The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon,

D. M. McKENNEY, EDITOR.

JOHN MYERS, FINANCIAL AGENT.

Saturday : : October 30, 1869.

Working Men's Protective Society.

Last week we published some resolutions adopted by the Working Men's Association of Portland, and this week we copy from the *Herald* and publish the Constitution and platform of this association; to which we would invite particular attention.

The *Oregonian* pretends to see in this organization a Democratic movement, and therefore declines the publication of the resolutions, Constitution and platform. But we care not whether this society is Democratic, Republican, mixed or neutral in its politics; the principles it enunciates are correct, and the movement is a good one, and well calculated to accomplish a great public benefit, if properly pursued.

Within the last few years this government has degenerated into a bond-holder's moneyed Aristocracy and an Oligarchy; and the legislation of the Oligarchy called by courtesy a Congress, has been shaped expressly and almost exclusively for the benefit of these Aristocrats. And it is hardly necessary to add that such legislation has been unjust and oppressive to the producing classes; for such is always the result in like cases. But to be more explicit. The bond-holders have been made exempt from taxation on their bonds for State, County and municipal purposes, and at the same time the laboring and producing classes have been oppressively taxed for the benefit of these bond-holders—for the purpose of paying them their principal and interest in coin. Yet the soldier, who fought in the Union army, as it was called; or his widow, if the soldier died in the army; or the poor person who performs manual labor for the government, has to take greenbacks for his pay, and is denounced as disloyal if he complains and demurs to the depreciated currency. Coin for the wealthy and greenbacks for the poor—to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, is now the doctrine and practical operations of our Radical rulers.

The effect of this is to concentrate the wealth of the country, and place it under the control of a few favored persons. It is a well known fact that an Aristocracy growing out of the contraction of wealth in a few individuals, is the first step towards the formation of a monarchy, and that a Monarchical form of government first manifests itself and begins to take shape by the government granting to these favored few exemptions and privileges not allowed to the other and poorer classes of men. Unfortunately for this country this granting of exemptions and exclusive privileges to the favored few has already taken place as before shown.

Hence we say that it is high time for the working men to look out for themselves and for the interests of their posterity, by combining and checking this rapid movement towars favoritism and a Monarchy, and then endeavor to re-mould this government into a Republican form.

In a Democratic form of Government the majority has the acknowledged right to govern. The working men form the majority in this country, and can rule it if they wish to and will act unitedly and harmoniously.

Then in the name of Liberty, justice and right, we bid these working men God speed, and sincerely hope to see Working Men's Associations spring up throughout the entire country; and that they may work harmoniously and for the general public good and produce those great results which will surely be the effect of such united action.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The followtng decisions of the Internal Revenue Office have been issued within the last few weeks, and we publish them for the information of those concerned:

Parties who prepare or put up articles for sale are liable under the 5th section of March 31st, 1868. Pork-packers or persons who pack beef or pork, cure hams, render lard or tallow, etc., are held liable under this act to a tax of $2 per thousand on their sales in excess of $5,000 per annum.

Parties engaged in canning fruits, vegetables, meats, or shell-fish, or any article not otherwise specifically taxed as a manufacture, are likewise liable to this tax.

When a person purchases salted or pickled meat, etc., and smokes and sells it, he is liable to the tax of two dollars per thousand on his sales in excess of $5,000 per annum; under section 4 of the Act of March 31, 1868.

That a retail dealer selling out his entire stock at auction sale to different purchaser, or at private sale to one person or firm, should include such sales in his establishment of liberality as a wholesale dealer.

The same is also true of a retail liquor dealer.

The former ruling of the office, as laid down in paragraph 37, on page 13 of series 4, No. 4 (7 *Record*, 61,) is hereby revoked.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The last sickness of ex-President Pierce commenced in a mild form, about five weeks ago, at Hampton Beach. It was not at first considered to be a dangerous illness; but he grew worse rapidly, and in a few days was taken to his home in Concord. His family physician, Dr. C. P. Gage, was summoned, and he found Mr. Pierce suffering from abdominal dropsy, attended with alarming symptoms. Vigorous treatment resulted in temporary relief. About two weeks before he died hiccups set in seriously, and continued at intervals for about ten days. The dropsical difficulty had been again relieved, but when it set in the third time the system did not seem to respond to medical appliances. This physical condition, joined with inability to take much nourishment, caused Mr. Pierce to commence sinking, and he continued gradually to fail until death.

He was conscious to the last, and had sufficient strength to converse to within two hours of his decease. He conversed frequently during his sickness upon public and national matters, and expressed a deep interest in and anxiety for the welfare of the country. He talked freely of the public men with whom he was associated in political life; and spoke personally of his former Cabinet members, and of many other statesmen and representative men in different parts of the country. As death approached his waning strength did not permit him to converse, but to all appearance his bodily pain had left him. He lay quietly upon his bed, a calm, happy and resigned expression suffusing his countenance. At about five o'clock he looked around the room for the last time, his eyes resting for a moment on those in attendance upon him; and then, as calmly and sweetly as a child would sink to its rest, he closed his eyes in his last sleep and passed away. He died at the residence of Mr. Willard Williams, where he had made it his home while in Concord, for many years past.—President Pierce formerly attended the South Congregational Church in Concord, but a few years since he joined St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which he was a communicant. He left a handsome property, which, it is understood, he devised by will.

IMPORTANT EVENT.

At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the steamship Moses Taylor left her dock, and steamed over to the Railroad wharf at East Portland, with Ben. Holladay and a number of invited guests on board. She had on nearly 200 tons of 'T" rail for the track of the Oregon Central Railroad, which is being constructed through the Willamette valley by Ben. Holladay & Co. Soon after the vessel was "made fast," the first iron rail was run out and placed in position, by order of John F. Kidder, constructing engineer of the road, and spiked down by L. A. Doherty. The latter person was a foreman on the Central Pacific Railroad, and is engaged in a similar position, we believe, on the Oregon Central. As soon as the spike was driven a salute was fired by an artillery piece on the bank of the river a few hundred yards away. Among the persons we noticed Ben. Holladay, the contractor, Hon. I R. Moores, President, and a number of well known citizens from this city and abroad. When our reporter left (11½ o'clock) they had several hundred feet of track laid and a hand car running off the iron. The guage will be the same as that of the Pacific Railroad, 4 feet 8½ inches. This guage is found by the experience of railroad men to be the most reliable and durable now in use. The New York and Erie Railroad has a six foot gauge, while some in New England have a seven foot one. It is believed that 4 feet 8½ inches will be the gauge on all future roads, and some companies in the Eastern States are altering theirs to this standard. So that eventually all the railroads in the United States will have a uniform gauge. The track laid yesterday is for the purpose, we suppose, of transporting the iron and rolling stock to the main trunk. It is probable the laying of the regular track will commence on Saturday next. Thus has commenced one of the most important operations in the history of this State for the benefit of Portland and the country at large. We have not learned whether any formal celebration of this event has been fixed or decided upon. At all events, an impetus has been, and will be, given to everything connected with the prosperity of Oregon and her people. We congratulate Mr. Holladay on the successful inauguration of his enterprise. [Portland Herald.

WILLIAMS' HARANGUE.

George H. Williams, *alias* "Flaxbreak," orated to our citizens in the Court House on last-Tuesday evening. Williams did (as he is capable of doing) talk *well*; he called to his aid his long face, *i. e.* jaw, which has always assisted him as appearing so *honest*. He played the demagogue to perfection. Williams told his audience of *his* feats, *his* doings, and the wonders that he had accomplished. His speech was bombastic egotism—take it as an entirety, and it appeared like the speech of a criminal arraigned under indictment, defending himself in justification of the crimes charged against him. Poor fellow, like Wolsey, his day is gone; ambition has ruined him.

An interesting diversion, "not in the bills" occurred. Mr. Pengra, getting jealous of Williams' egotistical claims, in railroad matters, made a few remarks, claiming that *he* had done much in the railroad way, and expressed dissatisfaction that Williams should claim too much for himself. Williams *vs.* Pengra—it is their own skunk, and let them cook it and have the benefit of the fragrance. A MRS. CAUDLE has got into to the "happy family." [Eugene Guard.

WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Association was held on Thursday last, at the usual time and place, when the following draft of a Constitution and Platform was reported by the committee on Resolutions:

CONSTITUTION AND PLATFORM OF THE WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF PORTLAND.

We, the undersigned, do set forth the following as the principles of the Workingmen's Association of East Portland, and while we do not contemplate a political party organization, we do hope to produce an entire concert of action with the votaries of labor, in whatever vocation, and joining with the efforts of the toiling masses to arrest and roll back the crushing wrongs of perverted government and oppressive laws: Therefore, in subscribing to the following Resolutions, we pledge to them our united, earnest and hearty support:

Resolved, That laborers in all departments of useful industry are suffering from a system of monetary laws, which were enacted during the late war, as measures, it is assumed, "necessary to the life of the nation," and which is now sought to be perpetuated in the interest of the bondholders and bankers, as a means to subvert the government of our fathers, and establish on its ruins an empire, in which all political power shall be centralized; to restrain and oppress the rights of labor and subordinate its votaries to the needless demands of aggregated wealth and supercillious authority.

Resolved, That the national banking system, being inimical to the spirit of liberty and subversive of the principles of justice, and without warrant in the Constitution of the United States, and wrongfully increasing the burdens of the wealth producing classes of millions of dollars annually, justice, the aspirations of honest industry, and the spirit of imperiled liberty demand its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the continuation or creation of banks by either State or National authority, with the privilege of making, issuing, or putting into circulation any notes, bills, or other papers of any other bank to circulate as money.

Resolved, That high rates of interest are oppressive; and laws that make no distinction in the rates of interest upon currency and coin, are unequal and unjust.

Resolved, That the revenue laws of the United States should be altered so that they may afford just protection to labor as well as capital.

Resolved, That the claim of the bondholders that the bonds which were bought with greenbacks, and the principal of which is by law payable in currency, should, nevertheless, be paid in gold, is unjust and exortionate.

Resolved, That the exemption from tax of bonds and securities is a violation of just principles of revenue laws.

Resolved, That voluntary associations of white working men and women are entitled, at the hands of legislation, State and National, to the same privileges as associated capital, and it is but reasonable to demand their practical recognition.

Resolved, That in the spirit of equality working men and women, citizens of the United States, sharing the burdens of the tariff, and taxation, are entitled to the same protection at least, against imported paupers, convict and coolie labor of China, which is afforded the home manufacturer against articles manufactured with cheap labor abroad.

Resolved, That we recognize the wisdom and justice of State legislation promotive of the settlement of the country, and the filling up of the avenues of labor and useful industry with white men and women of Europe or America, who, if not already, may become citizens of the United States, and commingle with us in political and social relations, to the exclusion of races of people with whom we can never assimilate, we therefore condemn the importation of Chinamen as being contrary to enlightened public policy, and tending to imperil the prosperity of the States and liberties of the people and manifestly unjust to the laboring classes.

Resolved, That it is a duty which should be exercised with pleasure, to guard with vigilant care the delicate and sacred rights of the daughters of toil, who are engaged in various industrial pursuits, and solicit their hearty co-operation in our efforts to vindicate the rights of the laboring classes while we pledge them in return our individual and undivided support.

Resolved, That religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to success, schools and other means of education should be encouraged, such as Labor Unions, Mechanics' Institutes, etc.

Resolved, That we concur with the Labor Congress "That as labor is the foundation and cause of national prosperity, it is both the duty and interest of the government to foster and protect it;" its importance, therefore, demands the creation of an Executive Department of the Government at Washington, to be denominated the Department of Labor, which shall aid in protecting it.

Resolved, That political equality among white men is a cardinal principle; we therefore urge full restoration of civil and political rights to every American citizen, except such as have been convicted of felony.

Resolved, That we appreciate the value to man of that division of the day which allows eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and refreshments, and eight hours for the improvement of the mind.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the accumulation in the Treasury, whether State or National, of large amounts of coin, as revenue drawn from the business and hard earnings of the people, to lie idle and unproductive; or to become the subject of gambling speculations in bonds, warrants and other securities.

Resolved, That the power in the State to declare the right of suffrage, and qualification for office, held by the States severally, at the formation of the Constitution of the United States, and incorporated therein, and ever since so exercised, is indispensable to wise legislation and the due protection of the lives, liberties and happiness of the people. We are, therefore, unalterably opposed to the proposed 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, whereby this sacred and paramount right—the right of suffrage—is to be regulated by Congress, controlled by people and States whose interests are foreign to our own.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a landed aristocracy, and unqualifiedly favor the disposition of the public lands to actual settlers in limited quantities, upon the most liberal terms.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Ch'n.
CHA'S GARDNER,
JAMES CLINTON,
W. W. THAYER.

These resolutions, after a separate discussion of each, were one by one unanimously adopted; and the meeting, after instructing the Secretary to furnish a report of the proceedings and copies of the resolutions adopted, to such daily paper of Portland as might desire the same, adjourned until Thursday evening, 24st inst., at 7 o'clock, when officers of the Association will be elected.

CHA'S A. GARDNER,
Secretary.

Another Big Swindle in Progress!

From the Portland Commercial.

The public will remember that three or four months since the Federal authorities found an old law which empowered them to turn out the civilians who had been appointed Indian Agents and supplant them by military officers. Col. Hudson was sent to Oregon to take the place of Supt. A. B. Meacham, and Captains and Lieutenants were detailed for the Indian Reservations. This seemed to "smash the slate" of a certain ring, and one of our Senators hurried post-haste to Washington, to save what fragments he could from this general disaster to the programme put up a few weeks before. He returned, saving Meacham to the Superintendency and Ben Simpson at the Siletz, but all the rest had to "walk the plank."

Meacham spent the winter at Washington engaged in seeking an office that would be worthy of his calibre, and came back with an appointment that pays about the same salary as is usually received by a respectable book-keeper, and not quite so much as the wages of a good journeyman printer on a morning newspaper.—In the absence of inside speculation connected with the office, it is all that he could honestly draw as official compensation, but all his predecessors in the office set him a precedent which the very appointment gave him license to follow, as otherwise the office would be an insult to a man who was politically conspicuous, and who had spent so much money in his necessary travel and expenses at the Federal capital.

The strategic manœuvre of the military not only proved disastrous to Meacham, but "moved upon the works" of the Senator, who desires a re-election next year; and as he is a favorite with the Administration, a partial modification was made for his special benefit, to the extent of retaining Meacham, to carry influence in the eastern counties, and Ben Simpson, for the same object, in Benton county. In the meantime Meacham must be financially attended to, as without a "job" the office would be a pecuniary insult.

At this point it is proper to go back a little in the narrative, and remember that last year Gen. Crook cleaned out the Snake tribe of Indians to the "bed-rock," leaving not only about four hundred souls, the majority of whom are squaws and children; and these, after being brought to Camp Harney, and no provision being made for their sustenance, were allowed to return to the Malheur and adjacent regions to supply themselves with their usual food of fish, game, roots, etc. This fall they are scattered over an area of country not less than between two and three hundred miles in extent, to many parts of which the snow has already closed communication, and in three or four weeks will be altogether impassable till about the middle of next summer.—Well, now, to come back to Meacham—he must be provided for, and the immediate, (and known to be at this season impossible) removal of these Indians to the Klamath Reservation is resolved upon, and an appropriation of $55,000 is made for the purpose, to be expended in an outfit and farce of attempting to gather them up this winter.

But at this stage another Richmond comes into the field! The Applegate family are "some pumpkins" in Oregon; and as the father of "Lish" was ousted from his subagency at the Klamath Reservation, the family must be conciliated, or things might go wrong about Umpqua. So, Meacham had to take in a partner, and the latter is the ex subagent of the Klamath. They will clear on the speculation about two-thirds of the sum appropriated and, eighteen thousand dollars apiece will mollify their feelings and heal any rankling that may harbor beneath their vests. The programme is to get to Camp Harney this fall, send out a few runners among the "reconstructed" Snakes, and in the meantime winter will close operations, the appropriation will be exhausted, and the Indians left to enjoy themselves along the Malheur—which, by the way, is a locality fit for no other human.

But the story does not end here. A few weeks ago the Senator made a trip to Grant county, and there he found a great big cougar in his path—an animal that showed its teeth very savagely at him till he appeased it by the terms hereinafter specified, as the lawyers say. Grant county sustains itself alone upon Camp Harney; and if every squaw and pappoose about the Malheur country is removed to somewhere else, there is not the ghost of an excuse to keep up a three-company post at Harney Lake to make a market for Grant county. In this dilemma the Senator pledged himself that the camp should not be removed—of course, upon condition that next June they would elect representatives from that county favorable to his re-election!

Well, as things now stand, every party interested will be satisfied with the result. First, the $55,000 will be gobbled up by Meacham and Applegate; second, the Indians will not be removed; third, the post at Camp Harney will be continued, at least till after next June election!

We have taken some pains to get at the bottom of this nefarious transaction; and we affirm to the public this fact: they will see that the above programme, in three parts, will be carried out to the letter, if no interference takes place from higher authority.

☞The month of August last was an eventful one. It witnessed a total eclipse of the sun; also had five Sundays, five Mondays, five Tuesdays, and what else we are not at present advised.

INSIDIOUS JOURNALISM.

From the Democratic Press.

When Horace Greely established the New York *Tribune*, he offered his large weekly to clubs at the low rate of one dollar a year, with an extra copy to the getter up of the club. Aside from its politics, it contained more matter of interest to the general reader than could be procured for the same price from any other source, and for that reason nearly every postmaster in the rural districts—nine-tenths of whom were then Democrats—become an agent to solicit subscriptions and get up clubs for the paper, and it very soon had the largest circulation ever before attained by any newspaper. The consequence was that it entered into tens of thousands of Democratic families through the country, to many of which it was the only source of political information, and the children of such families, since grown up to manhood, had their political opinions moulded by its insidious teachings, which the adults of that day regarded as too absurd and impracticable ever to do any material damage by becoming the dominant popular sentiment of the country. They have lived, however, to see their sons adopt as practical verities what they ridiculed as visionary abstractions, and they are responsible for these results, by affording to the plastic minds of their children no other means of political instruction. The present generation of voters have been chiefly educated by the *Tribune* and kindred cheap newspapers of general circulation, aided by New England lecturers, school teachers, tract peddlers and preachers, who have derived a large proportion of their support from Democrats, and this system is perpetuated through attractive pictorials and sensational literature, the chief aim of which is to foster sectional and partizan prejudices in favor of the Radical party.—It is rare to find a Democrat who would exclude a publication from his family merely on account of its party bias, or a public teacher or preacher on the same account, and quite as rare to find a Radical who does not apply a political test of proscription to every medium of intelligence or vocation in life. We find Democratic papers clubbing with the most dangerous and deceptive of these Radical literary publications, edited by Greeley, the Beechers, the Tiltons and the Stowes, for the profit of increasing their own circulation. What Radical paper would be permitted by its party to club with the La Crosse *Democrat*, or any other paper of Democratic proclivities? We certainly desire that every voter should have ample opportunities of studying the principles of both political parties, but it is a losing game where all the toleration is on one side and all the advantages accuer to the other. If Democrats will contribute to the dissemination of Radical sophistry, they are not justifiable in doing so to the exclusion of papers devoted to the promulgation of wholesome Democratic doctrine.

COOS COUNTY.

Having just returned from a business tour to the coast, some mention may be due our readers, of the progress and business of that interesting region of country. Two easy days' ride from Roseburg by the route of the proposed Coos Bay Road brings the traveler to Coos Bay, and the journey is necessary to a proper appreciation as to the practicability of opening up communication between the valley and the navigable waters of the Bay. And the advantages of this enterprise are still better understood, when emerging from the heavy timber that skirts the trail, one finds himself confronted by one of the best harbors on the Pacific coast, from which, at the present time between twenty and thirty vessels make regular trips to San Francisco during the entire year. About the 28th ult., there were eighteen vessels upon the Bay at once, and though many of these had cleared, and others arrived, on the 7th instant the number was not less than fifteen. The production of coal, and the manufacture of lumber, which form the basis of this trade, are steadily increasing, and the stock of both these articles that nature has stored in that region is practically inexaustible. There is a considerable amount of land that can be made available for agriculture, lying on the Bay, and the sloughs and streams that find an outlet into it; but it requires clearing, and from that task the Oregonians shrink. There is no better market in the world for everything that can be produced from the soil, than the few small farmers of Coos find for their produce. The Coquille country which embraces a large amount of arable land, as well as timber of the finest quality in unlimited quantities, is separated from the Bay by an isthmus one mile in width, across which a horse railroad is now being constructed. Over this track many of the surplus products of the Coquille valley will be taken at a heavy expense, to market. It is said that this isthmus is nowhere more than thirty feet higher than tide water, and the idea that a ship canal will some day be cut through it, connecting Coos Bay with the Coquille river, is entertained by men of judgment and foresight. As the river is navigable without difficulty for a distance of forty-five miles, with a soil of inexhaustible fertility on either side, such communication could not fail to be of great utility. It is probable that no county in the State is being settled more rapidly by enterprising and industrious men than Coos, and it is quite certain that there is none in which nature has spread greater inducments for such as are not ashamed nor afraid of toil. —*Ensign.*

☞A negro doctor in Georgia prescribed for a rheumatic old woman that she should bury her husband's money under a stone in the garden. She did so, and although the rheumatism didn't vanish, the money did.

☞Among the old laws and regulations which formerly existed in Massachusetts, was a by-law in the town of Scituate, that one must not smoke a pipe during Divine service; but might be permitted to delay going to church if he had a chance to shoot an Indian.

New Advertisements.

MASON'S STEAM BREWERY! Having disposed of all the old Stock of Malt Liquors on hand when I took charge of the above Brewery I now take this means of notifying my customers and the public generally that in future I shall make nothing but the first quality of PHILADELPHIA XXX ALE! PORTER AND XX CREAM, STEAM OR FLAT ALE! All of which I flatter myself we can do to perfection. I solicit the patronage of the community, and hope at least you will all give our celebrated brewages a trial.

An in conclusion I have to say, in duty to ourselves, and to try to make a living in the community, that on and after November 1, 1869, our Brewages will be sold at the following prices: Philadelphia XXX Ale and Porter, $15 per barrel or $2 50 for Five gallons; Cream XX at $12 per barrel or $2 for Five gallons.

51tf C. C. SMART.

EIGHTH YEAR

OF PUBLICATION!!

ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST

Of January next, will be published the

PORTLAND

CITY DIRECTORY FOR

1870!

Consisting of Statistical Information relative to Portland, embracing a

General Directory of

CITIZENS AND

Business Directory,

And other Statistical information relative to the progress and prospective growth of our city.

The work will be ready for distribution about the 1st of January, 1870, and will be delivered to subscribers throughout the city and State at $2 50 per copy.

Full page advert (size, 5x6 inches. $20
Half page " 10
Card of five lines or less 5

Full page advertisers will receive a copy of the work Free.

Mr. A. BUSHWILER and Assistants will canvass the city for advertisements, names and other information connected with the Directory.

S. J. McCORMICK.
n51-6w Compiler and Publisher.

NOTICE.

I will visit the several Precincts at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving State and County Taxes, for the year 1869, in person or by Deputy, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. of each day:

Monday, Nov. 8, Rock Creek Precinct.
Tuesday, " 9, Cascade "
Wed'sday " 13, Young's "
Thursday " 11, Springwater, "
Friday, " 12, Harding's "
Monday, " 15, Upper Mollala "
Tuesday, " 16, Marquam's "
Wed'sday, " 17, Lower Mollala "
Thursday, " 18, Union "
Friday, " 19, Pleasant Hill "
Saturday, " 20, Tualatin "
Monday, " 22, Milwaukie, "
Tuesday " 23, Oswego "
Wed'sday " 24, Beaver Creek "
Thursday " 25, Canemah "

☞On Friday and Saturday, Nov. 26th and 27th, at Oregon City Precinct.

JOHN MYERS,
n51-tf *Sheriff Clackamas County, Oregon*

WEDDING, AT HOME, AND VISITING cards neatly printed at this office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas, and to me directed, bearing date October 9th, A. D. 1869, and in favor of F. Wilde, and against George Abernathy and others, Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of One Hundred and Forty and 95-100th Dollars damages, interest and costs, and for the further sum of ——— Dollars costs and accruing costs, I have, this 18th day of October, 1869, levied upon all the right, title and interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church in, and to Lot five (5) in block twenty-eight (28) in the town of Oregon City, as marked on the plat on file in the Clerk's office, at Oregon City, Oregon, and will proceed to sell the same to the highest bidder, to satisfy said Execution, at the Court House door in Oregon City on

Saturday, November 20th, 1869,

at the hour of 12 o'clock, M., of said day.

Dated at Oregon City, October 19th, 1869.

JOHN MYERS,
Sheriff Clackamas County.
By T. J. McCarver, Deputy. n50-5w

A LIVE PAPER!

YOU WANT IT!

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An elegantly Illustrated Monthly

LITERARY JOURNAL,

Gotten up in entire new and superior style of typography. The only Paper of the kind

IN THE WORLD!

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A Type, Electrotype, and Stereotype Foundry, and Engraving Establishment connected with the paper.

Printers, send for Specimen Books. Address
n49tf HOME CIRCLE, Centralia, Mo.

A FAMILY MEDICINE.—The Pain Killer is a purely vegetable compound; and while it is a most efficient remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskillful hands. For Summer Complaint, or any other form of bowel disease in children or adults, it is an almost certain cure, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing the various kinds of Cholera than any other known remedy, or the most skillful physician. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is more or less prevalent, the Pain Killer is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, *a sure cure.*

We have long known the high character of The Pain Killer, and that it is used with great success and satisfaction in our best families. It is the favorite medicine of our missionaries in heathen lands, where they use it more than all else together for the diseases that abound in those warm climates. It should be kept in every house, in readiness for sudden attacks of sickness.—*Chr. Press.*

☞If you wish the very best Cabinet Photographs, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 439 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

ELECTRO SILICON.—This curious and valuable substance is confidently claimed to be the best article ever discovered for cleaning and polishing Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, and all smooth metallic surfaces of whatever description, including kitchen utensils of tin, copper, brass, steel, etc.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

A. B. Richardson,

AUCTIONEER!

Corner of Front and Oak streets, Portland.

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Every Wednesday and Saturday!

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

English refined Bar and Bundle Iron;
English Square and Octagon Cast steel;
Horse shoes, Files, Rasps, saws;
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