollanders, and Swedes. The French emigrants leave Havre direct for New York. The Germans, Dutch, Swedes, and Norwegians cross the German Ocean to Hull, and thence take the railroad to Liverpool. In the week ending June 5, ten steamers left the Mersey for the United States and Canada, with nearly 7,000 souls on board. As before, the majority of these were from the German States, Sweden, and Norway. One Steamer took 1,517 passengers, and 1,071 and 1,017 went on two others. About two-thirds of the whole number are to settle in the United States, and are generally well provided with money. From the principal ports of Ireland the exodus also continues, and a better class of persons than ordinary are leaving that country, We have room and welcome for them all. The Irish as usual, will be gregarious in the cities and larg towns; the Continental emigrants, except snch as are skilled mechanics' will go west, and become happy and prosperous under their own vines and fig trees.

The Three Great Migrations of The Present Century

The present century has been remarkable for two immense migrations of human beings to the United States—one from the British Islands, and one from Germany, while another of still greater magnitude is about to set in from China.

The movement from the British Islands commenced soon after the peace of 1815, and embraced mostly the Irish. The high value of labor in the United States enabled those who arrived readily to obtain employment, and from their earnings were derived the means which enabled friends, relatives, families and entire neighborhoods to be transferred to the New world. The process was cumulative, and the annual aggregate rose from 8,120 in 1820 to 272,740 in 1851, since when the annual numbers have diminished. The total numbers that have arrived from the British Islands from 1820 to 1869 are 3,771,181. These are mostly Irish, who expelled by hunger and ill-usage from their homes, encountered the bitterest prejudice and enmities on their arrival in the United States, to which their labors as road, canal, railroad and house builders, etc., have added great wealth. The circumstances which impelled the movement now act less rigorously, and migration is rapidly on the decline.

The German migration has been nearly as large as the Irish, but has been differently conducted. The British Government sought to get rid of the Irish, but the German Government threw obstacles in the way of migration. After the close of the great wars in 1815, numbers of discharged soldiers left the Valley of the Rhine for the United States. The success they met with here was soon communicated by letter to friends and relatives, and the process of realizing little properties commenced, preparatory to moving. It was not permitted to carry away money. The German Governments held the males to militaay service, and many legal obstacles were in the way of the emigrants. who were also compelled to cross to France to take ship at Havre. All these obstacles were overcome or evaded, and from 1,012, in 1820, the number rose annually to 216,000 in 1854. After the war American vessels going to Havre with cotton had no home freight. As soon as the number of emigrants became important the construction of ships was changed to broad floors, which stowed more cotton and accommodated more passengers. They thus had home freights. The French Government now became alarmed at the numbers who crossed France and ordered that no one should cross Franch without a certificate from the Consul at Frankfort that the passage on shipboard had been paid, and that each member of a family had $150. This turned the emigration of the Rhine to Antwerp and Bremen, where the greatest efforts were made by the business agents from those cities, who rivalled each other in promoting the views of emigrants. By these efforts, and through the removal of legal difficulties, the stream of emmigration has strengthened year by year, and the whole number of arrivals from Germany since 1820 is 2,368,722. The Germans now far outnumber the Irish immigrants. Although the Germans turned their attention mostly to agriculture, they did not escape the same bitter opposition that the Irish encountered, and which is now levelled at the Chinese, and almost in the same words. They were "infidel socialists." were "too industrious and frugal," would "work for less than Americans," were "taking the bread out of American mouths," etc. But they continued to come' as did the Irish, and the country continues to prosper by their bresence. A new aspect of affairs now presents itself. There is required a new supply of labor, adapted particularly to the to the industries of the South, but also to those of all other sections, and the movement for their introduction is in full vigor, under better auspices than attended either the Irish or the German migration.

The *Alta* says that the Chinese are a civilized, industrious and educated people of a very high order of intellect. They are a shrewd business people, of a very enterprising character, and honest in their dealings- They became more familiar with the Americans during the opium war and the subsequent events than with any other people, and their respect for them was manifested in the success of the mission of the Hon. Caleb Cushing. When the fame of the California gold discovery reached those people, as it did those of the East and Europe, it produced nearly the same effect, stimulating the desire of young men to push their fortunes in the newly discovered gold fiieds; they at once with the shrewdness and foresight which characterizes them, organized a system of emigration, which has proved eminently efficient. Some leading men came here and organized a Company, the object of which was to further the interests of all who wished to migrate from the Chinese District or State to which the organizers belonged. A headquarters was established here, aed the migration of applicants was facilitated by advances of money, information, advice, etc. On the arrival of the immigrants, the Company's agents attend to the disembarkation, furnish wagons, etc., and receive the new comers at the house of the Company provided in San Francisco for that purpose. That is their home until they get employment. They leave their baggage there, where also letters from home are directed, and when out of employment they live there. They, then, are their own masters, seek employment, get the best pay they can, pay up what the Company has advanced on their account, and $10 per head for privilege of home, etc. This is the whole system, branches of the Company or Club being eatablished for them an the interior. The success of the first Company or Club led to the establishment of others from other Chinese districts, and there are now six in operation, by the means of which some 95,000 Chinamen are now in the State. All these Chinamen have been educated at public schools. There are none, however poor, but can read and write. Many of them are young men, but a considerable proportion have families at home, to whom they return cocasionaly and generally come back. Many of the betler class have their families with them. But the majority, coming to a strange country, were not permitted by their parents, whose authority in China is absolute, to bring their families until something more certain was known of the state of affairs here. Those who succeed in making a little money return home, make their report, and generally come back with several neighbors. Unfortunately they have to report hostile laws, which, in despite of the treaty, levy discriminate taxes against them and refuses them protection before the Courts by not taking their evidence. That is not a state of affairs which induces parents to trust families, young mothers with children, so far from home, and it also restrains the better class of migration.

It is further an obstacle in the way of making this their permanent home. From which it results that they adhere to their national cue and costume and send home their dead to the family vaults for burial. This is done by the Companies, at an expense of about $100 and where the family is too poor to bury the body after the arrival money is sent for that purpose also. This is neither a religious or a political obligation, but simply one of sentiment. It is a result of that respect and reverence for the dead which dictates the universal semi-annual visits to the family burying grounds with offerings and decorations. It is the desire common to most civilized people to be buried with their relations, and which displays itself in the magnificent cemeteries of most cities, from "Lone Mountain" to "Greenwood" the one overlooking the Atlantic and teh other Pacific.

To these impolitic laws are also to be ascribed the presence of the objectionable class of Chinese women; since the mass of Chinamen will not expose their families to be treated as outlaws the mass of immigrants are males. Taking advantage of this, outside speculators send hither degraded females; but this the Companies have strenuously resisted and have given the authorities here much aid in having the women returned. This evil would be greatly modified if the laws afforded proper protection to orderly people of that nation. The mass of those who come under the auspices of the Companys are orderly, industrious, sober and intelligent, adapting themselves readily to circumstances.

The time has now arrived when the merits and serviceable value of the 450,000,000 persons who people China, and of whom the 65,000 souls here under the six Companies form the vanguard, have not only become recognized by the American people, but their labor has become urgently necessary in a national point of view. The war through which we have passed has destroyed all political distinction founded on color or race; our treaty with China has covered those people with the protection of our national will, operating through the federal laws, will speedily clear the path of migration for them of all local obstructions.

When we reflect upon the vast accession which our population has received in fifty years from Ireland and Germany, in spite of any obstacles. pecuniary and political, and consider that the great administrative faculties of the Chinese has already, in connection with the Steamship Company, ornanized an efficient system, under protection of a United States treaty. which can draw upon twenty-times the population of Germany for supplies; that there is an eager demand for the immigrant in all parts of the Union, with no opposition but from an insignificant local prejudice, we may understand that the great migration of the century has but now commenced

Laying the Corner-Stone of Odd Fellow's Temple.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Odd Fellows' Temple at this city took place at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, July 5th, says the *Oregonian*. The stone was laid by M. W. Grand Master, John M. Bacon; an oration was delivered by P. G., F. S. Ostheim; and Rev. Dr. Wythe acted as Chaplain. The following is a list of the articles deposited in the cavity of the stone: Names of Incorporators and Board of Directors of the Odd Fellow's Hall Association; copy of proceedings of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of Oregon, from organization to 1868; names of Grand Officers, 1869; Constitution, By-Laws and Roll Members of Samaritan Lodge, No. 2, Hassalo Lodge, 15, and Ellison Encampment, No. 1. I. O. O. F.; Annual and Semi-Annual Reports of Minerva Lodge, No. 19; Constitution and By-Laws of Orient Lodge No. 17, and Vancouver Lodge, No. 3; Constitution and By-Laws of General Relief Committee, I. O. O. F., Portland; copy of Constitution of Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., Oregon; copy of proceedings of the first session of Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Oregon; copy of same, 1868; list of names of the present and past Grand Officers A. F. & A. M., Oregon, from organization of Grand Lodge in 1861; copy of Constitution of Willamette Engine Co., No. 1, Portland; Report of Odd Fellows' Hall Association, San Francisco; copy of *Oregonian, Herald, Commercial, Willamette Farmer, Enterprise, Unionist and Christian Advocate*; various coins.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Ostheim's address:

BROTHERS AND FRIENDS. Two months elapsed since the anniversary of that tree of Odd Fellowship was celebrated, which was planted on America's soil half a century ago—a tree whose foundation rests upon the depth of time and whose top extends to the heights of eternity, while its branches extend and their leaves become more and more dense, thousands upon thousands.

"In this land of the free and home of the brave.
We are dwelling and rejoicing under its benevolent shade."

This day we are assembled to lay the corner-stone of a temple, to illustrate the principles of that corner-stone upon whose solid basis the whole superstructure of our Order securely rests—the principles of friendship, love and truth. Yes, the temple of Odd Fellowship is seated on a rock, above the rage of the fighting elements and inaccessible to all the malice of man. The rolling thunder breaks below and the more terrible instruments of human fury cannot reach such a sublime height. Engaging, indeed, are the sentiments of our Order; they brighten up the very face of sorrow and operate like the sun, than shining on a dusky cloud or falling rain, paints on them the most glorious colors within the whole circle of nature. What is Odd Fellowship! It is a boundless ocean of bliss and glory; human minds are smaller streams, which arising first from this great ocean amid all their wanderings return to it and lose themselves amid that immensity of perfection. Without it the beauties of the world are but shows—the stars of Heaven glittering orbs of ice. Odd Fellowship, you must have it in you as the music of a well tuned soul, as a refreshing spring from whence flows eternal truth. It cultivates and softens the gentle affections of our heart, which can never be truly enjoyed except in the bosom of benevolence and friendship. Benevolence is passing all limits of country and ocean; it sends forth its blessings to the ends of the earth, makes the wilderness of heathenism bloom, and joins all nations in the fraternal bonds of one holy and living faith. Friendship is for all men; it does not depend on circumstance or condition; it is of the soul; is filled with the spirit of God, which is the spirit of eternal love.

While the mind and the heart are in many, love inspires the noblest sentiments, fills our bosom with benevolence and destroys all the seeds of vice. By its delightful influence the bitter cup of human affliction is sweetened, and the freshest flowers plentifully strewn along the thorny paths of life.

An occasion like this offers a new instance for our friendly relataions one towards the other. Let, therefore, hand grasp hand with fraternal feelings, from heart and soul; let there be poured forth an open tide of affectian, for the great principles that nederlie our organization, an organization whose summit is towering towards the skies and whose golden inscription will shine like characters of living light on our fraternity. Bind, oh, brothers, your souls in a still closer union? Let the fidelity with which the Order is now administerd, continue to direct it, and it will be from generation to generation a perpetual source of public good, a dispensation of friendship, love and truth in its most important associations with the destiny of man. Man is the dome of the materail world, the window through which Heaven illuminatas the earth. man's course is onward, and the new dispensation is coming; it comes like a rolling flood, bearing on its muscular waves the ruins of fanatical doctrines are crumeling into dust, one after the other. Men and nations may remain blind to their own interest and false to their rights of humrnity; but the sun of truth is rising, teaching in the most forcible manner that all ideas, all institutions, all theories are valuable only just so far as they subserve the common welfare and progressive destiny of the family of man. Yes, the ear is nigh and the judgment day, when truth shall predominate, will soon arrive. A general revolution is on hand, it is already kindled, truth will fan the spark into a dame, this will consume contention and sin, and all will come forth, purified and happy. The sun of rightcousness will arise in the horizon of a universal brotherhood and shed his genial rays over all the fiields of peace, plenty anp human happiness.

Brothers and friends the future I have drawn is by no means tainted by illusions, provided we follow the principles or Order teaches; but if we fall, the splendid superstructure of our institution will fall and moulder away, never never to rise again.

Brothers, I will no longer admonish you by all the obligations you have assumed, and the affections you cherish, to banish from your hearts all elements of discord to cement the sacred bonds of our fraternity and to practice those noble sentiments which alone lead virtue, honor and universal peace —the sentiments of friendship, love and truth; of faith and charity.

—The editor is not accountable for any mistakes which may occur in this issue.

GOOD ADVICE. —A Web-Foot —Web-Feet have sense—presumes to give Minister Motley his instructions as annexed. Many influential people have said more perhaps, but none can "cover the ground" any better. our Web-Foot friend says:

It is beleive that our minister to England is without any definite instructions in reference to what is known as "the *Alabama* claims." And believing it important that he should have such such I shall presume to give him the necessary instructions through the columns of the OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

Mr. Motley will please say to the English government, and people —when a suitable time presents itself—that the United States government and people are not willing to leave that matter of the *Columbia* claims to any irresponsible persons or government but are entirely willing that England shall settle the question herself, for herself. If she thinks that she done a wrong as we do,—then let her say so, and foot the bill. But if, on the other hand, if *she* beleives that she has done right in the premises, then, as much as we may regret it, let it remain an open question, as established precedent between her government and ours, for all time to come. As much as we may regret this we shall not make war upon her—but let it be recollected that there is not a people on the face of the earth that can take greater advantage of such a precedent, than the American people. It is beleived that the above instructions express the views of at least three-fourths af the American people.

Yours respectfully **

—An exchange says: Ex-President Johnson recently visited the Howard Female College at Gallatin Tennesse, made an hour's speech to the pupils, and then shook hands with and kissed them. In the course of his remarks, he said that if he had enjoyed as good educational advantages in early life as they were having, he should have passed his life as a school-master, and not as a public man." All of which shows how much the United States suffered from the ignorance of a man.

—The Dale Silk Company, of Paterson, has obtained seventeen skilled weavers from Lyons, and quartered them in the company's houses, preparatory to entering extensively into broad-silk weaving. American dress silks are selling in New York at $5 a yard.

☞ Warrants, Subpœnas, etc., sold at $1 per 100, at this office.

☞ Ask your neighbor to subcribe for the ENTERPRISE.

—We are prepared to do all varieties of job printing.

—The Canyon City *Journal* says that in consequence of the scarcity of water prospecting is being very extensively carried on in that region this season.

—A young girl in Bordeaux was courted by two rival lovers. Unable to choose between them. She has confessed her crime, and will probably be sent for life to the penal colony of new Caledonia.

—A Mariage took place at Leominster, Mass., last week, under somewhat singular circumstances. The bridegroom is seventy-two years of age, and has lost three wives, and the bride is sixty-two, and has lost three husbands.

SADDLERY.—J H Schram, of this City, is now manufacturing the best Saddlery and Harness in the State. He will have at least 50 sets of all grades, from fine to common, finished and ready for sale next month and more than that number of Saddles. He is fitted to make a trade with any man who wishes to buy of him. He uses both Oregon and California leather in his establishment and his work bears a most excellent reputation abroad. We hope that citizens of our own county will think of this, when they want any articles in his line.

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

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the People's Transportation Company and other parties interested have filed with the Recorder of Oregon City, a petition to the City Council of Oregon City asking for the vacation of the portion of Water street in said city lying south of the line between lots seven and eight, in Block No. Two, in said city continued westerly, and between that point and the People's Transportation Company's basin, and also of the continuation of Third street and of the alleys running through Blocks one and two in said city, lying between the East line of said Water street and the Widamette River, and that said petition will be heard on Monday August 9th 1869.

The People's Transportation Company by
A. A. McCULLY, President.
GEORGE MARSHALL,
CHAS P. CHURCH,
J. W. LEWIS.
S. L. POLLOCK,
By order of the Council
JAMES A. SMITH,
35.5t *Recorder.*

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the City Council of Oregon City will receive bids at the Council Chamber on Saturday the 17th inst., for the furnishing of material, and the construction of a building for the Fire Department of Oregon City, in accordance with the plan and specification on file at the Council Chamber.

By order of the Council.
JAS. A. SMITH,
35.2t *Recorder*

ESTATE OF JOHN GRIBBLE—Deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the above named John Gribble deceased, to his creditors, and all persons having claims against his estate, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at the law-office of D. M. McKenney, in Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon within six months after the first publication of this notice.

ANDREW E. GRIBBLE.
35.4t *Executor.*
July the 10th, 1869.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having leased the Oregon House of Messrs. J. H. Lauterback and J. J. Hinderman, gives this notice to all persons indebted to call and settle their accounts up to July 6th. All persons having claims against me, will please present their bills.

35.4t JACOB BOEHM.

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

BILL HEADS PRINTED.
At the Enterprise Office

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern. My wife Sarah has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation this is to warn all persons not to harbor or give her credit for I will pay no debts of her contracting. 34 31*
May 11th 1869. WM. W. COCHRAN

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Farr Brothers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business will be carried on as usual by Isaac Farr. Bills due the firm may be paid to either one of the undersigned. ISAAC FARR.
June 26th, 1669. JOHN FARR.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of J. F. Miller & Co., in Oregon City, Clackamas county Oregon, has been dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN F. MILLER,
June 19th 1869. J. W. SHATTUCK.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

Will be sold at public sale, at Camp Watson, Oregon, to the highest bidder for Cash, Currency Notes, on the 15th day of July, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., all the Buildings belonging to the United States at Camp Watson, Oregon, consisting of

2 sets	Officers' Quarters,	25x30	feet each,
1 "	" "	18x20	" "
2 "	Company "	20x70	" "
2 "	Laundress' "	20x30	" "
1	Hospital,	20x80	" "
2	Mess Rooms and Kitchens,	20x50	" "
1	Blacksmith Shop,	25x40	" "
1	Carpenters' "	20x20	" "
1	Saddlers' "	20x30	" "
1	Bakery,	25x30	" "
1	Adjutant's Office,	20x14	" "
1	1st Sergeant's Room,	20x14	" "
1	Guard House,	25x30	" "
1 set	Quarters for Surgeon,	25x30	" "
1 "	" " Commissary	30x60	" "
1	Store House,	25x50	" "
1	Granary,	24x40	" "
1	Dispensary,	15x30	" "
1	Wash House,	10x15	" "
3	Oat Houses,	15x20	" "
1	Company Stable,	40x120	" "
1	Stable,	15x30	" "

Also on the 5th day of August, 1869, at Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the same terms, all the Public Buildings at Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon, consisting of twenty-two buildings, constructed of stone, adobe and sod.

The United States reserves the right to hold possession of such of these buildings as may contain stores at the time of sale, until all the stores are removed. The removal is now going on and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

34.5t. RUFUS SAXTON,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. Chief Qr. Mas. Dept. Col.

THE OREGON
DISPENSARY.

73 FIRST St., PORTLAND
Bet. Stark and Washington.

—o—

LORYEA & KALLENBERG,

Dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Fine Wines, Brandies, and Whiskies. For Medicinal Purposes

Brushes and Perfumeries,

Of the Latest Styles and Finest Qualities

Cooking Extracts, Essential Oils, Herbs, etc., etc.,

And an Assortment of all Popular

Patent Medicines.

—o—

Everything Kept in a

First Class Drug Store

WILL BE SOLD

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

—AS—

Soothing Syrup ..... 25 Cents
Curate Magnesia ..... 25 Cents
Brown's Bronchial Troches 25 Cents

And Other Articles in Proportion.

—ALSO OFFER—

Medical and Surgical Aid

FREE OF CHARGE!

—to—

Physician's Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, under the Special Supervision of

13.1y DR. A. H. SALLENBERG.

JOHN F. MILLER,
Successor to J. F. MILLER & Co.,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
Boots and Shoes!
At the Oregon City Boot and Shoe Store. Main street.
THE BEST SELECTION
Of Ladies', Gents', Boys', and Children's Boots and Shoes, on hand or made to order.

PAUL RICHTER & Co.,
(*Successor to G. C. RIDER.*)
corner of
FIRST & SALMON STREETS,
Opposite Burgren & Shindler's,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
MANUFACTURER OF
Spring, Hair, Feather, Wool, Moss AND FULU BEDS!
AND DEALER IN
BLANKETS, BED-SPREADS, COUNTERPANES, COMFORTERS, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES AND ALL KINDS OF BEDDING MATERIALS.

☞ Oregon made Furniture constantly kept on hand. Furniture Repaired, cleaned and varnished. 32tf

Harvest of 1869!!

Selling off to Close Business,

And no HUMBUG!

The Entire Stock!

—OF—

DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

Mens' Ladies, Misses' and Childrens'

HATS AND CAPS.

Groceries, Crockery Glass and Plated Ware, Paints, Oils, Lamps, Wicks, Chimneys and Burners! Hardware, Cutlery, etc., etc.

Has got to be sold

Regardless of Price!

☞ To convince yourself with respect to this matter, call at the old corner.
I. SELLING.
South of Pope & Co.'s Tin Store, Oregon City.

A. H. BELL. E. A. PARKER.

BELL & PARKER.

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN
Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes,
and every article kept in a Drug Store. Main Street, Oregon City.

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, June 25, 1869.

To John C. Cottrell: You are hereby notified that George V. Kemp has applied at this office to be permitted to contest your Homestead Entry, No. 577—for the S. W. ¼ of Section 3, T. 7 N. R. 4 W., alleging that you have abandoned the same for more than six months last past; and you are further notified that the case will be heard at this office on Thursday the 5th day of August, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

OWEN WADE, Register.
31.*4t HENRY WARREN, Receiver.