The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1877.

The New Court House.

Courts are disagreeable things at all times to all persons, except lawyers; but where these court rooms are so small as scarcely to give the jurors room to stretch their limbs, and to necessarily deny admission to the people, we think it high time for a change. The Court House for Clackamas county, in this city, has long been an eyesore to outsiders and a suffocating dungeon to those within. The need of a new building containing larger rooms with better ventillation has been so forcibly impressed upon the last Grand Jury, which knows from the depth of experience how sorely it is wanted, that in its last report the following language is used: "The Court House building is not fit for that purpose. It is too small, the ceiling of the court room is so low, and the ventillation is so poor that it is very uncomfortable; and we recommend that the County Court take some steps toward building a comfortable Court House and jail." This is no more than we expected, and no more than is said by everyone who has business here. The tax would not be very great, and the new building would be an offset to the expense by increasing the value of the county's property in proportion to the amount expended. Counties in this State, without half our population or wealth, have built new court houses lately, and not one word of complaint has been raised by the tax-payers. Why Clackamas county should hold back and object to necessary improvements is more than we can understand, and we believe that if the question were squarely put to our people, those in favor of a new Court House would carry the day by an overwhelming majority.

War, Wheat and Freights.

The European war is likely to ebb and flow over the wheat producing sections of South-eastern Europe. There will not be much chance to garner the crops that have been sown. The men required for that purpose will be engaged in mowing down and thrashing each other. Russia has been supplying England with about 44 per cent of the wheat the latter has been consuming. The average has been considerably reduced since India became a competitor in this staple; but it cannot be much below 30 per cent at the present time. Most of this difference will have to be supplied by the United States, and chiefly from Oregon, when compared with other single States. No doubt India will put forth extra exertians likewise to fill up the void. No data are at hand to tell what they can do. If the Mohammedan population should become excited, out of sympathy for the Sultan, who is commander of the Faithful throughout the world, industry may be paralyzed in India, if positive trouble does not take place.

There will be a chance also for American ships, if we had enough of them at our disposal; and we know of no venture in which our capitalists could receive better and quicker returns for their money than to put it into shipbuilding at Coos Bay or on Puget Sound. The carrying trade between Russia and England would more naturally fall to American bottoms than to British. Under the existing rules of maratime warfare the flag covers the cargo, provided it is not contraband of war. Wheat would be contraband if going to supply the beligerents; exported, however, to a neutral country, it would be entitled to pass in neutral bottoms. But England will always be suspected by Russia; while Turkey will feel outraged because she has not her active assistance. Under such circumstances the carrying trade of the Mediterranean ought to become ours. If England should be forced into the quarrel, there are no limits to expansion in this direction. A year or two of such strife would, with intelligent legislation, place America above English tonnage once more—and nothing but a similar complication on this side of the waters would ever wrest it from us.

The Washington monument is again the bone of contention at the Capital. In the early part of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress a large appropriation was made for the completion of this unsightly pile, which has been standing, half-finished, for twenty-five years. It was then thought that the soundness of the structure was such as to justify the immediate commencement of building operations, but a closer examination by a commission of engineers has showed that it will be unsafe to add any more to its present height. Whether any attempt will be made to strengthen the foundations cannot be determined till after the next meeting of Congress, when the condition of the base, disintegrated by the rains, suns and snows of a quarter of a century, will be represented to a special Congressional Committee and action taken. The monument would long since have been pulled down had it not been for the strong opposition of Washington residents, and now it is believed that not even this will save it. G. W., the father of this country, will have to wait a while yet.

In a letter to a Wisconsin newspaper, defending his course in acting as counsel for the Democrats in the Louisiana case, Ex-Senator Matt. Carpenter lays down the principle that "a lawyer can not be disgraced by a bad cause, but only by his management of it."

Oregon's Outlook.

After reading our State exchanges very carefully for the past three weeks we come to the conclusion that Oregon this year will eclipse all past efforts as a producing country. From every quarter comes the news that a larger acreage has been sown in grain this year than ever before, and the prospects for big crops were never so flattering. It is true that we have heard of a green bug, closely resembling the chinch, which has been doing considerable damage in the growing fields, but fortunately the pest has thus far confined its depredations to certain sections of Douglas county. The promise for a big yield of fruit is very flattering, especially in Southern Oregon and the Willamette Valley. Frosts have done considerable damage to many of the tender blossoms, in different counties, but not enough, or rather not sufficiently wide spread, to make it a matter of serious consideration. In all kinds of berries, we are promised by the different reports a most bountiful yield. Owing to the mild winter, the wool clip in Eastern and Southern Oregon is larger than ever before experienced in this State, and of finer quality. The hop crop through Lane and other counties is growing finely; and now that Oregon grown hops take rank ahead of that raised in California, better prices may this year be expected, as more care will be taken by the pickers and packers than heretofore. The salmon at present are not running in very large numbers in the Columbia river, but as it is yet rather early our cannery men are not in the least disheartened. In the new fisheries in South-western Oregon the average daily catch, week before last, was three hundred and fifty salmon. In regard to Oregon's mines the stories are very conflicting. Some people would have us believe, for instance, that the "soap holes" of Wasco county are filled with solid silver, while others, with the evidence of metal before their eyes, pronunce the whole affair "a delusion and snare." Reports from the much puffed Lucky Queen and Esther mines are anything but encouraging. The Ashland *Tidings* says the former has suspended and that the other has closed down owing to an attachment for debt. Our best mines, perhaps, are those of Baker, Jackson and Grant counties, nearly all of which pay handsome dividends. On account of the slight snow fall this winter, water is very scarce in the placer diggings of Southern Oregon and work was practically ended last week, although up to the last moment paying dirt was being washed. Our cattle ranges in Southern and Eastern Oregon are exceedingly rich this spring in nutricious grasses, and our cattle are as sleek as the prize cows at an English fair. Taking therefore this cursory glance at our chief resources of wealth, this may be said to be a very fortunate year for Oregon, to say nothing of the foreign war which will greatly increase the prices of all our products. Truly this is a great State, and its future is painted by experience in the brightest hues.

Hayes and the South.

One of the best signs of the times is the evident agitation and uneasiness of the machine politicians of the Democratic party over the prospect of a Republican Speaker. The louder the neighing of the old war-horses and the fiercer their pawing, the more confidant becomes the assurance that in the organization of the new House the Southern Democrats, whose moderation and patriotism have been so conspicuously displayed during the recent events, will shake themselves free from the shackles of base partyism and elect the best man Speaker—a Democrat, if any Democrat seems to them the best; but, if not, then a Republican. It is not at all impossible that such a spectacle should be the opening feature of the special session, and it would be hailed by the whole country with a joyous enthusiasm. It would be a signal rebuke to that partisanship which is nowhere more out of place than in organizing the Congress of the whole nation, and it would be a worthy response to that patriotic and generous policy which President Hayes has taken pains to enforce with regard to the South. Already the Southerners, who during the campaign were assuring us that their last hopes were centered in Tilden, are beginning to ask themselves what could Tilden have done for them that Hayes has not? Surely it is not going too far to ask them why they should not do as much for Hayes as they would have done for Tilden? President Hayes has held out the olive-branch; has gone out of his way to show his good will toward those who opposed him; has ever risked all the value of party organization in his sincere desire to make the Southerners feel that he became their President as soon as he became the President of the North. His policy is conciliation, and as this has been the subject of the prayers of the South for years past, they cannot be so ungrateful as to forsake him for doing as they have entreated.

A late dispatch informs us that Hayes, instead of driving fast horses at Long Branch, will visit the South this summer, and endeavor personally to become acquainted with the people, and understand their wants. This is a man to be proud of, and we very much mistake our brothers at the South if they turn a deaf ear to his overtures of friendship.

At Roseburg a Fat Men's Club has been organized. The average weight of its members is 217 pounds.

Organization of the House.

The politicians are manifesting a great deal of solicitude regarding the organization of the House of Representatives at the approaching extra session of Congress. While the majority is conceded to the Democratic party, it is not yet positively known by how many votes. A number of contests will have to be decided before that fact is definitely ascertained.

The duty of making out a roll of the members devolves upon the Chief Clerk, Adams, we believe, and a Democrat, who it is feared by Republicans will take advantage of his position to count his own party in for the purpose of securing it the organization, whether entitled to it or not. We can scarcely believe a man in such position to be so base, but supposing it to be true that he really does intend mischief, we think his power very much overrated. When the name of a member is called, about whose right to a seat there is a dispute, objections will be made and it will be passed, or the question referred to a committee, as has heretofore been the custom, and the roll proceeded with to the end.

There was a time when the clerk would have been justified by his party in taking advantage of any technicality which presented, and when that party, if strongly in the majority, would have sustained him. It is different now. The clerk would not endanger his own re-election by a trick which would be sure to meet with the condemnation of a dozen or more fair-minded Democrats; nor would this class for a moment countenance any such subterfuge as might, at a time when party spirit ran high, not only have been tolerated, but approved as a clever performance of strategy.

Important to Settlers.

The following highly important circular to homestead settlers in Oregon has just been received:

TO REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS OF LAND OFFICES—*Gentlemen:* I have to call your attention to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, entitled "An act to amend section twenty-two hundred and ninety-one of the revised statutes, in relation to proof required in homestead entries."

The act provides a method of making the final proof in homestead entries, dispensing with the necessity that the party shall attend at the district land office, as required in official regulations given on page 5, subdivision 17, circular of May 18, 1876.

The party desiring to avail himself thereof must appear with his witnesses before the judge of a court of record of the county and State, or district and Territory, in which the land is situated, and there make the final proof required by law, according to prescribed forms which proof is reqnired to be transmitted by the judge, or clerk of the court, to you, together with the fees and charges allowed by law.

The judge being absent in any case, the proof may be made before the clerk of the proper court. The fact of the absence of the judge must be certified in the papers by the clerk acting in his place.

If the land in any case is situated in an unorganized county, the statute provides that the party may proceed to make proof in the manner indicated in any adjacent county in the State or Territory. The fact that the county in which the land lies is unorganized, and that the county in which the proof is made is adjacent thereto, must be certified by the officer.

In any case where the proof shall be transmitted to you, as contemplated in this act, and the full amount of money due shall be paid, you will carefully examine the proof, and if no objection appears, proceed to issue the receipt and certificate in the case, and make proper returns to this office as a basis of a patent or complete title for the homestead, pursuant to existing laws. If any objection appears you will promptly notify the party and advise him of his rights in the matter.

Your attention is further directed to an act approved the same day, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on the public lands under the pre-emption laws."

Under this statute a party desiring to change his claim under a pre-emption filing to that of a homestead entry should be required on making the change to appear at the proper land office, with his witnesses, and show full compliance with the pre-emption law to date of such change as has hitherto been required in transmutation cases, proof of compliance to be forwarded with the entry papers to this office. When the party applies to make final proof he must show continued residence and cultivation as required by the homestead law.

In case of an adverse claim has attached to the land, due notice, in accordance with the rules of practice, must be given all parties intesest of the time and place of submitting proof in support of the application to make such change. The adverse claimants will be entitled to the privilege of cross questioning the applicant's witnesses and of offering counter proof. Very Respectfully, J. J. WILLIAMSON, Comm'r.

Our Democratic friends are endeavoring to explain the lack of funds necessary to carry on the departments of Government is due, not to the niggardliness in appropriating, but to waste in spending. The Supreme Court, however, does not seem to be of this opinion, as it distinctly asserts that the interruption in the administration of justice is "on account of the insufficiency of the appropriation by Congress." It will be in order for those who have praised one Congress for refusing the money necessary for carrying on the printing of the records of the Supreme Court to censure the present Congress when it shall be compelled to make the appropriation.

The *Popular Science Monthly's* review of General Pleasanton's blue glass book is more terse and pointed than commendatory. It says: "We think General Pleasanton a pestilent ignoramus, and his book on blue glass the ghastliest rubbish that has been printed in a hundred years."

Telegraphic News.

Eastern.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Cabinet was in session nearly three hours today, and it was decided to postpone the extra session of Congress until the 15th of October next. This change of original programme was made upon careful consideration of the general interests of the country with almost a unanimity of desire, on the part of the business community, as well as of members of Congress themselves as far as they could be consulted, that there should be no session of Congress this summer, and upon much inquiry into all the circumstances of the case, it was found that without any immediate appropriation of money the army would be clothed and supplied with all its necesssities, and that until the 15th of October that only one regular pay day has to be passed. It was also considered that if Congress meets in October it may remain in continued session and finish its business before next summer, so as to avoid the inconvenience of the hot season next year as well as this, and the proclamation calling an extra session on October 15th is to be issued without delay.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Department of Justice will suffer much inconvenience by the postpouement of an extra session, as there will be a deficiency of at least half a million dollars by the 1st of July to be provided for by Congress. There is no money to pay officers of the navy for the months of April, May and June. The amount required is about $800,000, for which they will have to wait until the extra session. Army officers also will be considerably embarrrassed, as they can't receive their pay after the 1st of July until the army appropriation bills have passed.

Robt. G. Blaine, brother of Senator Blaine, has received the appointment from Sergeant at-Arms French, of the Senate, of Assistant Superintendant of the Senate document room. He was formerly clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, but was removed last December by Secretary Gorham.

WASHINGTON May 5.—Objections to postponing the extra sesssion of Congress have all been waived, and the following was issued this afternoon by the President:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The final adjournment of the Forty-fourth Congress without making the usual appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 13, 1878, presents and extraordinary occasion, requiring the President to exercise the power vested in him by the constitution to convene the Houses of Congress in anticipation of the day fixed by law for their next meeting, now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes President of the United States, do by virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution convene both houses of Congress to assemble at their respective chambers as noon on Monday, the 15th day of October next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom, their duty and the welfare of the country may seem to demand.

R. B. HAYES

By the President.

WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

OMAHA, May 5.—A letter from Deadwood says snow has fallen daily. Seventeen inches of snow fell in one day and night. Prospecting is retarded on account of cold weather.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Brigadier General Crook had a long conference to-day with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to the removal of the Sioux agencies to the Missouri river, and on the Indian question generally. Secretary Schurz and Commissioner Smith entirely concur with Gen. Crook in his view that Indians should be compelled to work for their rations, and the conference to-day was mainly with a view to ascertain how the labor of Indians could be utilized in the interests both of the Indians and the government. No definite conclusion was reached as to the precise location of the new agencies, but it seems certain the Indians will not be removed until next autumn, as during the warm seasons the Indians will be disposed to straggle off on hunting expeditions, but will be easily collected and held together on the approach of cold weather.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A *Times* Salt Lake special says: The indignant feeling aroused throught the United States by the testimony at John D. Lee's trial, relative to the Mountain Meadows massacre, has led the Later Day Saints to apprehend the arrest of Brigham Young and other heads of the church, who are accused of sanctioning the commission of the horrible crime. They have determined to resist any movement, and to this end are secretly arming and drilling throughout the Territory of Utah. Orders have been privately issued by military commanders of the famous Nauvoo legion, requiring that organization to be in readiness for active service on the 20th of the present month.

The *Herald's* Salt Lake special says further preparations for hostilities are particularly active in southern settlements, to which four boxes of breech-loading rifles were shipped last week from the corporation store in Salt Lake City. Last night a meeting and drills of squads of Mormons were going on in Salt Lake City itself, and it is reported that some of the proceedings were conducted within the inclosure in the immediate vicinity of the Lyon House. Young has boldly asserted within the last few days that the Mormons who have been driven so often and so far will be driven no longer.

Foreign.

LONDON, May 2 — The third message from Vienna gives the following account of the battle of Kars. The centre of the Russian army, 40,000 strong, under Melikoff, attacked Mukhtar five miles from Kars, April 29th. The Turks fought desperately. The Russians, supported by powerful artillery, succeeded in dislodging them from their position. Mukhtar called out his reserves and attempted on the 30th to recover the lost ground with sixty thousand men, but was defeated and driven back under the guns of Kars. Russian losses are considerable; those of the Turks enormous.

VIENNA, May 5.—The *Post's* St. Petersburg advices say great distrust prevails against England. Batteries on Baltic are being repaired and armed and hundreds of torpedoes are ready for the Gulf of Finland and a number of houses have been reserved for quarters for troops.

VICTORIA, May 6.—W. M. Farron, a well known pioneer, was drowned Friday night by falling overbord from the steamer bound for Cassiar.

State News.

Wheat at Albany sells for $1 40.

The assessor of Clatsop will collect one dollar poll tax from Chinese this year, or try to do it.

The Eugene *Guard* urges that measures be taken to furnish that town with a fire engine at once.

The Eugene *Guard* has been sold to William and Frank Alexander, who will publish the paper from this time.

During April at Roseburg land office there were fifteen filings, and twelve cash entries; total about 3,500 acres.

On May 19th Harrisburg will have a mass meeting to organize a greenback club. "Tis well; greenbacks are nearly par now.

Hume & Co.'s cannery, on Rogue river, pay 20 cents each for salmon. About 350 a day was the average catch of last month.

A man named Riggs, while chopping wood, near Dallas, one day last week, cut off a great toe. The member was lost and and could not be found.

A Douglas county elk is running with a farmer's cattle, and is very tame. It but recently took up with them, having apparently lost its herd.

The new hotel at the railroad station at Albany will be called the Villiard House, and will be managed by Mr. T. B. Odeneal, formerly of Portland.

H. H. Luse has commenced ten ejectment suits against settlers on the "Warwich" claim in Marshfield, Coos county, and has about 90 more to commence.

J. C. Hutchinson's sons and nephews are about to drive a band of cattle from Douglas county to Eastern Oregon, to be sold there for the Chicago market.

About Jacksonville the mines are said to be "dry as a bone," says a paper of that place, and the miners are striking out for the mountains on prospecting trips.

W. H. Waters retired from the editorial management of the Salem *Statesman* last week, and was succeeded by W. H. Odell. We hope friend Waters may be well supplied with——prosperity in his future career.

Territorial News.

Car wheels are cast at the Tacoma foundry.

Pierce county, W. T., will organize an agricultural society and hold a county fair.

Many lots have been sold at Tacoma recently. Seven new dwellings will be erected at once.

The *Statesman* affirms that Messrs. Lang & Co., a Kansas firm of cattle dealers, have already disbursed $50,000 hard cash, in the Walla Walla and Shoshone valleys of this Territory for two and three year old cattle and horses to be driven east. The price paid for young cattle ranged from $10 to $20 per head.

The Charleston, S. C., *News* (Dem.) says of the duty of the Democratic State Government toward the negroes:

Under a stable and just government they make the best laboring population in the world. Such a government they will have. We must regard them not as a conquered race or a subjugated people, but as citizens who have a deep personal interest in the welfare of the State, and who, under the law, have precisely the same rights that the white people have. Regarding them in this light they cease to be opponents and cease to be elements of danger, and become a powerful element for good in the economy of the commonwealth. Our ambition should be to make all races and all classes satisfied that the State Government, their representative, is their truest and best friend. Jangling and jarring cost too dear. It is time that we had peace.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is beginning to frown again upon expensive church edifices. A resolution of the General Committee of the Extension Board of that church directs that "no application for aid from any church costing over ten thousand dollars shall be entertained for either a donation or loan, unless such church shall have consulted the Board before commencing to build." Another resolution declares that "no church which costs over twenty thonsand dollars shall in any case receive aid from the funds of the society."

Judge Burnett, of Ohio, has decided that a warrant issued for the arrest of a fugitive from justice, and his return to the officers of the state from which he escaped, were rendered invalid because the signature of the Governor was affixed by his private secretary during the absence of the Executive from the state, and without his special authority, although in pursuance of the custom in the executive Department and the general instructions of the Governor.

The Illinois House of Representatives, by a vote of eighty to forty-one, has passed a bill which provides that no pauper or inmate of any county poor-house, insane asylum, or hospital in the State shall, by virtue of his abode there, be deemed a resident or legal voter in the place in which the public institution may be situated; but that every such person shall be deemed a resident of the town, city, village or election district or precinct in which he lived next prior to becoming an inmate of such institution.

The Boston *Herald* (Ind. Dem.) says of President Hayes' efforts to improve the civil service:

The degradation which is the fruit of nearly fifty years of thoughtless partisanship cannot be escaped from in a month or six months of an administration which came into power by the aid of men trusted by the party, and thoroughly devoted to the old spoils system. Mr. Hayes' intentions may be never so honorable, he cannot bring about thorough reform to-day, or this month, or this year. But it is gratifying to know that we are tending in the right direction."

The Turkey-Russian war continues, with slight advantages on the part of Russia. Several battles have been fought, but none of a decisive nature.

It will be hard to find a more philosophical organ than the *Ithacan* of Ithaca, N. Y., which speaks for the probibitionists of Central New York State. A charter election in Ithaca has just resulted in the casting of fifty-nine votes for the prohibition candidate for Supervisor, against some two thousand for the Republican and Democratic candidates. "This," says the even-minded *Ithacan*, "is a little more than one man to each liquor shop supported in Ithaca—but the probibitionists are not discouraged."

One great cause of the wealth of New England is found in the encouragement given by her local governments to manufactories. In pursuance of this policy, the city council of Portsmouth, N. H., have voted to exempt from taxation for ten years any manufactory of any material whatever which may be located in the city, provided the capital invested shall exceed $5,000.

A Wonder-Working Remedy.

No remedial agent has ever been offered to the sick and debilitated at all comparable to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in cases of remittent and intermittent fevers, constipation, nervous ailments, rheumatism, and disorders involving constitutional weakness or physical decay. It literally "works wonders." The botanic ingredients which its spirituous basis holds in solution, act like a charm upon the brain, liver, bowels and nervous system. There is nothing in its composition that is not salubrious. It contains some of the most potent tonics of the vegetable kingdom and the juices of the best aperient and anti-bilious roots and herbs, combined with a perfectly pure stimulating element. The Bitters are peculiarly adapted to those engaged in exhausting or unhealthy occupations, as by its use strength is sustained and the ability of the system to resist atmospheric and other influences prejudicial to health largely increased.

If you wish to secure bargains you had better call at Ackerman Bros., while they are selling out at San Francisco cost. The stock must be cleared out.

Impure Breath.

Among all the disagreeable consequences that follow the decay of the teeth, an impure breath must be the most mortifying and unpleasant to its possessor, and it is the most inexcusable and offensive in society; and yet the cause of it may be removed by cleansing the teeth daily with that justly popular dentrifrice, Fragrant SOZODONT. It purifies and sweetens the breath, cools and refreshes the mouth, and gives a pearl-like appearance to the teeth. Gentlemen who indulge in smoking should cleanse their teeth with SOZODONT as it removes all unpleasant odors of the weed. Ask your druggist for it.

Religious.

Rev. D. B. Gray will hold regular services in the Congregational Church, in this city, on Sunday morning. Services at 10½ o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

M. E. Church—Rev. G. W. Bay, pastor, will conduct services on each Sabbath, at 10½, A. M. Sabbath School at 1½ P. M.

Baptist Church—Elder Huff, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 P. M.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church—Morning Service at 10:30 A. M., and Evening Service at 7 P. M. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2 P. M. J. W. Sellwood, Rector.

Catholic Church—Rev. Father Gibney, pastor. High mass at half past ten; Sunday school at 2 P. M.; Vespers at 4 P. M.

AGENTS.

The following named gentlemen will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the ENTERPRISE:

Portland	J. R. Goldsmith.
Astoria	W. E. Dement.
New Era	Dr. J. Casto.
Norton	Capt. Z. C. Norton.
Damascus	Jas. Winston.

If You visit Portland and wish to buy a fine suit of clothes at a low price, call at Ackerman Bros., corner First and Washington streets.

From a Physician.

Hyde Park, Vt., Feb. 7, 1876.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston.

Gents—You may perhaps remember that I wrote you several weeks ago in regard to the use of the PERUVIAN SYRUP for my wife, who was suffering from general debility, the sequence of Typhoid Disentery. I had tried the most noted physicians in the State, and also in Canada, without relief. At your recommendation she commenced the use of the Syrup, the first four bottles made but little impression, but while taking the fifth she began to improve rapidly, and now, after using six of the dollar bottles, she has regained her strength, and is able to do most of the work about the house; and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in praise of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. I have prescribed it to several of my patients, and have procured the sale of several dozen of it here. You can make any use of this letter you see fit. H. D. BELDEN, M. D.

☞The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world.
429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as ROSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for Severe Coughs, Colds settled on the breast, Consumptions, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by Ward & Harding.

CANCER CAN BE CURED.

Cancer has from time immemorial been a great scourge to the human race, and is now becoming the greater. For many years it has been held by the medical profession, and generally believed by the people, that Cancer is incurable; that once its roots take hold upon a victim, there is no chance for a sufferer to escape a lingering and terrible death; a death surrounded by all that is disgusting and horrible, not only to the sufferer, but to his friends. Happily this fell destroyer need no longer be feared. Dr. H. T. Bond, of Philadelphia, a well known physician, of large experience, has for four years devoted himself to the special study and treatment of Cancer, and the result of his experience is his discovery for the radical cure of Cancer, without the use of either knife, caustic or plasters, and without pain.

The majority of persons are greatly deceived in regard to the first symptoms and appearance of this most dreaded disease, considering it painful from the commencement. This is a sad mistake, carrying thousands to an untimely grave. In most cases there is little or no pain until the disease is far advanced. The only symptoms for many months, and even for years, are occasionally a stinging, darting, stabbing, shooting, smarting, itching, burning, crawling or creeping sensation, and some cases not any or these. If a malady is growing worse instead of better, it is conclusive evidence it is of a malignant character, and demands immediate attention. If you have a branny scaly, warty appearance, with an occasional breaking out of these upon the face, lip or nose, or any other portion of the skin, attended with any of the above symptoms, or a sensation of a fly being on it, or a hair tickling it, is certain evidence it is Cancer, and there should be no delay in using Dr. Bond's treatment. Life is too valuable to be tampered with.

Dr. Bond's treatment consists of an "Antidote" that is applied locally; this at once arrests the growth of the Cancer, and by chemical action neutralizes its malignity, rendering it harmless and changing it to a simple sore, which nature, assisted by constitutional remedies, soon heals (when the skin is unbroken, and the Cancer is a hard tumor, the Antidote does not make an open sore, but removes it by absorption). In connection with the Antidote is used the Specific, taken internally. This tones up the general health, strengthens the patient, purifies the blood, and eliminates the poison from the system. Dr. Bond's Antidote contains neither caustic nor poison, and can be applied to the most delicate tissues of the body without injury and therefore is the only remedy that can be used in internal Cancer, such as cancer of the stomach, cancer of the womb, etc. Dr. Bond's remedies, with full directions for successful treatment will be sent to any part of the world.

Pamphlets and full particulars free.
Address, DR. H. T. BOND,
859 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
April 12, 1877-1y.

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OF THE
CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

have been sold the last year, and not one complaint has reached us that they have not done all that is claimed for them. Indeed, scientific skill cannot go beyond the result reached in these wonderful preparations. Added to Carbolic, Arnica, Mentha, Seneca-Oil and Witch-Hazel, are other ingredients, which makes a family liniment that defies rivalry. Rheumatic and bed-ridden cripples have by it been enabled to throw away their crutches, and many who for years been afflicted with Neuralgia, Sciatica, Caked Breast, Weak Backs, &c., have found permanent relief.

Mr. Josiah Westlake, of Marysville, Ohio, writes:

"For years my rheumatism has been so bad that I have been unable to stir from the house. I have tried every remedy I could hear of. Finally I learned of the Centaur Liniment. The first three bottles enabled me to walk without my crutches. I am mending rapidly. I think your Liniment simply a marvel."

This Liniment cures Burns and Scalds without a scar, extracts the poison from bites and stings. Cures Chilblains and Frosted-feet, and is very efficacious for Ear-ache, Tooth-ache, Itch and cutaneous eruptions.

The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper, is intended for the tough fibres, cords and muscles of horses, mules and animal.

READ! READ!

Rev. Geo. W. Ferris, Manorkill, Schoharie county, N. Y., says:

"My horse was lame for a year with a fetlock wrench. All remedies utterly failed to cure, and I considered him worthless, until I commenced to use Centaur Liniment, which rapidly cured him. I heartily recommend it."

It makes very little difference whether the case be "wrench," sprain, spavin or lameness of any kind, the effects are the same. The great power of the Liniment is, however, shown in Poll-evil, Big-head, sweeny, Spavin, Ring-bone, Galls and Scratches. This Liniment is worth millions of dollars yearly to the stock-growers, Livery-men, Farmers, and those having valuable animals to care for. We warrant its effects and refer to any Farrier who has ever used it.

Labratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,
46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

CHILDREN.

A complete substitute for Castor Oil, without its unpleasant taste or recoil in the throat. The result of 20 years' practice by Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Massachusetts.

Pitchers' Castoria is particularly recommended for children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food, and allows natural sleep. Very efficacious in Croup, and for children Teething. For Colds, Feverishness, Disorders of the Bowels, and Stomach Complaints, nothing is so effective. It is as pleasant to take as honey, costs but 35 cts., and can be had of any druggist. This is one of many testimonials:

"Cornwall, Lebanon Co., Pa., March 17.

Dear Sir:—I have used your CASTORIA in my practice for some time. I take great pleasure in *recommending it to the profession*, as a safe, reliable and agreeable medicine. It is particularly *adapted to children* where the repugnant taste of Castor Oil renders it so difficult to administer. E. A. ENDERS, M. D."

Mothers who try Castoria will find they can sleep nights, and their babies will be healthy.

J. B. ROSE & Co., New York.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. T. JOSEPH INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York.*
nov17-1y.

N. N. N.
NEW STORE AND
NEW GOODS,
AT NEW ERA.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Wooden Ware, Drugs and Medicines, cheap for cash or produce. J. CASTO.

J. M. FRAZER & CO.

HAVE ENGAGED IN THE CATCH OF Salmon at the Willammette Falls and solicit cash orders from Dealers, at reasonable rates.

We will keep for the city trade, when we can get them, Salt Water Fish, Smelt, Poultry, Brook Trout and Game when in season.

☞Cash paid for Poultry.

Market on 6th St., Myers' Block.
Oregon City, March 1, 1877-4m

IMPORTANT
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

BEING DESIROUS OF ADOPTING A new rule of business, I would request those indebted to me to come and

Pay Up Immediately,

And save inconvenience and expense, as I have determined to collect what is due me.

I have reduced the prices on Goods greatly, and can assure all that I can give

Bargains to Cash Buyers.

Come and see for your own satisfaction.

A. LEVY.

"Old John Miller," formerly of Oregon City.

J. W. MILLER & SON,
DEALERS IN
STOVES & RANGES,
Tinware,
JAPANNED WARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
PORTLAND, 98 FRONT ST.

☞Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to. febl 1877-tf.

CANCER
Can be Cured by Dr. Bond's System.

No Knife. Positively No Caustics. Absolutely No Pain.

Remedies sent to any part of the world. Pamphlets and particulars free.

Call on or address DR. H. T. BOND, 859 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
April 12, 1877-1y.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Andrew Sprouls, deceased has filed his final account as administrator of said estate, and that the County Court of Clackamas county has set Saturday, May 19th, 1877, as the time for hearing of objections to said final account and settlement thereof if any there be. A. J. SPROULS,

L. T. BARIN, att'y for adm'r. Adm'r.
Oregon City, April 19, 1877-4t.

COUNTY TREASURER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there is funds now in my hands applicable to the payment of county orders endorsed on or before June 30th, 1876. Interest thereon will not be allowed after this date.

J. P. WARD,
Treasurer of Clackamas County.
Oregon City, April 19, 1877-4t.

"It's Only a Cough,"

Has brought many to untimely graves. What is a cough? The lungs or bronchial tubes have been attacked by a cold; nature sounds an alarm bell, telling where the disease lies. Wisdom suggests "try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY;" it has cured, during the last half century, thousands upon thousands of persons. As long as you cough there is danger, for the cough is a Safety Valve. Use "WISTAR" and be cured. Sold by all druggists.

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