

The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1877.
Twelfth Volume.

The ENTERPRISE enters into another year of new life to-day. Eleven years ago the paper was started, and consequently enters upon its twelfth volume. While we have not been connected with it since its commencement, we know that it has always labored for the best interests and the advancement of Clackamas county. It has been, as a party paper, in the interest of both political parties, but its principal mission has been a good local county paper; one that we trust has done its share toward the development of our resources, and the settlement of our county. We have strenuously labored for the benefit of the people, from whom we have received by much the greatest share of our patronage and support, and we feel assured that our efforts have resulted in some degree beneficial to the county.

There is nothing so important as a local paper to bring into notice and keep before the public the inducements presented to new comers and those seeking homes in this State. To do our share has been the object of the ENTERPRISE, and as a local paper we have claimed the respect of the people of our county, irrespective of party, believing that such support is due to a paper which honestly and faithfully aims to be of general local benefit. We do not think a man who has the interests of his county at heart should inquire what the political complexion of the county paper is. He owes it his support. It works for the interest of Republicans and Democrats alike. While it may be directly advocating the supremacy of a certain party, its local influence is for the general good. The people of Clackamas county have taken this view of the matter, and to-day our support is not from one or the other party, but from the people generally. We have endeavored to be fair in our advocacy of the party of our political faith. In doing so we have not intended to be offensive to our opponents. We have cared more for the interests of our county than for political preference. This shall be our course in the future, and we trust that the liberal support which has heretofore been extended to us will be continued, and that many of our citizens who are not now supporters of the paper will add their names to our subscription list.

A paper the age of the ENTERPRISE has an influence which extends beyond the borders of our State. It is known and read abroad by hundreds who are anxiously seeking homes in our beautiful State. We know this from the fact that from all parts of the Union we are nearly daily in receipt of applications to send copies of the paper. These people want them for information in regard to our county, and we know that to-day there is more than one reader of the ENTERPRISE in the county who has been induced to make it his home through its representations. We also feel assured that the real estate of the county has materially advanced by the truthful and repeated presentations of the great advantages offered to farmers in this part of the State. Then, while we are laboring to advance the interest and increase the valuation of the property of those living in the county, it is no more than just and proper that they should give us not a grudging, but a free and liberal support. The better support, the more interesting paper can and will make. We return to our present supporters our thanks for their past liberal patronage, and trust that many new ones will come forward and subscribe. Our advertisers have our thanks for their support, and we trust that the money they have paid us has been well invested. There are many doing business in our town, and even in the county, who ought to seek the patronage of the people of the county through the medium of the ENTERPRISE. A judicious and proper investment in advertising is the key-stone of success. The man who is not afraid to announce his business to the public, will find the public more ready to place confidence in him and his wares. The assertion that "I am known" does not hold good. There are daily new faces on our streets and many new settlers coming into the county. One of the first things they do is to look over the local paper. They will be instinctively drawn to the firm or store whose names they may see in the columns of that local paper. The wisest and most successful business men in the country have become wealthy and prosperous by a proper use of printers' ink. It cannot fail to be profitable to the merchant, mechanic, and all who do business with the general public. We trust that our advertising columns will contain the notices of every occupation in the city before the close of the present year, and that we shall be compelled to enlarge our paper in order to supply the required room.

With the past our pledge for the future, we launch forth the first number of volume twelve, and we trust that every issue for the coming year will be a pleasant and acceptable visitor to the desks of our many readers and friends.

The Boston Journal says, "The enemies of Secretary Schurz complain that he is a visionary theorist. Well, suppose he is. So long as he can bring the expense of his Indian council down to seven thousand dollars, when it cost fifty thousand dollars under the practical Delano, by all means let the 'visionary theorist' proceed."

"The Dance of Life."

Old Mrs. Partington on being told that there was an answer to the "Dance of Death," exclaimed, "What! an ancestor to the Dance of Death? Just what I predicted." A volume has been placed in our hands by the well known book firm of J. K. Gill & Co., Portland, written by a lady in San Francisco, entitled the "Dance of Life," which is intended to cauterize the smart inflicted on the dancing community by the before mentioned book. The authoress gets hysterical over it from the start and submerges the subject with an immense amount of pedantic rubbish and flippant paraphrase, seemingly more for the purpose of advertising her knowledge of a smattering of foreign language and a claim to belong to the high toned nob hill aristocracy of San Francisco rather than to counter the blows given in the "Dance of Death." She shows a proficiency in slanging billingsgats and vituperation which would seem to connect her with a fishmongery at Newgate, rather than with the *creme a la creme*. For gust, effrontery and vain-gloriousness Mrs. Bowers transcends the efforts of the author of the "Dance of Death," and both ought to be consigned to the realms of the forgotten as soon as possible. Waltzing will doubtless continue a recreation for the silly as long as heels predominate over brains, in the moulting period of all people's lives, and it would be as well to run a tilt against a wind mill as to combat it. Mrs. Bowers, Mr. Hulofson, please to your separate illusions as long as you please, only don't afflict suffering humanity with your hysterical affright. All hands round.

Good Time to Settle.

There are a great many names on our subscription book that are delinquent for the past year's subscription. The harvest is over, and the farmers are receiving the money for their past summer's toil. They should give us our share for the labor and expense we have been in order to furnish them with their paper regularly. At the beginning of a new year is the very time not only to pay up back indebtedness, but to pay in advance for the next year. When the announcement is made next fall that the paper has closed another year, each subscriber will know that his time has expired. We think that every subscriber should feel it a duty he owes to the best interests of his county to come forward and pay the printer. We have waited patiently for our dues, but we cannot afford to work for nothing and supply the paper without pay. We trust those indebted to us will not delay longer in making settlement of their account, and hope many will pay their subscription in advance, as then they will be able to read the paper for the coming year with much more pleasure, as they will know that they do not owe the printer. We need money like all others to carry on our business. It is true our account against each subscriber is small, but they aggregate many hundreds of dollars. This money we have earned by hard labor, and we want it. Let our subscribers call at once and settle, and commence with the new volume free from indebtedness.

Mexico.

A correspondent of the New York World thinks Mexico is preparing for war with the United States. Powder mills are building, and a large contract for arms with the Remingtons is alleged to have been made through their Mexican agent, Mr. J. M. Lucas. The idea of Mexico going to war with this country would, at first sight, seem ridiculous. Yet she did it once, and may repeat the experiment. Indeed the somewhat contemptuous attitude of our Government toward the "sister republic" would be very apt to stir her beligerency if there is any fight in her. Orders have been given to our Generals to cross the line in pursuit of marauders, and in general to attend to both the American and Mexican sides of the question of international comity. The Greasers have a regular army about twice the size of our own, so that at the outset the chances are favorable to a reasonably lively time in case of collision. To what extent years of civil war has developed a fighting capacity among the Mexicans, it is difficult to determine. They fight each other well enough; they also seem able to endure unending civil war without absolute exhaustion, or the accumulation of a very large debt,—at least a recognized debt. Nominally the obligations of Mexico are about \$400,000,000, but she absolutely repudiates \$280,000,000 of this sum, and pays no interest on the balance, leaving her in easy circumstances. Her annual revenue is about \$18,000,000, and there is a deficit yearly varying from \$1,000,000 to \$8,000,000 provided for by forced loans upon the inhabitants when foreign loans are not practicable. The population of the republic is a little over 9,000,000, and it would look suicidal for that number of men to go to attack the United States. Yet here are 9,000,000 Turks making it hot for 100,000,000 of the Schavie race in Europe, and we have plenty. I would say that makes no difference; you should save every grain, if it is possible, that your profits may be the more. Many men fail just because they do not save the little.

Selling one's self too close when wheat is high is another temptation. I was talking with a neighbor the other day about this temptation; he said, "I sold my wheat last spring at one dollar and a half per bushel, and before the harvest came I paid two dollars per sack for flour." A sad mistake in any one that will let the temptation carry him away.

Senator Morton's Views.

An Indianapolis dispatch, dated Oct. 22, says: The following editorial will appear in the Journal to-morrow morning. It expresses Senator Morton's views on the duty of the Republican members of Congress, having been read to him, and received his hearty approval and embracing his ideas: "While there are few Republicans who can give full and hearty endorsement to every act and declaration made by the President, which go to make up what is known as his southern and civil service policy, yet we have seen nothing which, taken separately or collectively, can justify Republicans in distrusting either his patriotism or Republicanism. There seems to be a feeling on the part of those who disapprove certain acts of the President, that they are better Republicans or more faithful to the principles of the party than he. Such an assumption does injustice to the President, and he is an original Republican, and has been tested for twenty years as a soldier and a civilian, and has never wavered nor been found wanting in his devotion to the great fundamental doctrines of the Republican party. He was elected as a Republican, and it is impossible for him, with the present organization of parties, even if he should so desire, to be other than a Republican. He is not in an offensive partisan sense, but in his devotion to principles and desire for the prosperity of the Republic. Until it is demonstrated that he has not this devotion and desire, the Republicans in Congress should not be given their more questions of policy. The President has a most difficult role, and in step of receiving the unfriendly criticisms and attacks of his party he should receive their support and give them their best and truest advice. The present paramount duty is to country, and if he was to place simply party success above the public interest he would render himself hateful to every right-minded man and infamous in history. We do not suppose a single one of the Republicans who differ with him on questions of policy would ask the President to resign, but they do ask such a position, and yet they do this effect when they denounce his policy because of the damaging effect it may have upon the party without reference to its probable effect upon the higher interests of the country. The President is in the best possible position for knowing what ought to be done. He is acting under solemn oath. He is more largely responsible than any other living man for the consequences of his acts, and having decided upon a certain course as essential to public welfare, that course should not be obstructed by his party friends, unless it is in plain conflict with the principles of Republicanism. He is certainly not in his position of President the mere creature of Congress and should not be a mere tool of party. The day for discussion has passed as to the right or wrong of the southern policy of the administration. We might not have come to the same extent as to placing the south upon its honor and good behavior. We might, after what has transpired in past years, have required some protection or restraint upon the south, but President Hayes has seen proper to accept the assurance of the people of the south that they will maintain the law and respect the equal rights of all classes, and if they keep to their word, the southern policy will not fail. The same policy might have been inaugurated at any time since the close of the war had the people of those States come forward with an honest purpose and professed the same pledges as long as their pledges are kept and peace maintained the policy should be supported, and to that end we would sustain the President in the efforts he is making for peace and conciliation. When these States fail to maintain the laws and protect the equal rights of all classes, we shall then expect the President's policy to be abandoned by the administration and the force policy inaugurated."

The article refers at length to the civil service policy and ends fully endorsing it.

Temptations of Farmers.

Under this heading, a Clackamas county farmer, writing to the Salem Record, says: "The temptations of farmers are many. I don't mean the temptations we hear of every day from our teachers, but temptations that are peculiar to farming, such as plowing in too great haste, taking too wide a furrow slice, thereby cutting and covering, or in other words turning more than the plow will do, which will decrease the crop in proportion to the extra work done. Sowing is another temptation which we have to contend against. To measure up one and a half bushels of grain to the acre, then pickle with salt, or sow in a hurry with a plow, or sow as much grain on a given piece of land as we intended; a detriment to a good crop, unless the land is very rich in vegetable matter. Harvesting is another temptation. When we do not harvest our land enough, when we sow grain we ought to prepare the very best seed bed that could be made under the circumstances. I have seen men sow their grain and then run over it once in a hurry with a plow, not covering more than two thirds of the grain. They seemed to be confident of a good crop, but men can't make farming a success that will farm so. In cutting grain there is a temptation to cut it too high, leaving grain over the field at an expense of plowing, seeding and cutting at 75 cents per acre is a great loss. But, says one, we have plenty. I would say that makes no difference; you should save every grain, if it is possible, that your profits may be the more. Many men fail just because they do not save the little."

Selling one's self too close when wheat is high is another temptation. I was talking with a neighbor the other day about this temptation; he said, "I sold my wheat last spring at one dollar and a half per bushel, and before the harvest came I paid two dollars per sack for flour." A sad mistake in any one that will let the temptation carry him away.

Telegraphic News.

Eastern.
NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Tribune's Washington special says many Republican members charge that the president's important action without consulting, so far as they can discover, with the leaders of the party, and they fear he takes Democrats into his councils. So far has the estrangement gone that it is said to resemble the early days of the breach between Andrew Johnson and Congress.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Herald's special from Fort Walsh, Northwest territory, Oct. 18, says: The U. S. commission sent out by the government to find a tract of peace and good land with Sitting Bull has not yet succeeded in coming face to face with the redoubtable Indian chieftain and have failed to bring him to any terms, and, in short, the commission has met Sitting Bull and he has dismissed them abruptly and disdainfully. The expedition has failed in its purpose, and the Sioux question is as far from a satisfactory solution as when Terry and his brother commissioners first set out on their long and tedious journey to the north-west.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The World's Washington special says: Because of Morton's illness, the committee to examine the report of the commission on the Ohio election the President has been elected as a Republican, and it is impossible for him, with the present organization of parties, even if he should so desire, to be other than a Republican. He is not in an offensive partisan sense, but in his devotion to principles and desire for the prosperity of the Republic. Until it is demonstrated that he has not this devotion and desire, the Republicans in Congress should not be given their more questions of policy. The President has a most difficult role, and in step of receiving the unfriendly criticisms and attacks of his party he should receive their support and give them their best and truest advice. The present paramount duty is to country, and if he was to place simply party success above the public interest he would render himself hateful to every right-minded man and infamous in history. We do not suppose a single one of the Republicans who differ with him on questions of policy would ask the President to resign, but they do ask such a position, and yet they do this effect when they denounce his policy because of the damaging effect it may have upon the party without reference to its probable effect upon the higher interests of the country. The President is in the best possible position for knowing what ought to be done. He is acting under solemn oath. He is more largely responsible than any other living man for the consequences of his acts, and having decided upon a certain course as essential to public welfare, that course should not be obstructed by his party friends, unless it is in plain conflict with the principles of Republicanism. He is certainly not in his position of President the mere creature of Congress and should not be a mere tool of party. The day for discussion has passed as to the right or wrong of the southern policy of the administration. We might not have come to the same extent as to placing the south upon its honor and good behavior. We might, after what has transpired in past years, have required some protection or restraint upon the south, but President Hayes has seen proper to accept the assurance of the people of the south that they will maintain the law and respect the equal rights of all classes, and if they keep to their word, the southern policy will not fail. The same policy might have been inaugurated at any time since the close of the war had the people of those States come forward with an honest purpose and professed the same pledges as long as their pledges are kept and peace maintained the policy should be supported, and to that end we would sustain the President in the efforts he is making for peace and conciliation. When these States fail to maintain the laws and protect the equal rights of all classes, we shall then expect the President's policy to be abandoned by the administration and the force policy inaugurated."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—If Spofford, Eustis and Butler should be admitted to the Senate, as it seems probable, there will be a tie between the two parties during the absence of Sherman and Morton, in which Vice President Wheeler's vote will count for the Republicans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—John Morrissey has received the anti-Tammany nomination for senator from the seventh district, home of John Kelly, chief of the Tammany organization.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The committee on privileges and elections met this morning to hear arguments in the Louisiana senators' case, and agreed to allow each contestant or representative one hour to present arguments. Shelby for Kellogg, opened the argument. His principal point was that the President's decision as to which was the legal government of Louisiana was a violation of the constitution by Congress. Spofford asked leave to present his argument to-morrow, which was granted. Committee adjourned.

There was long discussion of New York appeals to the courts, which were settled by a final determination to appoint Theodore Roosevelt collector, Merritt surveyor, and Prince naval officer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A contract has just been closed with John Roach & Sons for two first-class iron steamers of 3,000 tons each for the Oregon Steamship Company, to run between San Francisco and Portland in connection with the Oregon Central and Oregon and Columbia railroads. The ships are to be constructed with special reference to carriage of wheat and other heavy freight, and to be ready for service by July 15th next. The new iron passenger steamer Oregon, for the same company, is about ready to launch from Roach's yard, and will sail hence for San Francisco about January 15th.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The Times' Washington special says: Gen. Sherman favors extending to white people and their property, as well as the ample military protection from depredations of the hostile Indians. While he is not actually in favor of a fighting policy toward the Indians instead of one of feeling, he has always advocated that the army should have full control of the Indian question. Sherman said he believed the Indian troubles in Oregon, Nevada, and other States and Territories through which he has passed to be at an end. Whatever may be said, the army has certainly none its duty nobly. The intervention of Gen. Sherman and Secretary of War took place this morning.

It is learned that the administration is at a loss to determine what disposition to make of Chief Joseph and his band now that they have been caught. Sherman says Joseph fought in a Christian manner, not taking scalps nor mutilating the dead, and he is not in favor of putting him to death. He is, however, opposed to releasing him and allowing him to return to Oregon. The chief knows too much of that country, and may again become troublesome.

Foreign.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The steamer Olga arrived at Falmouth, and reports that she was compelled to abandon the Cleopatra obelisk off Cape Finisterre, Sunday during a tremendous gale. The crew on the raft which contained the obelisk were transferred to the Olga, but not until the Olga had lost her second mate and five hands in her endeavor to rescue them.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the Berlin bankers Henskel & Lange, with a capital of seven million marks, have been forced into liquidation in consequence of the failure of the Ritter Chariacha bank. Creditors hope to receive in full after some delay.

An explosion in a colliery at High Blantyre, near Glasgow, took place today. Four hundred men were in the mine and a large number killed. Glasgow, Oct. 22.—Latest particulars from High Blantyre show 233 killed. That number descended into the mine this morning, and none of these, except one who was working near the shaft at the time of the explosion, had been on duty at the mine this morning. There is very little hope of rescuing the men.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The positions at Soinek and Kladokei are abandoned by the Turks, and Suleiman Pasha goes to the fortification of Rustchik. Plevna must fall.

State News.

The Coos Bay News has moved from Emory City to Marshfield.

The Astoria says that there are 15 miles of plank streets in that city.

There are 173 students in attendance at the State University at Eugene.

The wooden pipes of the Salem Gas Co. are being replaced by iron ones.

The receipts of the State Fair from all sources amounted to about \$14,000.

James Cook, for trying to aid prisoners to make their escape from the penitentiary, goes back to that institution for a period of five years for his trouble, by order of Judge Bove.

The cabinet of J. W. Baker, of Baker City, says the Democrat, embraces the finest collection of choice minerals to be found anywhere on the continent. The entire collection is worth nearly \$10,000.

The exports of wheat, as reported in the Astorian, so far this year, amounts to \$370,568.

At Lebanon last Friday night there was an affray among physicians and Dr. Richardson fired two shots at Dr. Polk, the latter ran, crying "murder." Dr. Richardson was placed under bonds of \$600.

A narrow gauge railroad from Dayton to Amity, Yamhill county, is talked of by the people of that vicinity.

Mr. Jonathan Riggs, of Polk county, wants information concerning his daughter, Mrs. Sophia Dixon, who came to Oregon in April last, from Arkansas.

The contract has been let for a new hotel, to be put up where the Cosmopolitan formerly stood, in Portland.

Hellinger, who shot and killed Lewis James, of Astoria, recently, has been convicted of manslaughter, and will take quarters in the penitentiary for several years.

Professor Davidson reports Mary's Peak, Benton county, 3,610 feet high, and is confident that it is the highest point in the coast range.

A little son of Nelson Grubbe, of Coos county, cut his foot with a piece of glass recently. He suffered greatly, mortification ensued and he died.

The dry house of the Brownsville Woolen Mill was destroyed by fire last Friday night. Loss, \$2,000, no insurance.

J. W. Munson, light-house tender at Cape Hancock, has resigned after having served in that capacity for 12 years.

Albany Democrat: Two German gentlemen named Pfeifer, just out from Iowa, are looking out a location in this city for a large three-story hotel, which they will commence putting up as soon as lots are secured.

On the night of the 10th inst., at Yaquina Bay, Francis A. McDonough, an Irishman 44 years of age, was burnt to death in his house while in a stupor of alcohol, and his wife, who was in the night the glare of the flames drew the neighbors to the spot. His charred remains were rescued and interred.

Jackonville Sentinel: A water cure doctor in Jackson county was shot in the shoulder so that the lower part of the body were paralyzed. He prescribed for himself the use of hot water, and insisted it should be poured on boiling hot. His attendants were foolish enough to comply, and the flesh was actually cooked his legs.

It will be recollected by our readers that some months ago Dr. S. D. McCauley, of Stayton, Marion county, was arrested upon an accusation of having caused the death of Miss Alice Townsend. The grand jury have had his case under advisement and last Thursday reported "not a true bill," whereupon the doctor was given his liberty by the court.

Market Report.

Portland Market.
Legal tenders 96 buying, 97 selling.
Onions—1 1/2 @ 2 1/2; superior, 85 @ 90.
Wheat—\$2 10 @ 2 15 cental.
Oats—\$1 00 @ 1 10 cental.
Barley—\$1 50 @ 2 00 cental.
Bacon—Sides 12c; hams, 12 1/2 @ 13; shoulders, 8 1/2 @ 9.
Lard—In kegs, 10c; in 100 lbs tins, 11c.
Butter—Fresh roll, 20 @ 22 1/2.
Fruits—Dried apples in sacks, 6c; kegs, 7c; raisins, 10 @ 12; peaches, 14 @ 15; prunes, 17c.
Eggs—37 @ 38.
Chickens—Full grown, 2 @ 2 1/2 @ 3 @ 4; do, 1 1/2 @ 2; Hens—Drs, 1 1/2 @ 1 5/8 @ 2; culis, 1/2 off.
Turkeys—1 1/2 @ 2 1/2 @ 3 @ 4.
Wool—22 @ 24.
Feed—Barley, 1 1/2 @ 1 5/8 @ 2; corn, 1 1/2 @ 1 5/8 @ 2; oats, 1 1/2 @ 1 5/8 @ 2.
Hay—Baled, 1 1/2 @ 1 5/8 @ 2; ton, 10 @ 12.
Potatoes—1 1/2 @ 1 5/8 @ 2; bushel, 1 1/2 @ 1 5/8 @ 2.
Mutton—Sheep—22 @ 24.
Oregon City Market.
Wheat—\$1 15 @ 1 20 bushel.
Onions—1 1/2 @ 2 1/2 @ 3 @ 4; bushel; milling, sacked, 5c @ 6c; 10 @ 12; 10 @ 12.
Barley—Choice brewing, 90 @ 95 bushel; feed, 75 @ 80.
Potatoes—\$1 1/2 @ 1 5/8 @ 2; bushel, full sale.
Lard—12 @ 13 @ 14 @ 15; hams 11c.
Lard—12 @ 13 @ 14 @ 15; hams 11c.
Wool—22 @ 24.
Hides—1 1/2 @ 1 5/8 @ 2; green, 45 @ 50; salted, 50 @ 55; 10 @ 12; 10 @ 12.
Mutton—Sheep—22 @ 24; 30 @ 35; 30 @ 35.
Fresh meats—Beef, dressed, 1 1/2 @ 1 5/8 @ 2; on foot, 1 1/2 @ 1 5/8 @ 2; mutton sheep, 1 1/2 @ 1 5/8 @ 2.
Apples—Spitzenberg, Baldwin, Northern Spy, etc., from wagon, 25 @ 30 bushel; in boxes ready for shipping, 45 @ 50; long kegs, from wagon, 40c, sacked 45 @ 50.

Senator Grover was in Chicago recently and had the following conversation with a local reporter:
"How is Cronin?"
"He is well. He is practicing law in Portland."
"Wasn't \$3,000 a good round sum for bringing the vote to Washington?"
"Well he said he wouldn't go for less. He wouldn't leave his practice for less."
"Who gave it to him?"
"The Central Committee. It was made up by subscription."
"Don't you think that if they had fung that money into the canvas they could have carried the State?"
"Well I don't know."
"How do people up your way feel towards Hayes?"
"I think that most of our people feel very friendly toward him in his efforts to reform the civil service and to treat the South well."

The death of Senator Boggs leaves only two Roman Catholics in the U. S. Senate—Senator Keenan of New York and Senator Spencer of Alabama.

At the residence of an old lady's parents, near Clatsop, Clackamas county, Oct. 13, by Wm. Bartlow, J. P., Mr. Moore's ceremony, of Baker City, and Miss. Deaconess.

NEW TO-DAY.
J. H. WYATT, D. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
OFFICE ONE DOOR NORTH OF LOGUS'S BAKING HOUSE, 10th street, to 12 A. M., and 1 to 4 P. M. Residence in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Howard, at the corner of 10th and Commercial streets, Clackamas county, Oct. 23, 1877-4.

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date by my wife, Margaret J. Jones, of Clackamas county, Oregon, who is now in the hands of the sheriff, Clackamas county, Oct. 23, 1877-4.

NOTICE.
ON MONDAY, OCT. 15, A COAL BLACK Mare, about 16 hands high, few white hairs, forehead about 7 years old, came to my place. The owner has the same by proving ownership and paying for expenses. C. H. ALDRICH, New Era, Clackamas county, Oct. 23, 1877-4.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
Chas. Cutting,
WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT he has purchased Bixby & Cutting's saw mill, eight miles east of Oregon City, and that he is prepared to furnish lumber of every description at low rates. CEILING—Rustic, Water Pipe, Fence Posts, etc. JOHN MYERS, agent in Oregon City, will supply a supply of lumber, of all kinds, always on hand. Oct. 23, 1877-4.

NOTICE.
OWING TO BAD HEALTH I HAVE disposed of all my interest in the firm of Albright & Logus to Chas. Albright, Jr. All persons knowing the names of the firm are requested to call around with their accounts, and their accounts will be paid by Chas. Albright, Jr. on hand. CHAS. ALBRIGHT, Jr., Oregon City, Oct. 23, 1877-4.

DR. W. R. JONES,
DENTIST,
WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT he has located at Oregon City, and is prepared to do all the dental work to be done in the best manner. Full sets of teeth \$50, other work in proportion, and warranted. Office in the building formerly occupied by the late Dr. J. H. Jones, on the corner of 10th and Commercial streets, Clackamas county, Oct. 23, 1877-4.

NOT FEAR TO send for my new Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article of agricultural use. Free to any address. **W. H. HARRIS, N. E. CHICAGO III.**

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 14th 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 situated in the County of Clackamas, State of Oregon, to-wit: The following described tract, to-wit: The N. E. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 20, and the N. 1/4 of the S. W. 1/4, and the N. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of section 21, all in T. 4 S., R. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian, containing 20 chains South of the N. W. corner of section 21, in said township, running thence South 20 chains South of the N. W. corner of section 20 to a point 20 chains South of the N. W. corner of section 21, thence East 20 chains to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres. And also the following described tract of land, to-wit: The N. W. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4 of section 16, T. 4 S., R. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian, containing 40 acres. And also the following described tract of land, to-wit: The N. W. 1/4 of section 16, T. 4 S., R. 2 E., of the Willamette 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.

NEW FIRM
FELLOWS & HARDING,
—At The—
LINCOLN BAKERY.
DEALERS IN
FIRST CLASS GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
PRODUCE TAKEN FROM FARMERS IN exchange for Groceries.
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, Canby 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 Canby, free of charge.
Oregon City, March 1, 1877-4.

FRESH OYSTERS!
Served on Raw,
AT THE PLOUGH INN.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH THESE at 75 cents per hundred, opened ready for use, Oct. 2, 77-4. J. TREMBATH.

L. JACCARS,
DEALER IN
FLOUR, HAY, STRAW, OATS, POTATOES, WOOD, ETC.,
BRAIN SACKS AND TWINE
The highest market paid in cash for all kinds of produce.
One door south of Postoffice, Oregon City, Sept. 13, 1877-4.

E. L. EASTHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
Special attention given to business in the U. S. Land Office.
Office in Myers' Block. aug19/77.

I. SELLING
Has Removed
TO THE CORNER ABOVE THE OLD CORNER!
CALL AND SEE HIM AND HE WILL sell.

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 and most perfect satisfaction in every instance. Any one purchasing a wheel which does not give perfect satisfaction, if properly put in, the money will be refunded and all damages made good. For further information apply to W. M. WALLACE, at Clifton's Mill, near Viola, Clackamas Co., or at this office, Oct. 23, 1877-4.

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.
I can sell as cheap and furnish as good an article as any house in town.
Oregon City, August 25, 1877-4.

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 amount of stock must be closed out in short time.
SECOND AND LAST CALL!
Those who are indebted to us must make payment within thirty days, after that time accounts will be closed in the hands of our officer for collection.
ACKERMAN BROS.
Oregon City, Sept. 20, 1877.

Johnson, McClown & Macrum, Att'ys.
Administrator's Sale.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY ORDER of the County Court of the County of Clackamas and State of Oregon, made and entered on the 18th day of August, 1877, the undersigned, administrator in the matter of the estate of Lewis L. Thomas, 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 of said deceased, the following described real property belonging to said estate, to-wit: One-half of the lot described in the County Court records of the County of Clackamas, State of Oregon, made and entered on the 18th day of August, 1877, containing 20 acres more or less, being a part of the section line between sections 18 and 19 in T. 5 N., R. 2 E., of the Willamette Meridian, and 20 chains South of the N. W. corner of section 21, in said township, running thence South 20 chains South of the N. W. corner of section 21, thence East 20 chains to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres. And also the following described tract of land, to-wit: The N. W. 1/4 of the N. W.