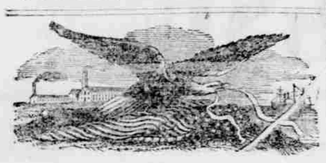
The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon,

E. C. IRELAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



Saturday : : : July 24, 1869.

—Chicago now claims to be an eastern city, as it is only 900 miles to the Atlantic coast, while it is 2250 to the Pacific.

—Stitzel & Upton are offering to sell much valuable land in Washington and Multnomah counties.

—Some of the new officers for the Indian Department arrived by the *Moses Taylor* on Monday.

—Anna Dickinson says that she expects to vote within five years, and that within ten years she will be a member of Congress.

—A New York organ firm is filling an order for an instrument to go to Yokohama. It will be the first organ ever heard in Japan.

—Capt. Adams of the Vancouver *Register* has not yet heard of the "Orphan Boy's" four or five hours *private* snooze, on the 4th of July, at Olympia. It was an "exclusive" affair.

—All business of Wells, Fargo & Co., upon this coast, is now transacted with the New York City office direct and returns are made regularly on the 8th, 16th and 24th of each month.

—Before the completion of the overland railroad the Government paid $7,100 a year per mile for transportation of the mails. The price now paid is $100 a mile per annum.

—Any person giving information of the whereabouts of George Tollikoffer will confer a favor upon his anxious father who has not heard of his son for twelve years. Address Rev. George Retting, Dabuque, Iowa.

— Travel in Oregon at present time is illustrated by the instance that it costs $1 50 for a man to go from Portland to Vancouver by team, (besides the cost of team.) and only one dollar to go by steamer—and not be bothered by a team, or horse.

—The Fifteenth Amendment is certain of ratification without the vote of either California or Oregon. Thirty-seven States now compose this Union—three-fourths of these: twenty-eight—will have ratified by the time Congress meets in December next.

—In San Francisco the highest income returned last year was that of Alvina Hayward, $163,000; the highest this year is that of Claus Spreckles, $113,833. A greater number of men have returned incomes of $10,000 and over than last year. The number of incomes over $2,000 has also enlarged. Mr. Hayward is chief owner of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company.

—The constant finding of dead bodies in the decks of New York astonishes many people as well as the police themselves. One of the city papers says that the East river is truly a river of mysteries. It has an unpleasant habit of casting up dead bodies at intervals, and many of these bodies present evident signs of having been unpleasantly dealt with before being consigned to the river. An army officer is the latest victim found in these deadly waters. No people are more astonished at such things than the police.

—Chinese laborers, fresh from the Pacific, have already made their appearance in New Orleans, probably the forerunners of thousands of their race, who will flock to the sugar and rice fields of the Pelican State, by way of the railroad and the river. John Chinaman, with his frugal and industrious habits, will be a welcome assistant to the planters in that section. One load of coolies was imported thither from Havana, two years since, and are still working upon a sugar plantation in La Lafourche, but the custom-house officials nipped the enterprise, and stopped the further importation. But how can it be stopped this time? Capt. Ainsworth, of Portland, has an order for 40,000 celestials to go South.

WOOL—SOMETHING WRONG.—The last steamer brought up from San Francisco a considerable quantity of wool for the Woolen mills at Salem, and the *Wright* has just brought a lot from the Sound for the Oregon City mills. While this is going on, our Wallamet valley wool growers are hauling or shipping by steamboat large quantities of wool to this city and shipping it to San Francisco. There is something wrong in all this, says the *Oregonian*. There is no good reason why wool should be shipped both ways, and there is no good policy in it. If Oregon is raising any kind of wool which cannot be used here, while at the same time our mills demand a sort not grown in Oregon, it would certainly seem to be policy of the wool-growers to stop growing the kind *not* wanted and to begin at once to grow the kind that *is* wanted, and thus save to the State the cost of shipment. We apprehend, however, that while the above is true to some extent, the evil—for it is an evil—is partly attributable to the fact that growers in this State have held their wool above the market price and thus compelled manufacturers to go out of the State for material. There exists a disposition in the interior to suspect the mills, and merchant dealers in wool, and the makers of market quotations, of being all in league together, to cheat them. We have no doubt that many growers, under such an impression, have sent their wool to California and have sold it for much less, after paying freight on it, than they could have got for it at home. And we have no doubt either that the mills have bought Oregon wool in San Francisco and shipped it back here for less money than was asked by the grower. These facts are against Oregon, as regards not only our business sagacity but our material interests. Such a state of things should be immediately corrected.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The first practical move in the direction of civil service reform has been made by the Commissioner of Patents at Washington. There were three vacancies in the grade of Assistant Examiners of Patents; and, as a matter of course, a host of applicants presented themselves. The Commissioner announced that he would have a competitive examination, whereupon the majority of the applicants retired in despair, seventeen only remaining to stand the test. These were subjected to a rigid examination, both oral and written, and the three who made the most satisfactory answers were selected to fill the positions. This experiment was so successful that the Commissioner resolved to go farther. There was a large body of clerks in his office, and a still larger body of applicants for appointments outside. He instituted examinations, and made all go through them, filling the appointments from those who proved themselves capable, without regard to their former standing. The result is that he has secured a force of capable and efficient men—probably the most efficient and capable of any Government Department. Of course the politicians have been offended; they have found, to their deep disgust, that a man cannot obtain a position in the Patent Office, unless he proves his ability to perform the duties required of him. We can see no reason, says the San Ffrancisco *Times*, of the 17th, why the example set by the Commissioner of Patents should not be followed in all other Departments. No special law is needed to carry such a schem into operation. It is true that the head of the Department must undertake it upon his own responsibility, and that his work may be undone by his superiors. But there is no danger that those superiors will interfere *so long as the public service is improved* by the change, and the results of such experments will afford data for Congress to act upon when Jenck's bill comes up again, as it surely will. The enmity and determined opposition of the politicians will of course be aroused by so healthy a reform as this, but when the people see that it saves their money and at the same time secures efficiency and capability in the public service, they will no doubt express a determination to "put it through." The Commissioner of Patents deserves the thanks of the country for the stand he has made in this matter, and we hope to see his example followed before long.

UNFORTUNATE BLAIR.

General Frank Blair reminds us of the Irishman in the story, who was so addicted to bulls that he was forced to warn his hearers—"You must take me by my *meaning*, and not by what I say." Before the country has had time to forget his celebrated apostrophe to the Fenians, he is out with another sensational speech. At a recent dinner at Long Branch, where the company was largely composed of officers of the army and navy who fought under the Stars and Stripes during the rebellion, he undertook to eulogize Stonewall Jackson and the Confederate army, until he was called to order by Admiral Farragut. General Blair now says that he only intended to compliment his brother soldiers by showing them what valiant men they had subdued. For an ingenious attempt at extrication from an awkward position, says the *Times*, that excuse will rank next to the device of the lawyer who, coming into Court without any clear idea as to which side he was on, made an eloquent speech in behalf of his client's adversary, and, on finding out his mistake, coolly continued: "This, gentlemen of the jury, is the position that will be taken by the counsel for the defense; I will now proceed to show you its fallacy," and at once set to work to pull to pieces the argument he had built up so deftly. General Blair has an unfortunate knack of speech which bothers his friends and assists his enemies. It may be that he really meant no more than he now says he meant, but the trouble is that *he forgot to explain his meaning until after he had made his speech*. Henceforth he should either engage an interpreter, or forego public speaking.

WHITE PINE.—Mr. Charlie Williams has permitted us to copy the subjoined paragraphs from a letter to him, dated Hamilton, White Pine county Nevada, June 12, 1869. The author—Mr W. W. Bancroft was the original owner of "our carpet-sack:"

"The country is not "played out" and is not a "bilk." there are 220 stamps in the district running night and day, and turning out from $75,000 to $90,000 in silver bars every twenty-four hours, thousands of tons of rock are laying on the dump piles waiting for mills to crush it. They are taking out ore enough now to keep 1,000, stamps running. Mills are coming in every few days and by this time next year there will be from 1,800 to 2,000 stamps here and there is plenty of ore here, worth from $200 to $1,500, per ton, to keep them going. Times will be good this fall and will stay good for years to come.

They have a new gold (quartz) excitement about 60 miles north of Elko (180 north of this place) They say it is very rich and I saw a piece of rock weighing two pound three ounces that an assayer here paid $50 00 for yesterday. There is a big rush there from here, and from the towns on the railroad."

—Hon. E. A. Rollins, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is now acting as President of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, at the Company's Branch Office, in Philadelphia, during the temporary absence in Europe of the President, C. H. Clark, Esq. Mr. Rollins has been an active member of the Board of Directors of this Company since its organization, and in giving to its interest the benefit of his personal co-operation, and the advantages of his enlarged experience and extensive acquaintance, we confidently look for a renewed impetus to be given to the already unprecedented progress of this great National Institution.

THE JENNY BOYCE MURDER.

The enormity and barbarity of a crime perpetrated in Polk county upon an orphan girl named Jennie Boyce, who was found nude and dead in an out-house upon the premises of a man named A. N. Cochrane, near Dallas, lately, is almost without a parallel in the annals of villainy. If reports be true there is more need of vigilance Committees than coroners in Polk county. The Polk county *Times* partially exposes the matter, and shows that the Editor has been refused access to the evidence in the case, and that he was not able to obtain a copy of the verdict. We claim that the Editor, or any other citizen, has the right to a copy—both of the evidence in such cases and the verdict—and we trust, friend Stewart, that you will get it, and that you will publish it. In order to show with what docility the officers in Polk county have acted in this matter we quote two paragraphs from the *Times*:

After a tedious process of investigation covering three weeks this affair is still in a very unsatisfactory condition. As we stated last week, the evidence elicited by the Coroner's Jury was found sufficient to warrant the arrest of three of the suspected parties: A. N. Cochran (at whose house deceased lived), and Mr. and Mrs. Fender, the mother and step-father of the murdered girl. The former waived an examination and was committed to the charge of the Sheriff, in default of $2,000 bail. Last Monday Mrs. Fender was arraigned on the charge of manslaughter (we believe); but by some strange sort of legal jugglery the testimony adduced in the Coroner's Inquest was ruled out of Court, and yet in spite of this ruling, oral testimony covering the point in dispute was subsequently admitted. She was, however bound over in the sum of $1,000, and is now at large. On Tuesday Mr. Fender was arraigned on the same charge; but at the instance of the Prosecuting Attorney, *was discharged*, and is now at liberty; although everybody knows that he swore falsely, and that he was privy to the fact that an abortion was to be attempted on the girl deceased.

The people of the county feel that the honor and the safety of their families, as well as the integrity of our civil system is at stake. The editor of this paper was in total ignorance, until the examination was nearly through with, of the enormity and barbarity of the crime committed. This we learned from parties who had examined the testimony taken down at the Coroner's Inquest. We have not been allowed to examine it ourself, neither have we been furnished with a copy of the verdict, though it is the first time in our experience that the public have been deprived of their right to know the proceedings of such bodies. But we charitably suppose our authorities know what they are about, although for the life of us we can't see it. This we do know, a great crime has been committed, and all at whom legal suspicion points her finger should be promptly arraigned, and, if necessary to subserve justice, bound over to appear before the Grand Jury. This, to the best of our knowledge has *not* been done, and the public will not rest satisfied until it is done; else those who at present are held had better at once be set at liberty. Such tardy justice is a reproach to the community.

—Dallas, in Polk county, is a lively little town. The *Times* says that the place contains about *ninety-five families*, or in the neighborhood of 400 souls, while it boasts eight "limbs of the law," two physicians, about one hundred dwelling houses, one meat market, one hotel, one restaurant and bakery, one grocery store, five stores for general merchandise, one drug store, two saddle and harness shops, one tinware and stove store, one sash and door factory, one tannery, one grist mill, one cabinet shop, two wagon shops, three smithys, one boot and shoe factory, one saloon, one watchmaker, two house-builders, one photograph gallery, one printing office and one newspaper, besides other features too numerous to mention.

—The remains of Junius Brutus Booth the great tragedian, were removed on Thursday morning, June 22, from Baltimore Cemetery, where they were buried some years ago, and were reinterred in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore. The fine monument of Booth has also been removed and will be placed over his grave. It is proposed to bring the dead children, buried in Hartford county, and, with the remains of John Wilkes Booth, place them side by side in Greenmount. The members of the family would be present, and the body of Wilkes Booth was to be buried in the latter part of June.

—The New Dominion Parliament at Ottawa was prorogued on June 22, by Governor Young, who complimented the members on the progress made in uniting British North America in a confederation. The Northwestern Territory had been acquired, and Newfoundland would soon come in. Negotiations had been opened for the acceptance of Prince Edward's Island to the Union, and reasonable concessions had been made to satisfy the people of Nova Scotia. Although the revenue imposed on imports had not equalled expectations, yet economy rendered fresh taxation unnecessary.

—Mrs. Cady Stanton puts it thus: "When the highest offices in the Government are bought in Wall street, it is mere chance who will be our rulers? Whither is a nation tending when brains count for less than bullion, and clowns make laws for queens?"

—In a duel between two negroes at Memphis the other day, both the combatants were shot in the back, and the entire colored population are wondering "how de debbil dem niggers done shot darselfs dat way."

—A certain fop, who was arguing with a bluff clergyman on the immortality of the soul, asked him: "Now where do you think I shall go after death?" "Wherever your tailor goes," was the calm reply.

—Curran was once asked by one of his brother judges: "Do you see anything ridiculous in this wig?" "Nothing but the head," was the reply.

—A school girl, under an examination in Psalms, on being asked, "What is the pestilence that walketh in darkness?" replied: "Bed-bugs, sir."

—The *Moses Taylor* is now owned by the Northern Pacific Transportation Company. She made her first trip to Oregon, arriving at Portland on Monday last at 4 o'clock A. M.

LAST NOTE FROM TRAIN.

From the Portland Oregon Herald.

Following this is some interesting correspondence between Dr. Loryea and Geo. Francis Train. This is the last note from the gentlemen we have treated so kindly, and in it he promises (what he could not avoid) to let the people of the world know something of this beautiful and wonderful country. To receive such emphatic praise for our State from one who has seen all the districts in the world and sailed under every sky, merely corroborates what we have been telling Oregonians for the last two years, that is, that our valley is the grandest and most beautiful; the richest and most desirable on this planet. All we want strangers to do, is to look at the Willamette and there can be no doubt of their verdict. Now Oregonians put your shoulders to the wheel and let us make this thing move.

EAST PORTLAND, July 14, 1869.

DEAR TRAIN:—You have aroused our people and they are buckling on their armor and going into the fray with California. You have stepped on our corns and in consequence a change is coming o'er the spirit of our dreams.

Now, Train, 'ere you leave the "Webfoot country," I would like to obtain from you, the impressions it has produced on the tablets of your mind in that wonderful brain of yours. What you may be pleased to communicate shall be *entre nous*; so give the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God, and the Great American people who you are working for.

Truly and sincerely yours,
A. M. LORYEA.

OREGON CITY, JULY 16, 1869.

DEAR DR. LORYEA:—Of course I will—only five minutes, but of course they are yours. We like those who like us,—that is all there is in life. Oregon likes me, I like Oregon. Portland gave me a warm welcome—clubs, steamboats, stages, railroads, private residences, opened wide their doors. Called a charlatan in San Francisco, I replied by damaging their real estate; called a good fellow in Oregon, I reply in kind. California has absorbed you. Oregon was a sponge squeezed in San Francisco. Your flour, timber, salmon, fruit, individuality, has all been absorbed. I shall make your State known far and wide. Newspapers are obliged to abuse me or praise me, as a matter of course. Fireproof against abuse, praise, avarice, wine and women, the world may hiss or cheer, 'tis all the same to me.

What Oregon wants is advertising. For instance, you spend $4,000 on the Fourth of July and nobody hears of the grand celebration out of the State. You should have paid $2,000 for associated press dispatch, and advertise it to the world. Then had shorthand reporters taking down oration and railroad speeches and sent off 10,000 papers far and wide. Already I have advertised Oregon more in thirty days than you have in twenty years and the ball commences to roll. You have a great future—Seward is right. Before our national century we shall have three railroads joining Atlantic with Pacific and the Oregon wilderness will soon blossom as the rose. So up with your woolen factories, paper-mills, iron foundries; on with your railroads, east, west, north and south; make your connection with Union Pacific from Umatilla to Indian Creek and as you are twenty-one years old discharge your wet nurse at San Francisco.

Whenever a deputation of five men strike San Francisco, like the Chicago excursionists now visiting there, why don't you telegraph them, offering them the hospitalities of your State, towns, city and city, picking out the liveliest men for your committee; and above all, and immediately too, you must build a first class hotel; make a joint stock company. I built the Cozzens House in sixty days in Omaha. Forget and forgive, shake hands and work for Oregon, the great State of the great Northwest.

Another point. You should send Watkins's fairly pictures to Harper's or Frank Leslie's and have them published out of your city funds; with a picture of Portland, Oregon City Falls, Salem, etc., etc. Also have a mineralogical reconnoissance, preparatory to a geological survey. Say all kinds of pleasant things to those who have generously taken me by the hand and tell them to whirl Oregon into the Union on Chinese emigration and greenbacks.

You are my friend and I am yours, sincerely,

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Nester's Weather-board Hook.

We shall take pleasure in showing to our carpenter friends Nester's Patent Weather-board Hook and combined Carpenter's Tool if they will call at this office. It is decidedly the best tool that can be owned by a mechanic.

DESCRIPTION.

It is made of Mahogany or Rose Wood, covered on three sides with smooth brass plate, and can neither split, shrink or warp. It is 12 inches long, 1 inch thick, and from 1 to 2 inches wide. The back, front and one side are covered with smooth brass plate; the sides and back are perfectly straight. The middle portion of the front for about seven inches is also straight and parallel to the back. It is terminated at either end by the perpendicular walls of two shoulders. In the centre of this side is set a spirit level. On the back of the implement is a scale or rule, graduated into inches and their fractions; a Slide Guage, may be moved back and forth along this graduated plate, in the slot, by a screw turned by a thumb knob. This forms an accurate rule, and a very convenient spacing guage for laying out work.

One side has a long groove in the brass plate in which a knob slides. This knob carries a pointed spring blade, which is held in place by a thumb knob, and is used to mark across the board when the tool is used at weather boarding. The convenience and advantages of this Combined tool must be apparent to every carpenter, for by its use one fourth of the time at weather-boarding is saved.

It dispenses with the use of separate tools on the staging, where they are always an annoyance to the workmen. It supplies a deficiency long felt in expediting the labor at weather-boarding. It will be found a time-saving and money-making invention to all carpenters. It is the invention of a *Practical Architect* and *Builder*, who has labored for years to complete it, and he now invites his fellow "chips" to give his invention an impartial trial, and see if it does not in every respect meet their requirements.

ADVANTAGES.

Among the many advantages claimed for this implement we may enumerate the following:

First it is the cheapest combination ever offered to the tradesman. It combines six tools in one, and is sold at retail, at $5 each; 2d it saves its cost in one week, while the tool will last a life time; 3d it can be used for all purposes, where either of its parts could be separately, making a light, cheap and convenient kit for the Journeyman; 4th it is perfectly reliable in all its parts, and performs its work better than can be done by the old process. It is light ornamental and durable, and takes up less room in the chest than the ordinary hammer.

As a rule, it will meet the wants of every mechanic, as by its use the dimensions of bodies can readily be ascertained. Its figures and lines are plain and distinct, and as accurate a measure of one foot as any rule in the market. As a Gauge, it can be used on the bench and staging, and can be set instantly to any number of inches required. It is faced with brass, and cannot readily wear out. As a level, it surpasses any tool of its kind in the market. Its face being covered with smooth brass plate, perfectly straight, and parallel with the back, it cannot split, shrink, warp or get out of true. The level-drop is so ingeniously protected that it is not liable to get displaced or broken. It can be used on a straight-edge, steel square, or independent of either, and of its accuracy there can be no doubt. As a plumb, it will be found reliable when used in connection with a right-angle or square. The utility of this instrument for obtaining horizontals and perpendiculars will readily be seen by reference to it. It occupies less than one-eighth of the space of the ordinary levels, and surpasses them in cheapness and durability.

As a weather board Hook, it is not equaled or approached by any tool ever used or invented. It is the Ne Plus Ultra of the carpenter.....

It combines in itself all the tools used at weather-boarding, save a saw and a hammer, and is so arranged that either of its parts can be used advantageously without inconvenience from either of the others. It is indispensable to the carpenter, for by the use of this combination one-fourth more work can be accomplished.....

It marks the board, guages the lap and levels the work as quick as the hand can be moved *three* times.

It has received the unqualified recommendation of all mechanics who have seen it for this purpose.

It can be run in the belt or pocket and when so carried the workman has a kit *light, convenient, all-sufficient* and ever by his side.

He is not obliged to hunt up and pick up half a dozen different tools to apply each piece he puts on.

The advantages of this tool must be apparent to every carpenter. It is sold at the extremely low price of $5.

Fellow-Carpenters compute the time lost every hour, and multiply by 10 working hours in each day and by 6 the number of days in a week, and see if the time lost by the old process in one week would not purchase one of those valuable instruments? It cannot add to the merits of the invention to say more than that it has received the *unqualified recommendation* of all Mechanics who have used it. J. H. Barrett of Portland has them for sale.

—Salem flour has advanced to $5.75 in San Francisco.

—Wheat ranges from $1 50 to $1 65 per 100 lbs in San Francisco. Oregon oats $1 70 to $1 80.

—The *Statesman* says that quite a business is springing up between Walla Walla and Chicago.

—California is to have a Japanese colony, and the members will bring bamboo, mulberry trees, wax plants and tea seeds, so as to establish a miniature Japan on our shores.

—Mr. T. Patterson, business manager of the *Oregon Herald* establishment returned from California on the steamer of Monday, with a full new dress for that paper.

—There is a report that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad proposes a perpetual lease of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, on the basis of 10 per cent on a capital of twenty million three hundred thousand dollars.

—Gen. Stephen Coffin speaks highly to us of the route east, and *vice versa*, from Portland *via* Dalles City. He says that for genuine, hospitable, travel and accommodations of all sorts, the Haley Pioneer Line of coaches can't be beaten.

—John H. Surratt has gone into the produce and general commission business in Baltimore. The rebel sympathizing papers of Maryland, in referring to the fact, ask for a large share of custom, on account of the persecution to which he has been subjected for the last three years, etc.

—Amongst the passengers by *Moses Taylor* were several familiar faces. We met H. C. Coulson, late County Clerk at Portland, who now hails from San Francisco, and A. M. Starr, who now hails from New York City. Both are looking as though Time were dealing fairly by them.

—A gentleman writing from Dalles City to a friend in Salem says: I presume that before this time you have heard Train lecture, and while I speak of him I must say that of all the notables which have visited Oregon this summer, he has been the only man among the lot that could or would see Oregon as it is. The Committee of Ways and Means did not see beyond the bows of the O. S. N. Co.'s, boats, nor ahead of the cow-catchers on their locomotives. The reason facts were not sought after. The servilance established by the Company over the Committee of Congressmen have determined the people of this part of the State not to permit another act of the kind referred to.

WHEN TO MARRY.—The longer a woman remains single, the more apprehensive will she be of entering into the state of wedlock. At seventeen or eighteen, a girl will plunge into it; often without fear; at twenty, she will begin to think; at twenty-four, weigh and discriminate; at twenty eight, will be afraid of venturing; at thirty, will turn about, and look down the hill she ascended, and sometimes rejoice, and sometimes repent that she has attained that summit.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Land of the golden vine;
Land of the lordly Rhine—
Weep distant land."

H. Wasserman, Esq., an old pioneer of Portland is no more under the living.

After having sojourned many years on this coast, he visited his "Faterland," but either for reasons none but himself or his family can account for, or for the attractions the Pacific slope offers to those who lived here before, Mr. Wasserman returned to Portland last year after several years absence in Europe. He immediately embarked in business again, but soon withdrew from it for the purpose of recruiting his shattered health in San Francisco. Change of climate, medical skill and assiduous care, however, were alike powerless to arrest the progress of desease, and the decrees of inscrutable destiny called him to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Remembering the words of Solomon that we "praise the dead more than the living," it is not our intention to follow this maxim, but to his praise may it be remembered, that personal aggrandizement was not the ruling motive of his life.

He contended it is true—earnestly for accumulating wealth, i. e. money, but he has done so by his own exertions and not at the expense of others. Resolute and energetic in act he could accomplish a large amount of labor with the sincerity of his good will, written on his face, and seldom failed to win the affections of his fellow men. Peace to his slumbers.

"Thou'rt happy now, for thou hast past
The cold, dark journey of the grave,
And in the land of light at last
Hast joined the good, the fair, the brave."

—Secretary Boutwell reports that the National debt has been reduced since March 1st (four months) by no less than thirty-six millions four hundred and sixty thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars, or at the rate of more than one hundred millions per annum. Of course we cannot expect to keep up this ratio, as Mr. Boutwell reports that a very large portion of his recent receipts are from miscellaneous sources—probably sale of vessels and other discarded enginery of war; but this is a most gratifying exhibit, and justifies the most hopeful anticipations. We are working off a lee shore gallantly, with a good pilot at the helm.

MARRIED.

June 30th, 1869, at the residence of the brides father, by J. H. OLDS, J. P., LUCIEN M. DAVIDSON, of Clackamas county, and Miss CLARA LINENGOOD, of Yamhill, county, Oregon.

At the residence of J. C. Davidson, near Oswego, by JAMES A. SMITH J. P., on the 10th instant—MR. HENRY GANZ and MISS ISOLA DAVIDSON, all of Clackamas county.

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.*
Citrate Magnesia.....25 *Cents.*
Brown's Bronchial Troches 25 *Cents.*

And Other Articles in Proportion.

—ALSO OFFER—

Medical and Surgical Aid

FREE OF CHARGE!

—o—

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

13.1y DR. A. H. KALLENBERG.

New Advertisements.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received by Wm. Barlow at his residence in Oregon City, for the erection of a duplicate of the lower story of the Odd Fellows Hall, now building. Said duplicate to be erected on the lot between the Oregon City Woolen Mills and said Barlow's residence. The building to be commenced on stone foundation to the level of the side walk. Bids to be opened on

Wednesday July 28th 1869,

at 1 o'clock p. m. The lowest responsible bidder will be awarded the contract—but the privilege is reserved to reject any or all bids.

37:4t WM. BARLOW.

F. S. OSTHEIM,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Stationery,

CUTLERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

—o—

☞. No. 83, corner of Front and Washington streets, fire proof brick store, called the Old Corner, opposite American Exchange, Portland, Oregon. 37.3m

Sixteen Years in Oregon.

S. J. M'CORMICK

NEW MUSIC THE BOOK

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