The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1877.

Good County Roads.

There is nothing so important to a farmer as good roads, and especially is this so in a country where the roads get as bad as they do in Oregon. Yet we find that, as a general thing, there is no State in the Union where they pay less attention to this matter than they do in Oregon. We believe our road system needs reconstruction. We base our belief on the fact that the present system has been tried long enough and proved a complete failure. There are large sums collected annually, in money and labor, for road purposes, and yet we can hardly find a piece of good road in the State, unless it has been made by private enterprise. In our own county, and it is one of the worst and most expensive to make good roads in, the people have paid enough money to gravel its most public thoroughfares from one end to the other. But the manner in which this labor is bestowed and money used, it is worse than thrown away every year. There should be a change in the law. Let our road tax be collected the same as all other taxes are; the road supervisors elected by the people, and the money annually distributed to the various districts, the same as it now is to school districts; then let the supervisor let out the making or repairing of roads in his section to the lowest bidder, make thoroughly the road undertaken, and we feel confident that in a few years the change would be very apparent. The present system is worse than a waste of both time and money. The district would, under this system, get full value for its money. Under the present system, the supervisor gets but a small amount of work for his money. It is hard for him to tell what amount of either money or labor he can rely upon, and hence he commences with patching up the roads and ends in the same manner. This patching up has continued now about long enough, and we trust some one will be found with sense enough to inaugurate a change. It is urged by parties who are opposed to the payment of their road taxes in cash that the present law gives them an opportunity to work out their taxes; this is true, and those who urge this as an objection generally give but poor consideration for the money or labor they should pay. There need be no provision to prevent any neighbor to bid on road work, and there is no necessity for those who take a contract to get their labor outside the district. It would make it an individual enterprise, and would result in the district getting full value for its money. We should then get good roads, and the farmer would not be obliged to lay up his team the entire winter because the roads are too bad for him to haul the products of his labor to market after the first fall rains.

We have of late heard considerable objection urged on the part of immigrants to our county to this very want, and many, after coming here and going out a short distance from town, have returned and said that they did not desire to locate in a county so badly provided with roads. The same objection holds good in every county in the State. We know from experience. We have travelled over a great part of the State in all seasons of the year, and know there is not a county in it that has a piece of road that reflects credit upon it. Take Multnomah county, where there are thousands of dollars collected annually in the city of Portland, and she has hardly a piece of road a mile in length which can be said to be passable in the winter. The same can be said of all the other counties. We believe the present system has been tried long enough, and a radical change is demanded. The farmer is more interested in the matter of good roads than any one else, and any change which will give him good roads is for his benefit. It is all nonsense to say that it is beneficial to the farmer to give him a chance to work out his road tax. If his time is not as valuable to him on his farm as it is while he is earning his taxes on the roads, he can be considered of but little importance as a farmer. Nothing benefits a farmer more than good roads to haul his products to market over, and the present system has proved such a positive and complete failure, we hope some change in the law will be made.

News from the seat of the Indian war received last Saturday says a battle took place on the 11th. Gen. Howard, with 400 men, came up with Joseph on the south fork of the Clearwater and immediately gave battle to the redskins, and after a desperate fight of seven hours the Indians retreated, with a loss of 13 killed and a large number wounded. The soldiers lost 11 killed and 25 wounded. Joseph had 300 warriors under his command, and Gen. Howard says they fought as well as any troops he has ever seen. The Indians are retreating to the Snake country, and our troops are concentrating at Mt. Idaho. This is an important victory, and will deter other Indians from joining Joseph's band, and it is hoped that Gen. Howard will continue the good work.

It is reported that the Canadians are not pleased with the presence upon their soil of Sitting Bull and his Sioux associates; and that they have requested, through the British Cabinet, that our Government take measures to remove these uninvited and unwelcome guests from the Dominion.

County Pride.

There is nothing for the development of a county so much needed as a just pride of its inhabitants to build up their county seat or their principal town. Last week we referred to the value of our county in agricultural resources, yet the indications and lack of public spirit of our authorities counteracts every inducement which the natural wealth of the county offers. The people of other counties in the State look with just pride at their fine public buildings, and those who seek homes in Oregon notice and judge the value and prosperity of the respective communities by these improvements. Look for instance at Albany. Many of our valley towns are surrounded with as much agricultural land as that which is so largely contributing to build up that town and rapidly making it the second city in our State. The agricultural resources of any county are of great and paramount importance to the prosperity of a town; yet there are other advantages which, if properly used, can build up and sustain a rich and prosperous community. Albany, with its artificial water power, has today more of it employed in manufacturing enterprises than we have in our city of the vast natural water power which flows past our very doors. There is no reason for this neglect on the part of our citizens and were it properly utilized and employed, would soon build up Oregon City as one of the great manufacturing centers of the Pacific Coast. If proper public spirit were manifested by our people to build up their county seat, it would be but a matter of natural consequence to bring into our town the products of the surrounding country. But the lack on our own part in making use of the natural gift has been the cause of our county seat not making more rapid strides in improvement. For years we have had the only successful woolen mills in the State. They have been a source of great wealth to our town; other manufacturing enterprises could be as successfully inaugurated. One branch of industry would soon bring out another, and soon our dormant industries would spring up into active and wealth producing results. But to this there must be a harmony of action among all classes of people who desire prosperity. The wealth of the county is sufficient to enable us to make some show of it in erecting suitable public structures; private enterprise cannot do all that should belong to us in common. We believe that every man who has the welfare of our county at heart, is properly interested in building up the county seat, or a town which he can call the representative of his energy and industry. To do this, he must bring the results of his industries to its market, and aid the business men of that town in enlarging their trade and capital. These men generally use their means in improving their business and the town, and by so doing, they add their accumulation to the wealth of the county. There must be a concert of action in this matter.

There is another important matter which our own town people do not regard with a proper degree of importance. We find many of those who get their support and living from our business men and producers, who themselves never contribute anything for the advancement of the community from which they expect and demand their support. It may be true that they procure what they desire elsewhere at a somewhat lower rate, but this would not be the case were the legitimate trade belonging to our county seat centered here. The business man who carries a stock to supply the requirements of fifty customers can as readily and as cheaply supply one hundred, and his expenses and capital are as large to meet the wants of the smaller number as the greater; hence so long as his sales are small he must realize a greater profit. If our city and county people will only look at this matter in a proper spirit, it would not be long before our county seat would march forward in rapid prosperity, and this would soon bring into notice the true value of our county. We want enterprise. We have the soil and all that nature can give us, and if we neglect to make use of them it is our own fault. Our county is now the fifth in wealth and population in the State; it is possessed of everything necessary to make it the second or third, yet we find many of those counties not half so favored by either nature or wealth, pushing us aside in valuation and population, and in a few more years, unless we make an effort on our own part, we shall be compelled to stand back and give the rank to which we are justly entitled to our more enterprising and energetic neighbors. Let us make a move forward. It will only require proper energy on our part to make our county, as well as our principal town, the attraction it deserves for those who are seeking homes in our favored State.

The evidence before the Grover investigating commission has developed the fact that our last Legislature contained several jokers. Among the number is Stephen Staats, who told a Mr. Waters that he heard Gilfry say to Mr. Grover that they had secured the vote of Goodman at a thousand dollars. When placed on the stand Stephen says he was only joking. We fail to see why he should joke on such an important matter, and fear it will prove no joking matter with Mr. Grover.

The New Hampshire State Prison, which is not interfered with by politics, has paid the State $8,000 more than its expenses during the last year.

President Hayes and the People.

The Ring managers of Iowa declined, in their convention, to endorse, emphatically, the course of President Hayes; but were forced not to make an issue on this question even in that overwhelming Republican State. What a contrast this is with the hearty and unqualified endorsement the President met with on his recent visit to New England. No President since the days of Washington has received such a hearty and cordial welcome in that Republican section of the Union, and when his visit is extended among the people for whose cause he seems to be persecuted, we shall not be much surprised if his reception is not even more enthusiastic. The managers of the party throughout the country may learn from the signs of the times that President Hayes has, by his course, united the country in a common bond of affection; and to-day he rules over a nation undivided and governed by the consent of the people of the various States. A large majority of the Republican party, the rank and file, thought the time had arrived long before the expiration of Grant's second term for the very course pursued by Hayes to have been inaugurated. The refusal to do so came near losing the Republican party the Presidency this time. It would certainly have done so had not President Hayes' conservative views been so well understood throughout the land. Ultraism cannot govern long in any party, and a tyrannical and oppressive course by even a party which can boast of preserving the country from those who were held in subjection, cannot long be carried out successfully. The ultra politicians in our party, of course, oppose the course President Hayes is pursuing, but the conservative element of all parties will give him their hearty and unqualified support. In Iowa it was a refusal of those who wish to hold office to endorse him; from Oregon to Maine he is heartily endorsed and sustained by every lover of the Republican party and the country. This endorsement he receives from the better class of his party, men who are Republicans from principle, and not selfish ambition for office. The office-seekers desire any course which will keep them in power. President Hayes has laid out a path for the Republican party to pursue which shall be equitable and just to the entire country, and if the managers of the organization do not propose to follow in his lead, he will find the Democracy ready to come to his rescue, and thus the Republican party will find its days numbered. President Hayes has not, as charged by some ambitious office-seekers, forsaken the party. He is but carrying out the doctrines he announced in his letter of acceptance, and no one can say that he is deceived in him unless he expected that Mr. Hayes would say one thing before his election and do another afterward. The President need not be fearful of the result of his course. It is but the proper thing for him to do, and when the Republicans refuse to approve of it, they simply declare to the world that President Hayes has not distributed sufficient offices among her ambitious politicians. It is certainly better for the Republican party that President Hayes settled the long pending trouble and discord in the South at the commencement of his administration, and thus leave him and his party free to legislate and labor for the good of the entire nation for the remainder of his term. Politicians may as well understand now as hereafter, that the people, as instanced in the visit referred to, are with the President, and there is no danger but what the great party will be thoroughly united on the sound principles of his administration before another election, as the time passes to prove the wisdom of his course. The Blaines, Mortons, and all other would-be leaders of factions, must trim their course with the great and patriotic chieftain of the party. This is the only safe and secure course. Discord and division is Democratic victory.

From the testimony so far introduced in the Governor Grover's Commission, our Senator is inferentially convicted; apart from the testimony of such galoots as J. M. Johns and alphabetical Styles, we are forced to conclude that Mosier and others saw some of the Governor's squivalents and thus turned Grover's Waterloo into a victory. All the asseveration of the pious friends of Governor Grover to the contrary cannot wash away the presumption of purchase already arrived at—by Democrats and Republicans alike.

The election in Ohio this year will be for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General, Treasurer, School Commissioner, member of the Board of Public Works. The Democratic Convention will be held on the 25th of July, and the Republican Convention one week later. In addition to State officers, members of the Legislature are to be chosen.

Clerk Adams of the House of Representatives, the Washington *Star* announces, has fixed the list of Representatives to his satisfaction, and has gone to Kentucky to pass the summer. The Democrats, by the list, will have eight majority. There are twelve contested cases reported in which affidavits have been filed. In the Colorado district, in the Pacheco-Wigginton case in California, and in the Frost-Metcalf case in Missouri the clerk has left all the claimants off the roll.

President Hayes is reported to have said that he shall not fill the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court bench until September.

INDIAN WAR IN IDAHO!

WALLA WALLA, July 17.—A letter was received in this city to-day saying that the Indians had commenced hostilities on Cow creek. They had killed three men and one girl. Old Saltee, a Spokane chief, says that 50 of his warrior have gone, he thinks, to join Joseph, at least they are on the warpath and he can do nothing with them. After the Indians had been driven back from the river on the north side of the Clearwater, near Kamia, in the fight of the 13th, they fortified at a point two miles distant, and it was expected the troops would proceed to dislodge them again as soon as they could cross the river with their heavy guns. The volunteers had gone to form a junction with the regulars. The wounded men are to be taken to Camp Randall, near Mount Idaho. Throckmorton's artillery men are at Camp Randall. Col. Green, with 253 men, had reached the Little Salmon from the south. Indian women and much of their stock are east of the warriors in the timber towards the mountains. The number of Indians killed in the three days' fight is now estimated at from 40 to 70, besides very many wounded. Many horses were killed by shells. Of the 25 wounded soldiers in the same fight, three have since died. Two packers are supposed to have been killed in the fight. A pontoon boat was forwarded Sunday to Howard, at Kamia, from Lewiston; also supplies for five days.

Mosier of Wasco.

The following extract from the *Oregonian* of Tuesday puts it about right in regard to Mosier, the forgetful member from Wasco:

The defense relied on for Mosier is that he was a plain, simple-minded man, endeavoring to find out whether money was being used. Why should an "honest old farmer" be deeper in his exploration than any body else? No credulity is so enormous as to believe this conduct consistent with purity of purpose. Even the most rapid perusal of his testimony shows it to be full of evasion, abounding in answers equivocal and oblique, remarkable for pretended infirmity of memory, and evincing a most evident reluctance to deliver direct replies. In it there is not a sign of that frankness which always distinguishes honest simplicity of utterance. Look again at his conduct. He says he was always for Grover. But on the first ballot in joint convention he voted for Nesmith, though his vote at that time would have elected Grover and ended the contest. It is plain he was not yet ready to have it ended. Then for three ballots, when his vote would decide nothing, he cast it for Grover. Matters were now in such a shape that either Nesmith or Grover might entertain a hope of him. Then it was he went to Nesmith and wanted money. He could not get it in that quarter, and Nesmith knew his vote was lost. But he had been to the other party meanwhile, and forced the managers to "see him;" for he told Goodman and others that there was money, that he had found it and could get one thousand dollars for his vote, and would be pronounced a fool not to take it. Evidently it was his intention by a see-saw between the Grover party and the Nesmith party, to work something out of it.

Special Session of the Legislature.

Petitions are being circulated in various parts of the State requesting Gov. Chadwick to call a special session of the Legislature during the coming fall or early winter. The petition represents that there is great need of immediate legislation on the following subjects, and that it would be detrimental to the interests of the State to defer such legislation untill the regular session of 1878:

1. Proper legislative provision for promoting the railroad interests of this State, and especially such provision as will secure an early connection of this State with the railroad system of the United States.

2. Our State Constitution needs to be amended in many particulars, to keep pace with our growing agricultural, railroad, mining, fishing and commercial interests, and experience has shown that the best and most expeditious way to effect the desired object is by a constitutional convention. Proper legislative provision in reference to this subject should be made at an early day, so that the question of calling a constitutional convention, as well as the election of delegates thereto (if a majority of the people favor such a convention), could be voted on at the next general election.

3. Proper legislative provision for fostering, protecting and promoting the fishing interests of this State.

4. Proper provision for funding the State debt at lower rates of interest.

5. An adequate appropriation for protecting the Capital building from the rains and frosts of winter, so that the large amount of money already expended in its construction may not be lost to the State.

6. Various other measures of general and local importance and necessity.

About the first of next September Moody and Sankey will open revival services in Baltimore, which they will continue for one month, or, if successful, somewhat longer. They will afterward resume their revival work in Boston.

The citizens of Alfred, Alleghany county, N. Y., boast that, although their town has a population of about two thousand, there has never been a glass of liquor sold publicly within its boundaries, and that it never has had a single pauper to support. At the last election the place gave three hundred and fifty-four votes for Mr. Hayes and forty-six votes for Mr. Tilden, and it is the Republican stronghold of a very strong Republican county.

Capt. Oliver C. Applegate, of Lake county, has purchased the Ashland *Tidings* and will hereafter conduct that sheet. There is a rumor that it will be taken to Lake county.

Two Durham cows the property of Benj. Johnson, of Albany, within a year produced milk from which 610 lbs. of butter was made, and the family had all the cream and milk wanted. One of the cows has since been sold to Nathan Bond. He receives from her daily 50 lbs. of milk, and makes 10 lbs. of butter weekly. Feed of both cows for a year cost but $40.

Telegraphic News.

Eastern.

CHICAGO, July 13.— The *Journal's* Washington special says it is authoritatively announced that Generals Ord and Truro had a friendly conference and reached amicable arrangements for the suppression of Mexican raids. President Diaz manifests anxiety to maintain friendship with the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 13. — President Hayes has decided that as the National Republican Committee will have no political duty for three years there can be no objections to Federal officials retaining their membership, and they do not, therefore, come within the restrictions of the recent order. Test cases were those of Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, and Assistant Secretary McCormick, both of whom are members of the National Committee. This decision creates considerable surprise.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—A special from Martinsburg, West Virginia, dated 12:30, says the rioters are still firm and determined, and the presence of the military only serves to further exasperate them. The town is wild with excitement, and the strikers and their friends, numbering at this time fully 10,000 men, are marching about, bidding defiance to the military and authorities. Some 75 or 80 engineers are congregated here and none are allowed to depart. A committee from the striking firemen have notified engineers that in case any engineer shall attempt to take a train out of town he will be immediately shot. At noon a cattle train bound for Baltimore attempted to start, whereupon the rioters flocked on board and with drawn revolvers placed at the heads of the engineer and fireman, compelled them to run the train into the stock yard, where the cattle were unloaded. Passenger trains are not interfered with, as the strike is confined entirely to transportation men. So far the strikers have everything their own way, and the military are passive and awaiting further orders from the Government, which up to this time have not come. The strikers threw a freight train from the Baltimore and Ohio track this morning, damaging the engine and some of the cars and injuring the engineer and fireman. There is some excitement here over the attack of the strikers upon the military at Martinsburg and the shooting of one striker.

WHEELING, July 17.— The Government has ordered the Matthews Guards of this city to Martinsburg to quell the riot at that point.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Offices discontinued—Oneatta, Benton county, Oregon; Landridge, Union county, Oregon; Smith's Ferry, Douglas county, Oregon.

Postmasters appointed—Wm. Harris, Brooks, Marion county, Oregon; Clark L. Putnam, Chester, Lane county, Oregon; Wm. K. Caldwell, Cole's Valley, Douglas county, Oregon.

Foreign.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A special, giving an account of the capture of Nikopolis, says as soon as the Russians came within effective range of the Turkish position they were met by a severe artillery fire, which, however, did not check the advance, and to which they replied with a still more formidable fire. The Turks being posted on a commanding position had considerable advantage, and as the Russians approached frightful gaps were made in their ranks by the Turkish artillery. With surprising valor, however, they continued to approach the heights, and as soon as they came within rifle range they opened a terrible fire on the Turks for half an hour. This was continued with unabated vigor until about midday Sunday, when an order for assault was given, and the whole Russian line, supported by several batteries of artillery, stormed the heights of the Turks. During the awful climb in the face of a deadly fire the Russians suffered terribly, while the Turks, stubbornly defending their position, sustained equal loss. After obtaining possession of the heights commanding the town at a terrible cost, the Russians virtually had Nikopolis at their mercy. The Turks, finding their line of retreat threatened, abandoned the town, which was filled with Turkish dead. Many wounded were found in the streets and houses, where they had been abandoned by the Turks in the haste of retreat. As regards supplies, the Russians leave nothing to chance.

ADRIANAPOLIS, July 17.—The Russians are attacking the town, which is occupied by two battallions of Turks. Rarouf Pasha is expected there with a large force. This Russian advance guard has traversed the Heior pass through the Balkan mountains. The force of which the attacking party forms a part has occupied Yunda Valley. The Russian force is estimated at 10,000, but they are destitute of artillery.

LONDON, July 17.—A war correspondent telegraphs that after blockading the fortress of the quadrillateral, 100,000 men are available for crossing the Balkans by the western line of invasion, exclusive of Gen. Zimmerman's army in the eastern section.

At Granite creek, Grant county, five men, after two and a half month's run in a placer gulch, took out four hundred and thirty-seven and a half ounces of gold dust.

A fisherman named Jas. Gordon was drowned at Snag Island, on the Columbia, last Sunday. Another fisherman, whose name is not known, was drowned at Booth's cannery on the same day.

Mr. Dufur says he has located two hundred families on farms east of the mountains this year, and as many more in the Willamette valley. He has also found employment for two thousand men.

A cartridge exploded in the hands of a boy of six years at Roseburg, tearing off the thumb and fore finger of the left hand and driving a piece of stick into his leg to the depth of two inches. He had the cartridge on the end of a stick and was striking it with a hammer.

Yamhill *Reporter:* That Gov. Grover counted out any coin to anybody, as a means of securing his election, we do not maintain; but that money was paid to secure his election, and that the payers thereof were rewarded by services to the said payers as good as so much money, we have not a doubt.

Captain Simpson, the owner of the Western Shore, the best sailing ship ever constructed on this coast, is about to construct a new ship at Coos Bay exceeding a thousand tons. A novel plan of ballasting will be the principal improvement. He proposes to build iron water tanks, extending along the bilge of the ship, and to fill these tanks with water for ballast. He estimates that he will save about $800 a month by this improvement.

State News.

Wool is quoted at 20 cents at Salem.

The fishing season ends with this month.

Moody & Co. have bought out R. Grant & Co., of the Dalles.

A. Bush, banker of Salem, will build a new residence this summer.

Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, will visit Portland next month.

All the wheat that was knocked down has been set up again by the warm weather.

Large numbers of emigrants from California are passing through Jacksonville.

It is reported that Senator Blaine will visit Oregon before the next Presidential election.

The brick work on the foundation of the new jail at Lafayette was commenced last week.

Lish McDaniels, of Polk county reported as killed by the Indians, has turned up safe.

It is said that 6,000 Chinamen find employment in the fisheries on the lower Columbia.

The Postmaster General is to be petitioned for a daily mail route between Salem and Lafayette.

M. H. Abbott is about to move the material of the late Dalles *Tribune* to La Grande, Union county.

Five miles of the Corvallis and Yaquina Bay railroad have been graded, and the work still goes on.

Wm. Neil, an old resident of Douglas county, was thrown from a wagon near Oakland last week, and killed.

John Johnson, an old Oregonian, committed suicide by hanging at Chambers' Mill, Polk county, last week.

Al. Sutton, of Bridge creek, Wasco county, has sold his ranch to a Mr. Frazier, from New Zealand, for $12,500.

C. F. Beeker, a book and sewing machine agent, was drowned in Coos Bay last week by the upsetting of a sailboat.

David Newsome, of Marion county, celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of his wedding day last Friday. Good for Davy.

A colony from Canada, representing a capital of $30,000, intend to settle at Grand Round, Polk county, next Spring.

One of Dick Swartz's children was fatally burned at Salem last week. A fire in the yard had been left smouldering and the child fell into it.

The Douglas county assessment roll contains this year 400 names more than last, and the number of polls is increased some four or five hundred.

The run of salmon on the Columbia is daily increasing, and many of the canneries are unable to handle the catch on account of the scarcity of help.

Dalles *Mountaineer:* French & Co., of this city, have purchased to the present time, 187,356 pounds of wool, and have paid out about $40,000 in gold coin for the same.

BORN.

Near Oregon City, July 13th, 1877, to the wife of Robert Bradley, a son—10 pounds.

NEW TO-DAY.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have been appointed administrator of the estate of Jas. Howell, deceased, by the Hon. County Court of Clackamas County, Oregon: therefore all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them to me on or before the expiration of six months from the date of this notice, with proper vouchers. D. C. HOWELL, Adm'r.

L. T. BARIN and M. C. ATHEY, Att'ys for Adm'r.

Oregon City, July 19, 1877-4t.

WARREN N. DAVIS, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Office at Cliff House.

PALACE SALOON,

Two doors north of Factory,

JONATHAN HUMPHREYS,

PROPRIETOR.

I ALWAYS KEEP THE VERY BEST brands of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

that can be obtained in the market, which will be served to the rich and poor alike, upon the deposit of the necessary "bit." Give me a call. JONATHAN HUMPHREHYS.

Oregon City, July 12, 1877-1m.

Johnson, McCown & Macrum, Att'ys.

Administratrix's Notice.

HAVING BEEN DULY APPOINTED BY the Hon. County Court of Clackamas County, Oregon, Administratrix of the estate of A. J. Stubbs, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them, duly verified, and accompanied with proper vouchers, to me at my residence on Molalla prairie, in said county, within six months from the date of this notice. JULIA A. STUBBS,

July 12, 1877-4t. Adm'x.

Johnson, McCown & Macrum, Att'ys.

Citation.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Clackamas County.

In the matter of the estate of George LaRocque deceased,

To Alphonse E. LaRocque, Virginia Corno, Alphonse LaRocque, Petronille LaCroix and Hortense LaRiviere.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear in said Court on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M. then and there to show cause if any you have, why the petition of the Executors of said estate for leave to sell certain land should not be granted. Said land is known as the undivided half of the Imperial Mill property in Oregon City, Clackamas County, Oregon, and is bounded as follow: Beginning at a point in the westerly boundary of Main street in Oregon City, Oregon, where an easterly extension of the north line of the Imperial Mill building intersects said street boundary; running thence southerly along the west boundary of said Main street about fifty feet to a point four feet south of the point of intersection with an extension of the south line of said mill building; thence at right angles westwardly by a line parallel with the southern line of said mill building about ninety feet to a point where a southerly extension of the west line of said mill building is intersected; thence at right angles northerly to and with the westerly line of said mill building and a northerly extension thereof, ninety feet; thence easterly by a line parallel with the northerly line of said mill building sixty-six feet; thence southerly, at right angles, forty feet to the northerly line of said building; thence easterly at right angles about twenty feet to the place of beginning.

Witness the Hon. N. W. Randall, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof affixed the date of said order, July 7, 1877.

{L.S.} W. H. H. FOUTS, County Clerk.

July 12, 1876-4t.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Oregon City, Oregon, July 6th, 1877.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED at this office by B. M. Miller, of Clackamas county, against W. A. Martin for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 2742, dated May 13th 1875, upon the South-west ¼ of Section 2, Township 5 South, Range 3 East, in Clackamas Co., Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 16th day of August, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. OWEN WADE, Register.

T. R. HARRISON, Receiver.

1,000,000 Bottles

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 results reached in these wonderful preparations. Added to Carbolic, Arnica, Mentha, Senega 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, Ringbone, 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.

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.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE AND EXECUTION issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Clackamas, and to me as Sheriff directed, under the seal of said Court, on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1877, in a suit entitled John Terwilliger, plaintiff, vs. J. W. Caine, defendant, commanding me to levy upon and make sale of the hereinafter described real estate to satisfy the judgment in said suit in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of Three Hundred and Ninety-nine 23-100 Dollars in U. S. gold coin with interest thereon in like coin from the 5th day of April, A. D. 1877, and the further sum of Fourteen 25-100 Dollars cost in said suit.

Now, therefore, I have on this the 16th day of June, A. D. 1877, levied upon the following described real estate, to-wit: Block number five (5), in the town of Oregon, Clackamas county, State of Oregon, as laid out by John C. Mullinger, the premises being known as the Episcopal School boarding house property with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging, and on

Monday, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1877,

at the hour of eleven o'clock A. M. of said day at the Court House door in Oregon City, Clackamas County, I will sell all the right, title and interest of the above named J. W. Cain, defendant, in and to the above described real estate, to satisfy the named judgment, interest, costs and accruing costs upon this writ, at public auction to the highest bidder for U. S. gold coin to me in hand paid at the time of said sale. J. T. APPERSON,

Sheriff of Clackamas County, Oregon.

Oregon City, June 16, 1877-ju21-5t.

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 of 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.

☞ 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.