

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Congress, JAMES H. SLATER, of Union.

For Governor, H. F. GROVER, of Marion.

For Secretary of State, S. F. CHADWICK, of Douglas.

For State Treasurer, L. FLIESCHNER, of Multnomah.

For State Printer, T. PATTERSON, of Multnomah.

Prosecuting Attorney, 4th District, R. E. BYBEE, of Multnomah.

District Nominations.

First Judicial District. Prosecuting Attorney—H. K. Hanna, of Josephine. Second—For Judge—A. J. Thayer, of Benton. Prosecuting Attorney—C. W. Fitch, of Lane. Third—For Judge—B. F. Bonham, of Marion. Prosecuting Attorney—N. L. Butler, of Polk. Fifth—For Judge—L. McArthur, of Baker. Prosecuting Attorney—W. B. Lasswell.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representatives, H. A. STRAIGHT, A. CARMICHAEL, C. F. BEATIE. For County Judge, ROBERT CAUFIELD. For Sheriff, JOHN MYERS. For County Clerk, T. J. MCCARVER. For County Treasurer, DR. H. SAFAIRANS. For County Commissioners, R. N. WORSHAM, JOHN MARTIN. For Assessor, S. P. GILLILAND. For Coroner, DR. H. W. ROSS. For School Superintendent, JOSEPH HEDGES. For Surveyor, ROBERT F. CAUFIELD.

Grand Jurors. The Illinois Constitutional Convention is debating whether to retain or discard the Grand Jury system in the State Judiciary. The members we observe differ greatly in their estimates of the wisdom of this system. Its opponents stigmatize it as "the last remaining relic of the Star Chamber," the villain's arsenal, through which he stains the character of American citizens; as the "one dark spot upon our glorious judicial system;" while its supporters consider it "one of the safeguards of liberty," and everything else that is desirable. We incline to the opinion that the Convention will discard the system as expensive, superfluous, and as, in effect, trying a man twice for the same offense.

This question is one which should receive the attention of our next Legislature. By our State Constitution Grand Jurors may be abolished by an act of the Legislature. While there may be some reasons advanced for this system of "Star Chamber" trials, we believe the many against it are sufficient to have it abolished. At least one-half of our Court expenses are directly chargeable to the Grand Jury rooms. Men who are evil disposed, may procure an indictment against a good citizen without the slightest hope of a conviction of any crime, and thus force an innocent party into Court. The defendant in the case, if he is able, must pay his own expenses, while the prosecution is carried on at the expense of the county. It frequently disturbs whole neighborhoods without doing any good. If a man commits an unlawful act, let him be brought before some justice, as is now done, and if found over, let the complaint of such officer constitute the charge, and place him on trial and if an individual wishes to gratify his vengeance on his neighbor, let him go in open Court and make the complaint, and on that let the warrant be issued. We believe the people are taxed enough without paying for this useless appendage to our judicial system.

CHINESE MEETING.—Gibbs said the other night that he was invited to deliver a speech before a meeting held to consider the propriety of importing Chinese labor in the South, but he would not do so. Jo. Wilson stated that this meeting was composed of Democrats, because he knew two Democratic names among those who participated, and not one Radical. We were in doubt as to whether that meeting was composed of Democrats but did not think it worth disputing but since Gibbs has said that he was invited to address the convention, it is beyond doubt that it was composed of Radicals, as no Democrat would ever have invited Gibbs to address the people on any subject. That story of Gibbs' lets the cat out of the bag for Jo. Wilson, and we hardly think he will mention the South Carolina Convention again.

MARRIED.—Mr. Eugene Semple, editor of the Daily Herald, was married to Miss Addie Lowndale on last Wednesday evening, in Portland. We congratulate them to be and may their joys be many, and sorrow never enter into their family circle.

Mr. Grover vs Johnson et al.

In our last issue we published a complete vindication of Hon. L. F. Grover, of the charge made by Jacob and Johnson, of this place, that Mr. Grover had been negotiating for the employment of Chinamen in the Salem mills, by a letter from Mr. W. P. Doland, who positively denies that Mr. Grover had ever negotiated with him for such labor, and also that he had always understood Mr. G. to be opposed to their employment in the mills at Salem. Now Mr. Johnson, in order to get himself out of a charge of willfully falsifying, procures the affidavit of Mr. Jacob, who declares in substance what he stated at the speaking, and which Mr. Johnson said were facts known to him. When Mr. Grover asked him whether he stated that (the Grover) had written a letter and was negotiating for Chinamen, he (Johnson) said that he did not understand that he had written a letter, but that Mr. G. had offered to employ them. The affidavit of Mr. L. E. Pratt is of no force whatever as evidence against Mr. Grover, as all he relates was long before Mr. Grover became the manager of the Company. Now it is not material to us whether Mr. Doland had informed Mr. Jacob as he represents or not, as we have the statement of Mr. Doland to the contrary, and also the proof of another gentleman who was present when this conversation should have occurred, who states positively that he had every opportunity of hearing all that was said between the parties, and that the name of Mr. Grover was never mentioned at that interview. So it will be seen that we have the testimony of two—the one Mr. Jacob charges with telling him so, and another who was present at the time, and who denied in the presence of the Court House full of people that the name of Mr. Grover was mentioned. We will be charitable towards Mr. Jacob, and simply say that he may have allowed his feelings against Mr. Grover to get the better of his judgment, and also that he may be mistaken, while all the circumstances would justify a much stronger assertion. But in the case of Mr. Johnson we have the pettifogging politician thoroughly displayed. In the first place, he attempted to endorse the statement of Mr. Jacob; when he comes to make the affidavit, he never mentions the name of Mr. Grover, but alleges that the Company were the parties who were desiring to introduce Chinese labor in the Salem Mills. As the Company is not a party to this complaint, we see no reason why it should be brought up for trial. The only person on whom these two gentlemen desired to fasten the charge had made has been proved innocent, while they still stand condemned of falsehood by positive denial and the following affidavits, in addition to the above evidence:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of May, 1870. DANIEL WALDO, Notary Public.

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STATE OF OREGON, County of Marion.

I, Dan H. Murphy, being duly sworn, state that I have been in the employ of the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Co., as book-keeper, ever since January, 1864; that I have charge of all the official correspondence of said Company, and have been accustomed to write or copy the official letters of said Company; that some time during the incumbency of Mr. J. S. Smith, as Agent of said Company, I think in the year 1866, a letter was received by me from Mr. Doland, at Portland, proposing to furnish Chinese operatives for the Salem Woolen Mills. This letter was never answered, to my knowledge, through said Woolen Company's office. Whether Mr. Smith answered it in person, I cannot say. This letter, however, was never referred to, or brought before the Company for its action, and no action was ever had by the Company on said subject, within my knowledge. Since Mr. Grover has been Agent of the Company, no correspondence has ever been had on this subject with any one. In answer to casual inquiry on the subject, I have heard Mr. Grover say that so long as he remained a member of the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company, no Chinese operatives should ever be employed in its mills with his concurrence.

DAN H. MURPHY, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of May, 1870. SETH R. HAMMER, Notary Public.

The Eugene Journal is rampant over the complimentary notice we gave its proprietor as to his standing as a printer, and lets loose on us in a tirade of abuse which amounts to Radical logic. All we have to say is that while we were at Eugene we done more work in one day than the Republican candidate can do in three, at type setting, and as for us getting money from farmers and mechanics, &c., we simply pronounce the statement false. The statement that we ever refused to stand by a contract made by us is also false. As for us packing up and leaving while we had received advance subscriptions, we will simply state that our subscribers all got their papers for over two years after we left Eugene. But it matters to us very little what a Radical charges; but one thing we never were guilty of, and the Radical candidate for State Printer cannot say as much, that we ever got an interest in a printing office and real estate by the fortune of a spiritual medium advising an old man to will us a certain interest in a printing office, and also a deed to certain lands. If old man Shaw had not been influenced through this medium to bestow on him this property, we fear that his industry would have hardly been sufficient to give him more than an ordinary living, at least until Williams took him up and got him appointed doorkeeper at Washington, or watchman, or some other inferior position. There is one thing we will say for Harrison, however, that he is an out and out Radical, and a better man than the author of the article we refer to.

THE EFFECTS OF HIS CONNECTION.—In Gibbs' speech last Friday evening, the principal objections to the Democratic party were the issues which he himself supported up to the time that he found the Radicals were about to come into power. His main lobby was the resolutions of '68-'69, in which he had sworn allegiance to '68-'69, and he also declared that the Democracy had made the first treaty with China, and therefore were responsible for them being here. The treaty which President Buchanan made, and also the one under President Polk, were simply treaties for commercial relations, and left a State free to make such unfriendly legislation as might have had a tendency to keep them out of the country; but the treaty made by the present administration prevents a State from making any laws that would not apply to any of the "most favored nations." We publish this treaty in full on our first page this week, and ask our readers to consider it well, and see who is in favor of bringing and retaining the Chinese amongst us. This treaty gives us no more rights and privileges than we had under the former stipulations, while it gives the Chinese all the rights of white foreigners. Formerly the States on the Pacific slope collected a special tax from the Chinamen, but this cannot, under the treaty, be longer continued. It was the only way the State could get any revenue from them. If there was any wrong in the treaties made by former administrations, it is probably because Gibbs at that time was a firm advocate of Democracy.

WELL SAID.—A correspondent of the Oakland Transcript gives a very good definition of the Burlingame treaty. He says it places China upon a footing with the most favored nations, which of course is a good thing for John. But what do we get in return? Practically, the right to trade in a few of their seaport towns, and nothing more. Nominally, to be sure, we may visit the interior, a right as valuable as John's right to visit the interior of the Apache or Comanche territory.

The Radicals of Oregon would have been hard up if they had not been fortunate enough to find a plank in the Democratic platform on which they could charge reprobation. Two years ago the Democratic platform endorsed the national indebtedness; yet the Radicals then called them repudiators. It was very little use to adopt any platform on this question, as the Radicals were bound to make one for us. The word repudiator has no terror to an over-taxed people.

READ.—We call the attention of our readers to an article on our first page, under the head of "Thaddeus Stevens' Opinion." When it is remembered that Mr. Stevens was the chairman of the committee which reported the bill, his opinion should be regarded as of more weight than the Radical scoundrels who now seek to rob the people for the exclusive benefit of the bondholders. Read and then consider if there is any honesty in paying the debt in coin.

The Debt Question.

Our repudiating Radicals have much to say about the payment of the national debt. They assert that it was the understanding that the bonds issued at any time would be paid in coin. The Democratic speakers have all taken the ground that about three hundred and fifty millions of the debt, according to its contract, is payable in coin while the remainder is payable in the currency of the United States. We here give the act of February 25, 1862, which reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer, at the treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each; provided, however, that fifty millions of said notes shall be in lieu of the demand treasury notes authorized to be issued by the act of July seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; which said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable, and the notes hereinafter authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in gold and silver, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid. And any holders of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the assistant treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof. And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be resued from time to time as the exigencies of the public interests shall require.

No matter what may have been the understanding of the bond speculators as to what kind of currency they were to be paid in, this act precludes any such interpretation as for them to anticipate anything but currency payment. The first act creating greenbacks is silent as to the loans being payable in currency, yet it speaks frequently of the interest to be paid in coin, while it never mentions the principal. The natural inference, therefore, is, that the principal must be payable in any currency of the United States, or why was it not expressed in the act that the principal should be paid in coin also? But whatever may have been the understanding prior to the passage of this act, all debts contracted afterwards were payable in the notes of the United States, and the act so expresses, in plain terms. No interpretation can be made that any debt contracted by the United States through a loan after the 25th of February, 1862, is payable in coin, as this act expressly states that these "notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury." This act has never been repealed, and is, therefore, in full force, and was during the time while the debt of the United States was being contracted. Our Radical repudiators never interpreted the act to mean anything else but payment in currency until a corrupt set of purchased scoundrels, bought by the bondholders to rob the people, pledged the nation by resolution at the last session of Congress that the debt should be paid in coin. In the last canvass of this State the Radicals never claimed that the debt should be paid in any other way than according to contract, and that is just what the Democracy now and always have claimed, should be done. The Radicals now acknowledge that the country is in a very distressing financial condition, and for this they are responsible to the people. They claim that the late decision of the Supreme Court prohibits the issuing of any more greenbacks, consequently there are only about \$100,000,000 to pay off the entire debt of the United States. Whether the decision is good law or not, the debt should be paid with the identical money which was promised, and if there is a difference in the kind of currency this debt was to be paid in and coin, the people, the tax payers, should have the benefit of the difference, and not the few money sharks who hold these bonds. But the most absurd position we have yet heard, is that taken by the able and highly talented Panchous Pilot (Gibbs), at the suggestion of a Federal pump-sucker, who is very anxious to have greenbacks go out of circulation so that he may draw his pay in coin, very pertinently asked the other night who is to redeem the greenbacks which are only promises to pay? Let the debt once be paid off according to the terms, and the Government could redeem all the currency in a short time with less money than it now takes to pay the interest of the debt. If greenbacks were issued in sufficient amounts to pay the debt, the Government could buy them up the same as the money sharks, and go into the market with its gold just as it now does in buying bonds and selling gold. But the issuing of a great amount of greenbacks would result injuriously to commerce and trade, and would flood the country with a surplus and worthless currency. This the Democracy propose to avoid by offering the bondholder an equitable adjustment of his claims, and thus protect all concerned business men, bondholder and the tax payers. We do not desire to see ruin brought on the business men of the country, but if the bondholder will insist that he must be paid dollar for dollar, give it to him, and let the country be flooded by a worthless rag currency, which would at least stop the enormous coin interest which the people are now paying. But if the bondholder will be just with the people, let the matter be equitably adjusted, and if any must suffer by this sad condition of our national finances, the bondholder, who has already received more than he paid in the first place, let him be the party.

How Farmers are Taxed. In a recent speech, Congressman Marshall of Illinois presented the tariff oppressions to which farmers are subjected, in the following graphic style: "A farmer starting to his work has a shoe put on his horse with nails taxed 67 per cent, driven by a hammer taxed 54 per cent, cuts a stick with a knife taxed 50 per cent, hitches his horses to a plow taxed 50 per cent, with chains taxed 50 per cent. He returns to his home at night and lays his weary limbs on a sheet taxed 58 per cent, and covers himself with a blanket that has paid 250 per cent. He rises in the morning puts on his humble flannel shirt taxed 80 per cent, his coat taxed 50 per cent, shoes taxed 35 per cent, and hat taxed 70 per cent; opens family worship by a chapter from the Bible taxed 25 per cent, and hurels to his God on an humble carpet taxed 150 per cent. He sits down to his humble meal from a plate taxed 40 per cent, with knife and fork 35 per cent, drinks his cup of coffee taxed 17 per cent, or tea 78 per cent, with sugar 70 per cent; seasons his food with salt taxed 100 per cent, pepper 237 per cent, or spice 273 per cent. He looks around upon his wife and children, all taxed in the same way; takes a chew of tobacco taxed 100 per cent, or lights a cigar taxed 120 per cent, and then thinks his stars that he lives in the freest and best Government under heaven. If on the fourth of July he wants to have the Star spangled Banner on red hunting, he must pay the American Bunting Company of Massachusetts 100 per cent, for this glorious privilege. No wonder, sir, that the Western farmer is struggling with poverty, and complains of a wrong somewhere, although he knows not whence the blow comes that is chaining him to a life of endless toil, and reducing his wife and children to beggary.

This ought to be read by every farmer in the United States, and while reading it he should remember that but a tithe of the taxation goes into the National Treasury; the remainder finds its way into the manufacturers' pockets.

Is there a "print" in Oregon that don't consider it an outrage on the craft to have a man crammed on them who is not a practical printer?—Oregon Republican.

Why did not your party have such high regard for the "prints" when you elected Gordon and McPherson, neither of whom are printers? But it makes one lunge to hear a man boast about Kincaid being a printer. He would make a much better hand in a blacksmith shop. Our devil, who has been at the trade just two months, knows more about the business now than Kincaid will ever learn. He is better suited for the Capitol police, with two or three other jiggers, which position he has held for the past three years.

COME TO TOWN.—The Salem Press says: "Gibbs to take J. H. Slater will be elected to Congress. \$500 that L. F. Grover will be elected Governor. \$500 that S. F. Chadwick will be elected Secretary of State. \$500 that L. Flieschner will be elected State Treasurer. \$500 that T. Patterson will be elected State Printer. \$500 that the whole Democratic ticket will be elected. \$3,000 deposited with Wells, Fargo & Co. in Salem.

Here is a good opportunity for Ben. Holladay's moneyed men to invest. "Put up, or shut up."

SAM BROWN.—This individual is a candidate in Marion county. A correspondent in Yamhill writes us to know if this man Brown ever returned the two tons of middlings he took from the widow A.; also whether he ever paid for the pig he appropriated belonging to Mr. D. in Marion county this Sam Brown is a Good Templar, very religious, and professes to be very moral. In Yamhill county his name is attached to a bond of a whisky dealer. Our correspondent promises to furnish us some more interesting items about this high-toned Christian hypocrite.

GASTON SATISFIED.—J. Gaston, noted for his pliable proclivities, and who has been one of the most strenuous opponents of Flaxbrake, has at last received his price, and in the hope of being able to aid his last purchaser, has written a three column letter to the Oregonian in the interest of Williams and the Radical party. Gaston is a very forgiving fellow, and no matter what insults a man or party may give him, whenever the price is paid he is ready to do the dirty work for them. He has sold himself so often that himself and advice have become worthless.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.—The Oregonian asserts upon information, that Mr. Grover left here in the "middle of the night for Portland." This information was undoubtedly obtained from the same individual who followed Mr. Grover to Portland, and who left here about eight o'clock in the morning, and adds another lie to the number already fastened on this same high moral "quack." If the people throughout the State were aware how his individual stands in regard to truth and veracity, in this community, it would be useless to deny anything he may say; but some might be deceived by not knowing him.

BYING VOTES.—A fellow who has been in the employ and interest of Holladay and Williams in this county, named Mann, is up in Eastern Oregon trying to buy votes for the Radicals. Democrats, keep an eye on him.

TO SPEAK.—We learn that ex-Senator Nesmith will address the Democracy of Portland next Tuesday. We hope he may favor the citizens of this place with a speech.

Telegraphic Clippings.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Bingham reports to the Judiciary Committee a bill to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in several States of the Union, who have hitherto been denied that right on account of race, or color, or previous condition of servitude, which upon a suspension of the rules, passed—111 to 44—and the House adjourned.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee has completed a bill for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific on the 23d parallel. It grants the usual amount of land to about forty corporations in the Eastern and Southern States, and ignores Fremont's El Paso scheme.

A petition from San Francisco merchants and bankers, against Boutwell's plan for protection of the seal fisheries of Alaska, and recommending another plan, was laid upon the desks of members of Congress to-day.

Major General Hunt, First Cavalry, is ordered to the Command of the Division of the Pacific for assignment to a post. Brevet Major General Ord has been assigned to duty according to brevet rank. The Committee on Ways and Means has perfected, and the majority will report to-day, a bill reducing considerably the internal revenue taxes.

The House Military Committee has agreed to report a bill for the equalization of bounties, giving eight and one-third dollars per month to each soldier, and deducting bounties previously received.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The United States Circuit Court rendered judgment for \$35,000 against Desjardins, Johnson, and several other citizens in Iowa, with the cities of Burlington and Iowa City, for railroad bonds guaranteed by them, and in regard to which there has been an immense amount of litigation.

NASHVILLE, May 16.—To-day the Senate passed a bill in a first reading for the prohibition of intermarriages between blacks and whites.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Voting began early to-day, and the indications are that a large vote will be polled, but a rain is commencing to fall and the crowds around the polls have diminished.

CHICAGO, May 17.—James Jackson, colored Republican, was elected Alderman at Centerville, yesterday.

The Government will intercede for the lives of the companions of Goiteria. It appears that the Secretary tried to save the lives of a whole lot of Spanish Minister.

Several Congressmen announce their intention of appointing colored boys to West Point.

NEW YORK, May 14.—It is now certain that Gen. O'Neill, President of the Fenians, intends to co-operate with the Red River rebels. He leaves for the West tomorrow to arrange details.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—The death of Thos. Clay, son of Henry Clay, who for nearly fifty years has been a inmate of the Lexington Lunatic Asylum, is announced.

Public Speaking.

Hon. L. F. GROVER and Gen. JOEL PALMER, opposing candidates for Governor of Oregon (Gen. Woods representing Gen. Palmer in debate), will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places:

Salem, Saturday, May 14 11 o'clock. Tuesday, " 17 Albany, " " Thursday, " 19 Corvallis, " " Friday, " 20 Eugene City, " Monday, " 24 Roseburg, " " Thursday, " 26 Jacksonville, " " Saturday, " 28 Speaking at 1 o'clock, p. m.

NOTICE.

The candidates of both political parties in Clackamas county, will meet and address the citizens of Oregon at the times and places as follows, to-wit: Oswego, Saturday, May 21. Milwaukie, Monday, May 22. Union School House, Rock Creek precinct, Tuesday, May 24. Revenue's, Cascade precinct, Wednesday, May 25. Jo. Young's, Young's precinct, Thursday, May 26. Mattoon's Church, Springwater precinct, Friday, May 27. At or near Geo. Graham's, Beaver Creek precinct, Saturday, May 28. Street school house, Lower Molalla precinct, Monday, May 30. James' school house, Marquam's precinct, Tuesday, May 31. At the Camp Ground, Lower Molalla precinct, Wednesday, June 1. Moss Miller's, Union precinct, Thursday, June 2. The Fir Grove, near Leslies', in Pleasant Hill precinct, Friday, June 3. Oregon City, Saturday, June 4. One of our country agents, Pacific states, except Oswego, will be at 1 o'clock p. m., and at Oswego at 9 o'clock a. m.

Dyspepsia in the Pacific States.

Nowhere in the United States has dyspepsia heretofore been more general, or marked with more distressing symptoms, than in California. Luxury, high living and dissipation in the cities; hardship, privation, irregular habits, and the effects of malaria in the mining regions, have combined to render California dyspepsia one of the most terrible scourges of the Pacific States. It is a source of satisfaction, therefore, to be able to introduce a remedy for all the varieties of the disease and its distressing concomitants on this side of the Continent. As this happy change began to be perceptible soon after HOPKIN'S STOMACH BITTERS had attained the rank of a standard remedy in this region, and as it has become more and more apparent, to proportion to the increasing sales of the great vegetable specific, we are now prescribing the BITTERS as a cure for every form of indigestion. The preparation possesses three great advantages over every other medicine. It neither is not merely a tonic, but combing the properties of an anti-bilious medicine, a general laxative, and a blood-purifier, with those of a wholesome stimulant. It neither depletes nor excites; but strengthens, soothes, purifies and restores. No medicine ever introduced into the Pacific region has so entirely gained the confidence of every class of society, or approached in the extent of its sales HOPKIN'S STOMACH BITTERS.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

Office, No. 61 Front Street, Adjuncting the Telegraph Office, Portland Oregon.

SPECIAL COLLECTOR OF CLAIMS.

Accounts, Notes, Bonds, Drafts, and Mercantile Claims of every description, throughout Oregon and the Territories, WILL BE MADE A SPECIALTY, and promptly collected, as well as with a great variety of other business matters entrusted to his care and the proceeds paid over punctually. 404

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Sale of Real Estate. Collections made in Oregon and Washington Territory.

A large amount of desirable City Property, Town Lots, Improved Farms, Stock Ranches, Timber Lands, &c., situated in the best portions of Oregon and Washington Territory, for sale on reasonable terms. Special attention is called to a large amount of

Desirable Property in Clackamas County.

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BRANCH OFFICE, ON MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.

At the office of JOHNSON & MCKOWN.

Real Estate Brokers.

No expense incurred unless a sale is made. May 21st

Third Street Store,

Portland, Oregon.

JOHN WILSON.

HAS REMOVED HIS BUSINESS TO

THIRD STREET, between Morrison and Yamhill, on the second block north of the Methodist brick Church, where he offers for sale CLOTHING, DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, and General Merchandise, at the lowest market prices, for CASH. May 21st