The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1877.

The Time is Approaching.

The people of Oregon will soon have an exciting election on hand, and it is beginning to cause considerable wire-working already. The Democracy is fixing up its slate, or rather its leaders are, and it becomes Republicans to get their house in order for the fight. There is no reasonable doubt but what a majority of the people of Oregon are in harmony with Republican principles, and will vote the ticket if no disorganizing elements are allowed to control the conventions. The Democracy will have to make its fight on the defensive. They have the sins of the past six or eight years of administration to answer for, and the people will hold them to a strict accountability; hence the Republicans have a decided advantage in the contest.

But we see a disposition on the part of some of our Republican friends and exchanges to force a certain policy into the nominating conventions, which, if carried out, will have a tendency to injure the prospects of success very materially. There is another evil which should be guarded against. Parties who have an ax to grind are at work to secure friends in the conventions, and, of course, this being done by one, will be followed by others; thus, instead of the conventions being a representation of the will of the people, they will be but the personal representation of the tricksters who have been successful in getting their delegations. To this kind of work the Republicans will not submit. There must be a fair and honest expression of the party, and the action of the majority will be cheerfully acquiesced in. We want no "setting up" of delegations for any particular man, or set of men. We want a majority of the Republicans to select. If this is not done, we shall lose all the advantage we possess now against our opponents. If the people make their selections, they will pick good men. There is no doubt of that, and then the voters will cheerfully come up to the support of the ticket. The differences, if any exist in the party, should be speedily settled, and the success of the party placed above the will or aspiration of any man. The Democracy will present a solid front. They may quarrel among themselves, but when voting time comes they walk up and never scratch a man. Republicans are not the tools of party to such an extent, and when there is foul play or a bad man placed on the ticket, they exercise the right to defeat him. Let us put our party in order. We need only harmony, true Republicans and no dead weights to insure a grand Republican victory next June. The course of President Hayes has done much to give us a strong hold on every conservative Democrat, and many will support our ticket if we only act so as to get our own full strength. Set aside personal animosities, labor for unity, and success will be our reward.

Prospects in Ohio.

The Democracy started out in high glee over its prospects for success in Ohio. It seems that a wet blanket has been thrown around the corpse, and its managers are hardly able to keep it from decomposition. Recent dispatches say that in precincts which have given as high as 1,000 majority, there has not been over twenty-five or thirty voters that have registered. Under the laws of that State, all voters must register their names before the 22d inst., or they are debarred from voting. There seems to be a perfect apathy in the ranks of the Democracy, and while it looked favorable for their success a month ago, it now indicates that the Republicans will get away with the State by a very fair majority. We never believed that Ohio would go back on the President, her favorite son, and his recent visit to his old home brought the party up to that point of unity and enthusiasm which argues that success will follow. The Republicans of Ohio are making a hard fight. There is a seat in the Senate to fill in place of Stanley Matthews, who was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Secretary Sherman, and the Republicans do not propose to have it filled by a Democrat.

The Ex-Collector copies approvingly the following extract from the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

The Republicans of Ohio would have had a sure thing of carrying the State by a large majority this fall, if so many of them had not been tender-toed about the administration. Do the gentlemen with sore toes contemplate doing anything in the country in opposition to the administration? The only thing they can by possibility accomplish is the encouragement of the Democratic party in its intolerable pretensions.

Taking the circumstance into consideration that this is a vigorous portrayal of just what Scott is doing himself, it is about the sublimity of cheek for him to be casting stones. The big boy is going to fume, blubber and scold until he gets an office, and he will then become as meekly sycophantic as the worst of them. Don't you remember what a tool you were under the Grant regime?

San Francisco papers report the receipt this year from Columbia river canneries, to Sept. 11th, of 530,703 cases of salmon; from Rogue river cannery, of 3,297 cases; from Puget Sound, 2,019 cases; from Frazier river, 14,034; and from Sacramento river, 11,568 cases. Almost all the salmon on the coast now finds its way into that market.

What Makes Towns.

The *Standard* publishes an article which we believe shows very plainly what our town could be if we but used the advantages presented to us, and that we are missing the golden opportunity. There is no denying the fact that we have the greatest water power on the coast, and the only reason Oregon City is not to-day prospering is because we fail to use it. While we regret this, we rejoice equally at the prosperity of adjoining towns, as we are not of that selfish class who, if we do not enjoy the prosperity due us, dislike to see others go ahead. The *Standard*, under the head of "What Builds Up Towns," says:

On a recent visit to Albany we were much pleased to note the rapid advance made in improvements and the increase of its population. There is no disguising the fact that Albany is going ahead faster than any other interior town in the State. Many will say that its fine location in the very heart of our agricultural section is the cause of this rapid and marked prosperity. But we believe that it is entirely owing to other and more important causes. It is true that Albany is surrounded by as fine an agricultural country as there is on the face of the earth, but the products of the county are divided with at least half a dozen prosperous and enterprising towns among which we may name Harrisburg, Tangent, Lebanon, Halsey and Brownsville. Of course, Albany does not receive the benefit of the whole of the immense wheat crop and other products of the county. It goes to the nearest shipping point. The mills at that place, and its railroad and transportation facilities, give the town a decided advantage. But other towns enjoy the same, and are at par with Albany in this respect. In our opinion Albany has a better and surer foundation for her future prosperity, and that lies in the energy of her people in establishing manufacturing enterprises. Ever since the completion of the Lebanon and Albany canal, the people of that town have all shown a very laudable disposition to help and assist in every possible way the establishment of all kinds of manufacturing establishments. No man goes there but finds, not only encouragement in words, but in actual assistance. Thus many industries which employ a great many hands have been inaugurated, and the product of these manufacturing establishments have brought a return for the advances which have been made. The last good enterprise established at Albany is the twine factory, which is already receiving more orders for its twine than it can possibly supply. This factory is said to make a superior article of all kinds of twine, and employs from fifteen to twenty hands. Besides this, it gives the producer of flax a very liberal price for the hemp. Thus it helps the farmer and gives others employment besides those actually engaged in manufacturing. We believe that Albany's manufacturing enterprises are to-day the foundation of her rapid growth, and the town which shows the most public spirit in this direction is sure to take the lead and distance all others in both wealth and population.

Shall We Realize It?

We think there are not two sentiments in regard to the evil of the Chinese in our midst. It is true the Democracy claim to be the only opponents to Chinese immigration, but we have failed to find any Republicans who favor this class as citizens. They are an evil to our State, and we would like to see their coming here checked in some way, especially if it can be done without injuring our trade relations with the Flowery Kingdom. The Democracy has promised us relief from this curse, and in view of the fact that it now has a large Democratic majority in the California Legislature, we shall watch with anxiety to see whether it will do the same as has been done in Oregon by the party. Besides this, we are free to confess that the indications are very favorable for that party to have a majority in both branches of Congress. In that event there would be no obstacle in their way to carry out the promise that has been so often made. The San Francisco *Call*, a Republican paper, speaking on this subject, says:

The first difficulty in California experienced with our Chinese population was in 1853, when large numbers came to the State and threatened to overrun the mines. The Democratic party was then in power, and it made efforts to arrest the incoming tide. It sought to tax by a license system the Chinese who were working in the mines. The effort did have the effect of partially stopping the inflowing population. From that time to the present, however, the struggle has continued, but the Democratic party has opposed the immigration of the Chinese. That party has now control of the State Legislature and is in a fair way to control Congress. Under such circumstances, it will not be too much to expect a strong effort to be made, both in the State and National Legislatures, to restrict the immigration of the Chinese. Indeed, it has been urged that it was only necessary to support the Democratic party to be rid of the affliction.

President Hayes is accomplishing much toward bringing about an *entente cordiale* between the hitherto estranged North and South, and in so doing is winning the approbation of the fair-minded of both parties and sections; but we hear occasional growls from the hot heads of both sides, the ultra Republicans thinking his conduct a base surrender and the rabid Democrats are fearful it will result in the capture of their party, bag and baggage. Out of evil cometh good, and President Hayes believes in the motto, "Let us have peace."

A convention of colored people to consider the project of emigrating from the South, at Corinth, Miss., recently, was attended by some four thousand persons, including three hundred delegates from other States than Mississippi. The proposition to emigrate to Africa was not looked upon with favor, but the proposition to emigrate to Arizona, New Mexico or Texas was approved.

A Good Indorser.

Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, stands up like a man and says, in a long interview on the political situation, "I don't intend the President's southern policy shall fail for want of my support. I think it is the duty of the Republican party to see that it does not fail for want of its support." If it fails, he thinks it will be "because the better element in the South does not assert itself." He considers the southern policy a necessity, and objects only to the way in which it was carried out, as he would have simply withdrawn the troops and forced the people to take the responsibility of the result. Mr. Dawes is radical in his retrospection, and thinks that the manner of treatment of the South by the last Administration enfeebled the Republican party. He holds that under no law did the President have any right to employ the military, in a political way, we presume, in the South. He thinks the southern people have not so far acted in a manner that is encouraging to the President, but he does not believe in distrust of them until they have demonstrated that the confidence extended to them has been misplaced.

As to the attempt at civil service reform, the Senator is in doubt. His theory is the one universal among honest citizens that "the best men should be appointed to the public service," a selection that must be made under the unwritten laws of common sense. It is instinct to a certain extent, he believes—such instinct as leads men in the choice of partners in business pursuits. Asked as to his opinion of the right of Congressmen to control appointments, he replied: "To my mind it makes but little difference to which the appointing power surrenders itself, unless it is emancipated from any other control except its own judgment of the fitness of each man to the place he is assigned, and unless it is so emancipated it will never be reformed." The new system he puts with the old, which "has proved a failure and was fruitful of mischief."

In conclusion the Senator aggregated his ideas upon civil service in this opinion:

"The best civil service I can think of is to let each one of these be untrammeled by any artificial rules; select his own subordinates according to the dictates of his own judgment, and hold him absolutely responsible for a result which he cannot thus throw off his own shoulders on Congressmen or on civil service rules. If the head of a department is fit, then he is fit to select his men and discharge the duties of their respective places. I look upon all artificial conclusions, either of the politicians or of the doctrinaire, that attempts to substitute something else for this instinct, judgment or sagacity, whatever you may call it, at war with all theory of government which might and does hold the head responsible."

Gen. Wm. T. Sherman.

This distinguished soldier and patriot arrived at Portland last Saturday. He is a fine-looking old-fashioned gentleman, with none of the assumed airs which generally belong to men of small brains, either in his address or dress. He is plain and unassuming, which is always a sure sign of the greatness in any man. The history of Gen. Sherman in the late war is well known to every citizen of the Union, and he holds his present position at the head of the military force of the country as a fit recognition of the great bravery he displayed in aiding the subduing of the rebellion He is 57 years of age, and looks as though he was good for many years yet to render his country good and active service.

The New York *Times* sees in the financial outlook a genuine return to trade prosperity, saying that "we have got beyond the formula which long served to check despondency and sow the seed of hope. 'The bottom has been reached,' is a phrase that no longer satisfies. Improvement has actually begun. We see signs of it everywhere—in the bustle of wholesale houses, in the more cheerful tone of the retailers, in the street throng, and in the presence of strangers from all parts of the country. There might be some reason for questioning of the sufficiency of this evidence if it was at variance with the experience of other places. Fortunately, what is true of New York is equally true of the other great distributing centres."

The Norfolk (Va.) *Landmark* (Dem.) does not favor the plan of nominating Mr. Tilden again to get even with the result of the Electoral Commission, saying:

The State of New York gave us Seymour, Greeley and Tilden as our candidates, and in each case we were told that the influence of the Empire State would secure a Democratic President. In each case, however, we found this an empty promise. Mr. Tilden's State has had three consecutive nominations, and it is mere folly to talk of putting him up again. The South has been doing the hewing of wood and drawing of water long enough, and in 1880 she will have something to say about the man to be nominated.

ECONOMY IN THE END.—The German Government is laying down subterranean telegraph wires as rapidly as possible. A line has been already opened between Berlin and Mayence, and it is now intended to join Frankfort and Strasburg in a similar manner. The cost of these wires is eight to ten times greater than that of the ordinary above-ground telegraphs; but when once constructed they are not liable to be injured by storms or bad weather, and it would be much more difficult for an enemy to destroy them, since he would have to find out exactly where they are buried, and then dig down to reach them.

The Washington Territory Legislature meets next Monday.

State News.

Peaches $2 a bushel at Roseburg.

The steam fire engine for Astoria has arrived.

The tax in Baker county is 36 mill for all purposes.

Teams from the Klamath country haul wool to Eugene City.

E. D. Towl, the Salem absconder, has turned up in Chicago.

Salem will have a strong police Fair Week to look after law-breakers.

The Sterling ditch, in Jackson county, is about two thirds completed.

There are 150,000 bushels of wheat stored in the warehouses at Roseburg.

The Masonic fraternity has 57 lodges and a membership of 2,384 in this State.

The *Courier* thinks Yamhill is assessed at only one-third of its actual wealth.

In Douglas county the increase of sheep since last year is nearly 19,000 head.

Geo. P. Wrenn has been elected chief engineer of the Corvallis fire department.

Sheep raisers in Douglas county are losing numbers from their bands by the leach.

There are nearly sixty students attending the college at Forest Grove this term.

Messrs. Flett & Mosher will start a Democratic paper at Roseburg in about a month.

At Rock creek, Wasco county, a band of 12,000 sheep has arrived overland from California.

The experiment of raising sweet potatoes in Oregon, as far as tested, has been successful.

Ex-Gov. Whiteaker is mentioned as the Democratic nominee for the Governorship at the next election.

Since January the Dalles military road company has advertised in 300 newspapers in the United States.

O. F. Dennis proposes to put burrs in the agricultural works building at Salem, and use it as a flouring mill.

The gambling law is a dampener on the sporting fraternity, who have heretofore reaped a rich harvest at the State Fair.

Grant county seems to be ahead on taxation. The entire levy for this year is 37 mills, 27 of which are for county purposes.

The *News* says, although salmon is plenty on Coos Bay, it is a little singular that no one has started a fishery here before.

Mrs. Holton, of Marshfield, Coos county, gave birth to triplets, all girls, on the 14th inst. They weighed respectively, 8, 7 and 6½ pounds.

The railroad company has received a proposition from citizens of Salem to move the track down into town. The matter is under consideration.

F. M. Smith, of the Forks of the Santiam, raised, this year, a cabbage measuring four feet in circumference and weighing twenty-five pounds.

Rev. J. F. DeVore, who was appointed by the last M. E. Conference at Eugene City, has been recalled to Albany, and Rev. Wolf goes to the former city.

A lady correspondent writes to the *Bee* that she has visited Mrs. Ireland, in the Insane Asylum, and that she does not appear to be of unsound mind.

Josephine county's assessment is $418,402. Deducting indebtedness and exemptions, taxable property is $279,402, upon which there has been levied a tax of 20 mills.

A train of emigrants, across the plains with wagons, from Dade county, Missouri, which place they left on the 15th of April, have arrived at Rock creek, Jackson county.

C. P. Burkhart of Linn county has been experimenting with rice this year and has succeeded, according to the *Democrat*, in raising a finer quality than that which is shipped to this market.

Something like tin has been discovered on Cow creek, Douglas county. It exists in enormous quantities, and if it proves to be tin it will be the "biggest thing" ever discovered on the Pacific coast.

The *Tidings* says that farming operations this year in Lake county prove that the belief hertofore prevailing that the country is too high and too much subject to frosts for agriculture is not well founded.

A fire in the warehouse of Phelps & Williams at the Dalles, last week, damaged the building to the extent of $600. Wool to the value of $3,000, owned by John Harrington of Spanish Hollow, Wasco county, was destroyed.

A mass meeting of the workingmen was held at Portland last Saturday evening, and addresses were made by A. C. Edmonds, Dr. Dean Clark, Geo. W. Yocum and others. The gathering was quiet and orderly.

Douglas county reports a property valuation of $3,108,305, and of indebtedness, $807,080. The gain on gross value since last year is $214,185. The county is receiving many new settlers, and next election will poll more than 2,000 votes.

A writer to the Roseburg *Plaindealer* from Ellensburg says: "Mr. Hume has built a salmon hatchery about a mile above this place, and intends to build another about eighty miles up the river so there will be no danger of the supply of salmon being exhausted."

OUR SENTIMENT.—An exchange says that there is no class of citizens so richly entitled to the generous patronage of an appreciative public as those to whom we are indebted for our home manufactures. Community owes a debt of gratitude to those vigorous, heroic and enterprising men who, with an indomitable courage that surmounts all difficulties, and with a resolute energy that brooks no defeat, grapple with the obstacles that beset the inauration of a new business enterprise, and build up a grand productive industry that gives employment to hundreds of hard-working men, bread to numberless families, and adds to the substantial prosperity of the State. Such men deserve the grateful recognition of all classes of community, and it should be the pleasure, as it is the duty, of all public-spirited citizens to extend to them a hearty patronage.

Telegraphic News.

Eastern.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Comptroller met to-day. Dr. G. E. Porter was nominated by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted declaring full confidence in President Hayes and in favor of the resumption of specie payments in 1879.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—United States Senator Louis V. Bogy died at his residence here this morning. The Senator had been afflicted with malarial fever for several months, and lately, abscess of the liver was discovered, which, perhaps, directly caused his death.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Secretary Sherman telegraphs to the *Evening Post*, over his own signature, a positive contradiction of the report that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate, and denies that he has in any way compelled the Ohio clerks to go home to vote.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Senator Conkling is preparing an exhaustive speech upon the subject of the President's civil service order. He will not assail the President's motives, but will claim that the President has no more right to circumscribe the lawful action of a Federal official than he has to prescribe what he shall think.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The *World's* Washington letter, received from a public man on the Pacific Coast, says the Pacific Coast delegation will urge upon Congress, at the coming session, the great necessity of some legislation on the Chinese question. The report of the joint commission of Congress, on this subject, was not even considered in the last session, owing to the overshadowing interest in the Presidential contest. A permanent Chinese embassy, and Chinese consulship, at San Francisco, will soon be established, it is said, and will contribute to the solution of existing difficulties.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The New York *World's* Washington special says: Gen. Butler intends to move several investigations at the October session into abuses and corruptions of which he claims to have abundant knowledge. This will include one, it is said, into the doings of the commission which visited New Orleans in May, to advise as to a compromise for continuing the Nicholls government in power and to provide for the removal of federal troops from that city.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 24.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will contain the following: The committee of the Grand Jury appointed to examine the records of the Salt Lake County Probate Court, concluded its labors last night, having discovered a vast amount of judicial corruption in the matter of granting fraudulent divorces. The report of the Grand Jury shows that 404 cases have been determined in this Mormon tribunal within the past twelve months, and that nearly the whole of these illicit divorces were obtained by parties not residing within the Territory. If it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that the plaintiff is a resident of the Territory, or desires to become one of Utah, the statute assumes to give the Judge jurisdiction over the case. Incompatibility of temper is a satisfactory cause for divorce. Gentile citizens manifest a strong feeling of indignation against the Probate Court and those who are known to be engaged in the infamous Utah divorce business. The Grand Jury made their report to the Court on Wednesday, but will detail only a few of the whole number of cases to show the manner of granting decrees.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The patent office fire originated from spontaneous combustion among a lot of non-patented chemical matter stored in the attic on the Ninth street front. No fire was made in the conservative to-day, nor had there been any made in the building. The principal loss falls upon the patent office. The original copy of the Declaration of Independence and relics of Gen. Washington were saved; also Franklin's printing press. Nearly all the specifications and original drawings of the patent office were saved and from these models can be reproduced if necessary. Many clerks of the interior department, land, Indian and pension offices have been ordered on duty to-night, assorting books and papers and drying those which have been damaged by water. The military are on guard duty at the building, where they will remain until the records and public property are secured. None of the land office records are destroyed, but many seriously damaged by water.

The records of the application division, the office which first receives the application for patents and of which papers no copies were made, were saved. The most valuable models that were saved were those relating to sewing machines, firearms, printing presses, locks, safes, &c. The models of reapers, mowers and various agricultural implements were destroyed. A temporary room will be erected at once. The damage to the building is variously estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000, while that from the destruction of models and other valuables belonging to the patent office is almost incalculable. The arches which formed the ceiling of the second story and upon which the floor of the third story rested, are so badly damaged by the heat and water that many must be torn down. The marble of the outer walls are considerably discolored and cracked. It is supposed the fire had been smouldering beneath the roof, which was fire-proof, for some hours before discovered. Two or three fires occurred in the neighborhood, caused by sparks; loss small.

Foreign.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Election for Deputies are ordered for the 14th of October, and a session of the Chamber of Deputies is called for November 7th. The manifesto to the nation found among the ex-President's papers will be published Tuesday. Conservative papers contest its authority.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Thiers' manifesto addressed to the electors of the arrondizement, is published. It justifies the proceedings of the late members of deputies and presses moderation and wisdom. It expresses a preference for Republican government, founded on the conviction that a monarchy is impossible, despite the existing situation, as intolerable; a Republican constitution and an anti-Republican administration, strongly protests against the crisis of the 16th of January, and proclaims the sovereignty of the nation and its power to rebuke the recent dissolution, to resist its power will be usurpation; a demand for the freedom of elections and the freedom of the press; the principles are thus summarized, Sovereignty of the National Republic, law, liberty and peace.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.—A plenteous rain has fallen in many of the worst famine districts. Agricultural works are active and crops are making rapid progress. There can be no reasonable doubt that the tide of the great calamity has been turned, but vast numbers of those who survive the famine must still succumb from their enfeebled condition.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—In consequence of the strike on the Southwestern railroad in Ireland the postmaster general orders steamers from America to land only the Irish mails at Queenstown and bring the others to Liverpool.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 25.—The Dutch budget shows a deficit of 23½ million dollars, chiefly in consequence of the Acheen war. The finance minister proposes to cover it by issuing treasury bills.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the electoral period, namely, that in which public meetings may be held, has now been open two days; but there has been no excitement in consequence in Paris, where meetings are not necessary, as the success of the Republicans is almost a foregone conclusion. In the remote provincial districts, no idea can be formed abroad of the bitterness of men already arising between the political parties. They are like two hostile nations confronting each other and ready to come to blows. Never before did this painful animosity attain the intensity to which it has been growing since the 16th of May.

MARRIED.

In this city, Sept. 19, by Rev. D. B. Gray, at residence of bride's father, Geo. Reynolds and Miss Ella Markwood.

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 24, of inflamation of the lungs, Alice Foster, aged 16 years, 7 months and 10 days.

NEW TO-DAY.

ATCHI!

ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT THE Atchi Amateurs will give an entertainment at Pope's Hall.

"Fruits of the Wine Cup"

Will be presented to the very best advantage by our young artists, followed by a side-splitting farce, entitled—

"My Turn Next."

Everybody must see it!

Admission—Adults, 25 cents; Children, under 12 years, 15 cents.

Doors open at 7:30 o'clock; Laughter begins at 8 o'clock.

Oregon City, Sept. 27, 1877.

SIDNEY DELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Portland, Oregon.

OFFICE—Second floor Strowbridge's new building, on First street. sept27-1m.

$25 REWARD!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will pay $25 to anybody giving information that will lead to the arrest of the person or persons who broke the lock and turned my boat adrift last Sunday night.

THOS. J. SPOONER.

Oregon City, Sept. 27, 1877.

FRESH OYSTERS!

Stewed or Raw.

Families Supplied,

75 CENTS PER HUNDRED.

C. F. MAYHEW,

Sept. 27, 1877-tf. SHADES SALOON.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A LARGE fine growth of Timber on his farm on the Molalla, 2½ miles from Canby and 2 miles from Barlow's station, and is desirous of having it worked into lumber, and will give some man who has a portable steam saw mill a good show to set up a mill on the place. Address DAVID WILLIAMS,

Canby, Clackamas Co., Oregon.

September 27, 1877-3t.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

We call the attention of all who want to buy goods to give us a call and compare prices before buying elsewhere, as the remnant of stock must be closed out in a short time.

SECOND AND LAST CALL!

Those who are indebted to us must make payment within thirty days, after that time accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

CKER VAN BROS.

Oregon City, Sept. 10, 1877.

L. JACCARS,

DEALER IN

FLOUR, HAY, STRAW, OATS, POTATODS, WOOL, ETC.,

GRAIN SACKS AND TWINE

☞The highest market paid in cash for all kinds of produce.

One door south of Postoffice.

Oregon City, Sept. 13, 1877-tf.

MOORE & PARKER'S

Celebrated

TURBINE WATER WHEEL!

W. M. WALLACE,

Agent for

Clackamas County,

And the State in general. This is one of the best wheels in use on the Pacific Coast, and gives perfect satisfaction in every instance. Any one purchasing a wheel which does not come up to the guarantee, if properly put in, the money will be refunded and all damages paid. For further information apply to W. M. WALLACE, at Cutting's Mill, near Viola, Clackamas Co., or at this office.

Sept. 13, 1877-6mos.

Johnson, McCown & Macrum, Att'ys,

Guardian's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER AND LICENSE made and entered of record in the County Court of Clackamas County, State of Oregon, in the matter of the estate of Henry Brantigam, on this 5th day of September, 1877, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1877,

at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate belonging to said estate, to-wit: A part of Land Claim No. 46 in T. 2 S., R. 2 E., being the donation claim of Wm. and M. A. S. L. Holmes, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning 450 feet S. of the S. E. corner of a block of land situated on said claim owned by J. R. Ralston, numbered 13 according to plat of blocks surveyed by L. F. Cartee; thence west along the S. line of said last mentioned tract of land 1300 feet; thence south 42 7-10 feet; thence east 1300 feet; thence north along the Territorial road leading from Oregon City to Molalla 42 7-10 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1 1-2 acres.

Also the following tracts of land of said donation claim, to-wit: Beginning at a point 30 feet S. of the S. E. corner of said block of land numbered 13; running thence west along the south line of said block 1300 feet; thence south 420 feet; thence east 1300 feet; thence north 1320 feet to the place of beginning, containing 13 acres more or less.

Terms of sale—Cash in U. S. gold coin on day of sale. CHAS. LOGUS,

Guardian of Henry Brantigam, an insane person.

Oregon City, Sept. 6, 1877-4t

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 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!

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"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 Liniments, however, shown in Poll-evil, Bighead, 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.

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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.

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

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W. CAREY JOHNSON, Adm'r.

Oregon City, Ore., August 30, 1877-6t.

E. L. EASTHAM,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

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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.

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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' remedies, with full directions for successfu treatment will be sent to any part of th world.

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April 12, 1877-1y.

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