ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1877.

The Ohio Election.

The press of the country opposed to President Hayes attributes the defeat in Ohio to his policy. This might be expected from a Democratic standpoint, but it is astonishing to us that Republican papers of character and standing should take this view. President Hayes' policy had no more to do with the result in that State than it had in California. Local issues caused the defeat of the party, and not the policy inaugurated by the President. Is there either a Democrat or Republican who cannot indorse what is called the Southern policy of the Administration? What is that policy? The cementing of the Federal Union, to restore local self-government, and establish peace in the various States and allow the people to govern themselves and administer their local affairs. Is not that what every lover of this great Republic desires? If it is desired by pot-house politicians that the States should be held in subjection so as to be used for political purposes to keep in office a set of partisans, then the freedom of which this Republic has boasted so long is at an end. There is nothing in this Southern policy which calls for a condemnation. Then what is the civil service reform order? It is that the Federal clerks, officers and attaches of the Government shall not be subject to forced contributions for political purposes to advance the interests of this or that man. Is not this correct in principle and should it not be practiced? We apprehend that there are none but what will honestly say that this is right and proper. The wisdom and justice of the order requiring Federal officeholders to abstain from the political management of conventions cannot be questioned, and needs no endorsement at the ballot-box. It is right that public servants should attend to the duties of the people. They should not be allowed to use their positions for political purposes, and this is all there is in the President's order. No Republican will question the justice and correctness of these propositions, and these are termed the "President's policy." Republicans in Ohio were not called upon to vote on these issues. The Democrats in that State, while they denounced the manner of Hayes getting his seat, nevertheless approved his Southern policy, and as the Democrats believe in the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," we could not expect them to indorse the other propositions, which prevent the Government spoils from being used to corrupt the ballot-box.

No, the result in Ohio had nothing to do with the President's policy, nor with the Federal Administration. It was on local and State issues the result was attained, and considering the disorganized and demoralized condition of the Republican party in that State immediately after the nominations were made, it is only a matter of astonishment that the defeat was not more complete. In the first place Stanley Matthews is by no means a choice of the Republicans of Ohio for Senator. This had its influence, but the greatest and most powerful cause was in the selection made by the party for Governor. He was defeated from the moment he made his first speech after his nomination. In that speech he declared virtually in favor of comunism, a doctrine which will never be indorsed in any State in the Union. He is a man of very ordinary ability and almost blind, and from the manner in which he commenced his campaign, one would think him entirely blind. The people of Ohio, like those of other Western States, are opposed to resumption, and the position taken by the party drove all to the ranks of the Democracy, who believed that if it took ten dollars in greenbacks to buy what one dollar in gold or silver would, it was better to have the extra quantity. While we believe the Government should keep good its pledge and pay off and redeem its "promises to pay" there are many honest Republicans in the great West who think the times too hard for resumption, and that commerce and trade should work out the financial problem, and if the National Administration continues to raise the value of its currency for the next six months as it has for the past, resumption will be an accomplished fact before the time comes provided by law, as greenbacks will then be at par and be the equal of gold and silver. That issue then will be out of the political contests in the future. We expect the Democrats to make as much capital out of this victory for their party as they can, and are not surprised at their absurd declarations that it is a condemnation of the Administration. It is for party purposes they do so, and they expect to make the most of it.

But what has Ohio done? Has she really given an unquestioned majority in favor of Democracy? Not by any means. They have only a plurality of the vote cast. There were five tickets in the field, and the three side-shows, it is estimated, got from 65,000 to 70,000 votes. The Prohibitionists cast about 20,000. Out of this we doubt if there were a dozen Democratic votes, as that party is not generally known for its temperance proclivities. The laboring men's party is said to have been made up almost exclusively of former Republicans, which received about 40,000 votes, while about the same number received the majority vote, or is scattered which leaves a majority for the Democratic ticket of about 35,000. Election will be held on the 6th of November.

Republicans voted these three tickets than Democrats. Hayes carried the State by 5,000, and had there been only two tickets, with an able champion at the head of the Republican party, there is scarcely a reasonable doubt but what he would have been elected by fully as large a majority as that by which Hayes carried the State.

The Republicans refused to indorse Hayes' policy in Iowa. What is the result there? A fall-off of about 35,000 from the last Presidential vote. In that State there were also five tickets, and it is safe to state they drew heavier from the Republicans than from the Democrats. Democrats generally vote the straight ticket. Republicans do not. It is worse than nonsense to lay this defeat to Hayes, or his policy. If the party expects to prosper, it must rally around the principles he has laid down; and we trust that Republican papers will not deceive the people for selfish or mercenary purposes in this matter. Let them put the blame where it belongs, and not upon their Chief Executive who is not in the remotest degree responsible for it.

State Fair.

The seventeenth annual fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, held last week at Salem, was not as successful as had been predicted. The managers were untiring in their efforts to make it a complete success, and it was no fault of theirs that it was not. The weather was very unpropitious for the week preceding and for several days of the fair, rendering the grounds muddy and uninviting. The last three days old Sol put in an appearance, but it was too late. The receipts, it is said, are not large enough to cover expenses by about $5,000. If the weather had been favorable it is probable that enough would have been realized to replace the present shabby buildings with new and substantial ones.

As our space is somewhat limited, we shall not attempt to give a full account of the proceedings, but only making brief mention of Clackamas county exhibits and the fair in general.

In the department of home manufacture, Mr. A. M. Cornelius had a washing machine, invented by himself, which was adorned with blue ribbon.

Messrs. Luelling & Son, of Milwaukie, made seventeen entries, which covered all the department of fruit. Their display of peaches, says an exchange, were enough to make one's mouth water—large and luscious and so tempting that it was with a strong effort that we did not resolve ourself into a committee of one and test them. Large bunches of ripe grapes hung temptingly before us, which were fully equal to those of our sister State. Plums and prunes were there in profusion, all demonstrating the productiveness of Clackamas county soil. J. H. Lambert made twelve entries, and, as usual, did well; and some of his pears were tempting, and numbered over a dozen varieties. Take the display in this line altogether, and it was the best ever before spread out in the State, and the number of new and delicious fruits being added from year to year thows that our nurserymen are alive to the improvements in their department, and we have specimens of all the best fruits, which is complimentary, to say the least of them.

For a premium of $75, offered for fruit dried on the Plummer dryer, there were three contestants, J. H. Lambert and Mrs. R. V. Short, of Clackamas county, and Mrs. H. Golden, and their exhibits being all so near perfection, and the committee being unable to agree, the premium was divided between the three.

Mr. P. M. Rinearson, of this county, had a large exhibit of fruits and vegetables, and was awarded twenty-one first and five second premiums.

Mr. John Sawtell, of this county, received the fiest premium for "horse of all work."

Mr. Jas. Wilkinson, of this city, received a second premium on his Emigrant colt.

Mr. Albert O. Yates, of this city, received the second premium on a sketch of nature.

Mrs. A. M. Brayton had a large hair wreath on exhibition which received favorable mention from the press.

The Chinese Government is making strenuous efforts to put down the ever-increasing vice of opium smoking in the Flowery Kingdom. An Imperial edict has been issued partially prohibiting the use of the narcotic. The evil is to be gradually weeded out. At present all shops are shut up excepting those on the main thoroughfares, and these have their privileges greatly restricted. After three years the complete prohibition will take place. Fears of an uprising prevent the attempt to shut the shops at once.

The *Oregonian* man has at last discovered a way to get even. He can't get around the facts as presented in our issue of the 4th inst., but he can refuse to exchange. We imagine that we see the mercenary individual who manages the concern rubbing his hands and gloating over the prospect of our sending $10 for the paper so that he can pay his delinquent tax in this county. He will rub the skin off before he gets it.

This is the "off year," politically, in New York. No Governor or Congressmen to be elected. The Republicans have nominated the following candidates for State offices: Secretary of State, John C. Churchill; Comptroller, Francis Sylvester; State Treasurer, Wm. F. Bostwick; Attorney-General, Chauncey Truesdale; State Engineer, Horace Seaver. Election will be held on the 6th of November.

Protection of Salmon.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced in the legislature of Washington Territory to regulate the taking of salmon in the Columbia river and its tributaries:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, It shall be unlawful between the fifteenth day of April and the fifteenth day of July of any year, for any person or persons in any manner to capture salmon in the said Columbia river or any of its tributaries, for purposes of sale or commerce, between the hours of six o'clock a. m. of Saturday of any week and six o'clock morning of Tuesday of the ensuing week.

It sall be unlawful also for any person or persons to purchase salmon so unlawfully captured.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this act, any fish trap, or other like device, shall be maintained open between the Saturdays and Tuesdays aforesaid, and the owner or occupant of such trap or device shall see that they are empty of salmon on each of the aforesaid Tuesday mornings.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not apply to Indians in the Indian country of this Territory.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the foregoing provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty five nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court, and shall pay into the county treasury where the offense is committed double the value of the fish so unlawfully captured, for the benefit of the school fund of said county, to be apportioned among the school districts of the county as are other school funds.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force when a like law shall be made and in force in the state of Oregon.

Joseph's Surrender.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The *Sun* has the following:

FORT BENTON, Oct. 8, via HELENA 10.

The capitulation of the entire band of Nez Perces under Joseph occurred at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of October 5th. The savages gave up their guns and amunition, passing in review before before Gen. Miles and accepting an unconditional surrender. The troops at once occupied the Indians' intrenchments, and the first victory over the red skins during the past two years was signalized. After the Indian camp had been surrounded and the soldiers had secured defensive positions, no casualties occurred. The soldiers closed in upon the savages slowly but surely, after the first day, all the time extending their line of rifle pits. It was the purpose of Gen. Miles to lose no more men by attack. On the fourth day after the fight Joseph raised a white flag for the third time, and through an interpreter offered to surrender provided they were allowed to keep their guns. Miles sent word he must surrender without reserve, and the battle was again renewed. The white flag was displayed again on the fifth and last day, when Joseph appeared in front of his lines and advanced to meet Miles to whom he tendered his gun. He was followed by 60 warriors who also turned over their arms and shook hands with Miles. When the troops entered the rifle pits 40 warriors were discovered disabled by wounds. They were removed to the camp hospital. The number of Indians killed is not known, as they had already buried their dead. Miles left at noon Sunday for Tongue river, taking with him his dead and wounded and the surrendered band. Gen. Sturgis did not arrive in time to take a hand in the fight, and the glory of the victory rests with Miles. Howard with an escort of 17 men arrived on the field on the morning of the surrender. His presence was not understood and he made no attempt to assume command. He left his infantry at the Missouri river and with his cavalry proceeded to the scene of battle. Entrenchments occupied by the Indians consisted in all of over 160 rifle pits which communicated with each other so that assistence could be rendered if necessary. The squaws fought by the side of the warriors, took care of the wounded and buried the dead.

The Ohio Election.

The Democratic victory in Ohio does not seriously dishearten acknowledged Republican leaders. Their general view of the situation is severely stated by the Boston *Advertiser*: The men who do not like the president's course abstained from voting. They had a perfect right to do so. They can repeat the manœuvre elsewhere, and with the same effect. The circumstances of the defeat are not of such a nature as to cause any deep seated melancholy. The discontented men of the western reserve will recover their cheerfulness by and bye, and the Workingmen's party will die as such parties always do. Ohio will be all right again by the time great national interests are brought up for decision.

The Philadelphia *Press* says the Ohio election has proved that the quickest way to defeat the Republican party is to vote the independent, greenback, labor and temperance tickets; thus showing that the intelligent men who wish reforms of all kinds are chiefly Republicans. It inquires, however, whether it would not be more practicable for these men to support the great party of progress and trust it for attainable reforms.

The announcement is made that Harry Meiggs died at Lima, Peru, on Sept. 29th. He had been sick for some three months, having had two attacks of paralysis. His final malady is said to have been softening of the brain. The Eastern journals publish voluminous obituaries of him, detailing his great works in South America.

The New York *Tribune* says Thurlow Weed said: "While I deeply regret that these dissensions have appeared in the Republican party, I cannot help believing both sides to blame. Hayes' reform is a mistake, though his honesty is unquestioned.

President Tom Scott is said to have rented Chief Justice Chase's former house, in Washington, for the winter. This seems to indicate a lively Texas Pacific campaign.

The Spanish government has paid the American Minister at Madrid $570,000 on account of claims for losses incurred by American citizens in Cuba through the revolution.

Telegraphic News.

Eastern.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The *World's* Washington special says: "Notwithstanding the President's attempt to keep coming appointments secret, they are gradually leaking out. Roosevelt, whose name has been mentioned as New York Collector, is an importer and merchant, and therefore ineligible. Among foreign missions, Bristow has a place, but it is unknown which Mission he takes. His friends, however, say he goes to England, though others say Germany. The President is anxious to give the English mission to Pennsylvania, and it is rumored that it has been tendered to Wayne McVeigh."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The disposition of the Nez Perce Indians under Chief Joseph, who surrendered to Gen. Miles, has been the subject of correspondence between the War and Interior departments and the matter will be further considered and determined by cabinet.

The following memorandum of the amount of U. S. notes, national bank notes and minor coins in the treasury, sub-treasures and national bank depositories, Oct. 6, 1877, as per latest reports and accounts, and funds payable therefrom, was issued from the treasury department to-day: U. S. notes in treasury, $81,554,468; national bank notes in treasury, $11,291,005; minor coins in treasury, $825,518; deposits held by national banks, treasurer's account, $7,987,683; deposits held by national banks, disbursing officer's account, $2,390,049; total, $103,998,726.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—Evan Morris and Patsy Luther rowed the five-mile sculling race for $2,000 a side and the championship of America over the upper Allegheny course. A great crowd was present. The race was close, exciting, and for a time varied, but Morris won by four lengths. Time, 37 minutes 4 seconds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The commissioner of the general land office, in a case coming up from Colorado has rendered a decision of importance to tunnel owners and prospectors, holding that no patent can issue for a vein or lode without surface ground. The assurance that it overlies the apex of a vein or lode discovered in a tunnel can be ascertained by sinking a shaft or following the lode up on its dip from the point of discovery. No survey of such lode can be made until the exact surface of the ground is ascertained.

Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Almost the entire business portion of the village of Vacaville, Solano county, together with a number of residences, was burnt this morning. Loss aggregates upwards of $100,000; insurance over $50,000, distributed in small sums among local, eastern and foreign companies. It was an incendiary fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The Congregational association of this State in session during the week at Sacramento, adjourned last night after passing strong resolutions against Chinese immigration and demanding a modification of the Burlingame treaty to that end.

Foreign.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in a speech at Bradford, said the war was not to be abandoned until either of the beligerents was strikingly defeated or utterly exhausted. England, he said, was not in a position, without departing from her neutrality, to offer anything but mere general pacific advice.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Gambetta has been sentenced to three months imprisonment and to pay a fine of $800 for placarding his recent address..

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A press dispatch says the election in France passed off quietly; no disturbances reported. A dispatch of this forenoon states that returns from 373 arrondissements show the election of 248 Republicans and 117 MacMahonites. In eight arrondissements a second ballot will be required. Thus far the Republicans lose 30 seats and gain 14. Among the deputies elected are Gambetta, Grevy, Paul de Cassagnac and Louis Blanc.

Paris dispatches report the election of three hundred and fifteen Republicans and one hundred and ninety-five Conservatives. Eleven arrondissements require a fresh ballot result. In twelve it is uncertain. The government gains thirty-seven seats.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The *Defense*, clerical, considers the reduction of the Republican majority a rebuke to the insolence of the 363, and encouragement to President MacMahon to persevere in his present course.

The *Temps*, while admitting some reduction of the Republican majority, considers the decision of France in favor of the Republicans peremptory, and declares that it will neither be possible nor permissible to resist it.

The *Constitutional* advises immediate dismissal of the ministry.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The news of the Republican victory in France is received here with satisfaction and even relief by all except Ultramontanes and Socialists as the triumph of peace.

Territorial News.

Julius Dickens, editor of the Steilacoom *Express*, died on the 12th inst.

Farmers in Yakima valley have given much attention to hop culture. The returns show a ton to the acre.

Caleb Miller, aged 71, one of the earliest pioneers of Puget Sound, died on Whidby Island a few days ago.

Peterson, who was shot near Seattle last week, is still living, but he is now in a very critical condition. Moss has been arrested and confined in jail.

The Palouse people propose a saving of six miles in the hauling of wheat to Snake river by building a pipe or chute and running the wheat down in bulk. The plan is spoken of as practicable.

A Canadian gentleman is about to establish a woolen mill in Lake district, some ten miles from Victoria. The local government offers a bonus of $2,000 for the erection of the first woolen mill in the province.

About one-half the potatoes from the White river farms, says the Seattle *Tribune*, are affected with the dry rot, and good for cow feed only. Out of one lot of two thousand bushels brought here this week one-half were necessarily rejected on this account.

The St. James Mission and the City Council of Vancouver have agreed on terms of settlement in regard to the disputed town site, the city accepting the proposition to pay the Mission the sum of $6,500. This is regarded as a very liberal proposition on the part of the Mission.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WHY THE EXTRA SESSION IS CONVENED.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The adjournment of the last Congress without making appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year, has rendered necessary a suspension of payments to the officers and men of sums due them for services rendered after the 30th day of June last. The army exists by virtue of statutes which prescribes its numbers, regulates its organization and employment, and which fixes the pay of its officers and men and declares their right to receive the same at stated periods. The statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of troops in the absence of specific appropriations. Therefore the constitution has wisely provided that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations; and it has also been declared by statute that no department of the government shall spend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriation made by Congress for that fiscal year. We have therefore an army in service authorized by law and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said, as an additional incentive to prompt action by Congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service; in the performance of which officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage and without complaint. These circumstances, in my judgment, constitute an extraordinary occasion, requiring Congress to be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action upon this subject on the part of Congress is so manifest that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the current year at its present maximum numerical strength of 25,000 men; leaving for future consideration all questions relating to an increase or decrease of the number of enlisted men. In the event of a reduction of the army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year the excess of the appropriation could not be expended. In the event of its enlargement the additional sum required for the payment of the extra force could be provided in due time. It would be unjust to the troops now in the service and whose pay is already largely in arrears that payment to them should be further postponed until after Congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise in the effort to fix the proper limit to the strength. The estimates of the appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were transmitted to Congress by the former Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of its session in December last. These estimates, modified by the present Secretary so as to conform to the present requirements, are now renewed, amounting to $32,436,764 98, having been transmitted to both houses of Congress, are submitted for your consideration. There is also requir d by the navy department $2,003,861 27, and this sum is made up of $1,446,888 16 due to officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year, $31,913 50 due for advances made by the financial agent of the government in London for the support of the foreign service; $50,000 due to the naval hospital fund; $150,000 due for arrearages of pay to the officers, and $45,219 58 for the support of the marine corps. There will be needed an appropriation of $252,565 22 to defray the unsettled expenses of the U. S. courts for the fiscal year ending June 30th last, now due to attorneys, clerks, commissioners and marshals, and for rent of court rooms and the support of prisoners and other deficiencies; and as part of the interior department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month, some repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary, for which estimates will be transmitted to Congress immediately. An appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully recommended. The Secretary of the Treasury will communicate to Congress in connection with the estimates for the appropriations for the support of the army for the current fiscal year, estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action, and cannot without inconvenience be postponed until the regular session.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

I take this opportunity to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting at your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of the agricultural industry and the fine arts which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this government has been invited by the government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to this government in May, 1876, by the minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committees of Congress at its last session, but no action was taken upon the subject. The department of state has received many letters from various parts of the country expressing a desire to participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States legation at Paris. The department of state has also received official advice of the strong desire on the part of the French government that the United States should participate in this enterprise, and space has hitherto been reserved in the exhibition building for the use of exhibitors from the United States, to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor. In order that our industries may be properly represented at the exhibition an appropriation will be needed for the payment of salaries and expenses of commissioners; for the transportation of goods and for other purposes in connection with the object in view, and as May next year is the time fixed for opening the exhibition, if our citizens are to have the advantages of this international competion for the of other nations the necessity for immediate action is apparent. To enable the United States to co-operate in the international exhibition which was held at Vienna, in 1873, Congress then passed a joint resolution making an appropriation of $200,000 and authorizing the President to appoint a certain number of practical artisans and scientific men who should attend the exhibition and report their proceedings and observations to him. Provision was also made for the appointment of a number of honorary commissioners. I have felt that prompt action by Congress in accepting the invitation of the government of France is of so much interest to the people of this country and so suitable to the cordial relations between the governments of the two countries that the subject might properly be presented for attention at your present session.

THE PRISON CONGRESS.

The government of Sweden and Norway has addressed an official invitation to this government to take part in the international prison congress to be held next year. The problem which the congress proposes to study, how to diminish crime, is one in which all civilized nations have an interest in common, and the congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this grave question. Under authority of a joint resolution of Congress, approved February 16th, 1875, a commissioner was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States on that occasion, and the prison congress having been, at the earnest desire of the Swedish government, postponed to 1878, his commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of eight thousand dollars was made in the sundry civil service act of 1875 to meet the expenses of the commissioner. I recommend the reappropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been covered into the treasury and no longer available for the purpose without further action by Congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time in view of the circumstances which render it highly desirable that the commissioner should proceed to the discharge of his important duty immediately.

As the several acts of Congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the government require their submission at the beginning of the regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to subjects of public interest. [Signed]

R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1877.

J. N. T. Miller has raised some excellent figs this year on his farm near Jacksonville.

MARRIED.

In St. Paul's Church, Oregon City, October 17, 1877, by the Rev. John W. Sellwood, Mr. F. H. Hatch, of the Dalles, and Miss Trilla I. Abbott, of this city.

At the residence of Mr. J. D. Miller, in this city, Oct. 17, by Rev. D. B. Gray, Mr. George Cline, of Marion county, and Miss Minnie V. Fields, of this city.

BORN.

Near Oregon City, Oct. 7, to the wife of Wm. Holcomb, a daughter.

Market Report.

Portland Market.

Legal tenders 96 buying, 97 selling.
Flour—Extra, $6 75; superfine, $5 50.
Wheat—$2 10 ℔ cental.
Oats—50@55c. ℔ bushel.
Barley—$1 50 ℔ cental.
Bacon—Sides 12c.; hams, 13@15; shoulders, 8@9.
Lard—In kegs, 13c.; in 10lb tins, 14c.
Butter—Fresh roll, 30@32½c.
Fruits—Dried apples in sacks, 6c.; kegs, 7; plums, pitless, 10@12c.; peaches, 14c.; prunes, 17c.
Eggs—37½c.
Chickens—Full grown, $2 00@$2 50 ℔ dozen.
Hides—Dry, 17c.; salted, 7c.; cullis, ½ off.
Tallow—6c. ℔ lb.
Wool—22@24c.
Feed—Bran, $18@$20 ℔ ton; shorts, $27@$30; oil cake, $40 00.
Hay—Baled, $10@$12 ℔ ton; loose, $10.
Potatoes—45@50c. ℔ bushel.
Onions—1¼@1½ ℔ lb.
Mutton Sheep—$2@$2 50.

Oregon City Market.

Wheat—$1 15 ℔ busnel.
Oats—feed, sacked, 47½@52½ ℔ bushel; milling, sacked, 55c. ℔ bushel.
Barley—Choice brewing, 90c ℔ bushel; feed 75c.
Potatoes—35@40c. ℔ bushel.
Onions—1c. ℔ lb.
Flour—$6 50@$7 00 ℔ bbl.
Dried Fruits—Apples, 4@5c. ℔ lb.; plums, 11@12c.
Butter—25@30c. ℔ lb.
Chickens—Grown, $2@2 00 ℔ dozen; Spring, $2@$2 50 ℔ doz.
Eggs—27½c. ℔ dozen.
Bacon—Sides, 12c. ℔ lb; hams 14c.
Lard—12@14c. ℔ lb.
Hay—$10@$12 ℔ ton.
Wool—22@24c. ℔ lb.
Hides—Dry, 16c ℔ lb; green, 5@6c.
Mill feed—Bran, $18@20 ℔ ton; shorts, $27@30 ℔ ton.
Fresh meats—Beef, dressed, 4c, ℔ lb; on foot 2c; dressed hogs, 6c; mutton sheep, $1 75@2.
Apples—Spitzenburg, Baldwin, Northern Spy, etc., from wagon, 25c ℔ bushel; in boxes ready for shipping, 45@50c.; long keeping, from wagon, 40c, packed 45@50c.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS!

JUST RECEIVND A NEW AND CHOICE selection of the Latest Styles for the

WINTER TRADE,

Will open on Friday, Oct. 19th, at lowest prices. Mrs. Boyce is also agent for

Mme. Demorest's Reliable Patterns.

Call and see.

MRS. JENNIE BOYCE.

Oregon City, Oct. 18, 1877-3w.

PETER SNYDER,

Tailor,

On Main Street, opposite Ackerman Bros. Store. oct18-3t.

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER AND DEcree of the County Court of the County of Clackamas and State of Oregon, made and entered on the 4th day of October, 1877, the undersigned administrator of the estate of John Gray, deceased, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House door of said County, on

Saturday, November 17th, 1877,

at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, all the following described real property, belonging to said estate, and situate in the County aforesaid, to-wit: A certain lot of land, described as follows: The N. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of section 20, and the N. ½ of the S. W. ¼, and the N. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of sec. 21, all in T. 4 S., R. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian, containing 160 acres. And also the following described tract, being in T. 4 S., R. 2 E., of said Meridian: Beginning at a point 20 chains East and 20 chains South of the N. W. corner of sec. 21, in said township; running thence South 20 chains; thence West 29.75 chains; thence North 20 chains; thence East 29.75 chains to the place of beginning, containing 59½ acres. And also the following described tract of land, to-wit: The N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of sec. 36, in T. 4 S., R. 3 E., of said Meridian, containing 40 acres. And also the following described tract of land, to-wit: The N. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of sec. 16, T. 2 S., R. 3 E. of said Meridian, containing 40 acres.

Terms of sale: One-half of purchase money to be paid down in gold coin; balance in one year in like coin, with interest at 10 per cent. Each tract to be sold separately.

E. L. EASTHAM, Att'y for estate. JOHN NOYER, Adm'r.

Oct. 18-4t.

NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN

PORTLAND & SAN FRANCISCO.

THE P. C. S. S. CO.

WILL HEREAFTER RUN A LINE OF steamers every five days between

SAN FRANCISCO AND PORTLAND.

Passenger Accommodations Unsurpassed.

Tickets for sale at J. M. Bacon's bookstore, Oregon City.

For further particulars apply to

J. McCRACKEN & CO., Agents.

Portland, Oct. 11, 1877-tf.

FRESH OYSTERS!

Stewed or Raw,

AT THE PLOUGH INN.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH THESE delicious bivalves, opened ready for use, at 75 cents per hundred.

Oct. 2, '77-tf. J. TREMBATH.

L. JAGGARS,

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.

E. L. EASTHAM,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OREGON CITY, OREGON.

Special attention given to business in the U. S. Land Office.

Office in Myers' Brick. aug30,77.

I. SELLING

Has Removed

FOUR DOORS ABOVE THE OLD CORNER!

CALL AND SEE HIM AND HE WILL sell on

GOOD CHEAP FOR CASH!

Produce Bought and Sold.

Oregon City, August 2, 1877.

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.

CHANGE OF BASE!

REMOVED TO

ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING!

T. A. BACON,

(Successor to BARLOW & FULLER),

Dealer in

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

SELECTED TEAS

COFFEE,

and SPICES,

BUTTER AND CHEESE,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

And a full variety of Goods usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store.

Come one, come all, and examine our stock. I can sell as cheap and furnish as good an article as any house in town.

T. A. BACON.

Oregon City, August 25, 1876 tf.

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.

ACKERMAN BROS.

Oregon City, Sept. 20, 1877.

Johnson, McCown & Marram, Att'ys.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of an order of sale made and entered of record on the 16th day of August, 1877, in the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas, in the matter of the estate of Lewis L. Thoms, deceased, I will sell at public auction, at the hour of one o'clock P. M., on

Wednesday, the 14th day of Nov., 1877,

at the dwelling house on the hereinafter described premises, in said county, the following described real property belonging to said estate, to-wit: Commencing in the middle of the county road leading from Silverton to Oregon City, at or near an oak tree on the section line between Sections 18 and 19 in T. 5 S., R. 1 E. of the Willamette Meridian, and running thence west half a mile; thence north one-fourth of a mile; thence east one fourth of a mile; thence north one-fourth of a mile; thence east three-fourths of a mile; thence south one-fourth of a mile; thence west one-half of a mile; thence south one fourth of a mile to the place of beginning, containing 209 acres more or less, being a part of the donation claim of Wm. M. Keiser, situated in the county of Clackamas and State of Oregon. Terms—U. S. gold coin; one-half down, balance in six months.

JOHN HOOK, Adm'r.

Sept. 11th, 1877-tt.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, Oregon, Sep 27, 1877.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED at this office by F. Z. Taylor against Edward Abrahamson for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 2286, dated Dec. 17, 1872, upon the N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 26, Township 2 South, Range 1 West, in Washington County, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 6th day of November, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

OWEN WADE, Register.
T. R. HARRISON, Receiver.

oct4-tt.

NEW FIRM

FELLOWS & HARDING,

—At The—

LINCOLN BAKERY,

DEALERS IN

FIRST CLASS GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

PRODUCE TAKEN FROM FARMERS IN exchange for Groceries.

SELECT TEAS, COFFEE AND SPICES.

A splendid assortment of

Fresh Crackers and Cheese.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

And a full variety of goods usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store.

We invite the citizens of Oregon City, Canemah and vicinity to give us a call, and if Ed. don't give you as many and as good a quality of goods for your money as you can obtain elsewhere, he will leave town.

We deliver Goods to all parts of the City and Canemah free of charge.

Oregon City, March 1, 1877-tf.

CLIFF HOUSE.

OREGON CITY, OREGON.

T. W. RHODES,

Proprietor.

Transient Board, $1 to $2 per Day.
Single Meals.....50 cents.
Board per Week.....$5 00
Board and Lodging, per week.....$6 00

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords.

Ball Suppers furnished on short notice, and at reasonable terms.

Nov. 19, 1875 tf

SIDNEY DELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Portland, Oregon.

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

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