The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1878.

How Not to Build Railroads.

It is a serious question whether the "railroad war" as now being waged by the Portland papers, will ever result in any good. Instead of spending all their time in decrying e ch other and dragging in the bugbear Mitchell, at one time as a Bolivar and at another as a base trickster, they would make manifest their respective good points, and build up, editorially, their roads, instead of trying to destroy the opposing lines, we think much good might come of it. The N. P. R. R. accuses Mitchell of being the tool of the Central Pacific road, and as there is no prospect of the P. D. & S. L. road being built, he has been instructed to make a demonstration in its favor in order to take off the support of the Eastern Oregon people from the N. P. road, which could be easily built if the people would only unite in saying so. On the other hand the defenders of the Dalles road, say that a road from Portland to Salt Lake would pass through and open a vast amount of Oregon land to settlers; that joining with the U. P. road, it would escape the terrible and almost impassable (in winter) snows of the Northern route. The advocates of this road make it plain that the N. P. road would never run down on the south bank of the Columbia, as it would be worse than throwing money away to lay track along a navigable river, the neighborhood of which is sparsely settled, not giving work enough for the steamboats now plowing it. They maintain that the road can be built by the sale of the land grants, and as the country to be passed over is comparatively level, the construction expense will be low. We are of those who consider a half loaf better than no bread; and while we would first rather see both roads built, and next the Portland Dalles and Salt Lake road, if such be impossibilities, than let us have the N. P. road,—but with the express stipulation that it shall run on the Oregon side of the Columbia river. By this, we don't wish to insinuate that we have faltered in our hope that the P. D. & S. L. road will be built, or that we have gone into the camp of the Jay Cooke Corporation. Our voice shall be for the Dalles road forever, be there but the slightest glimmering prospect of its ultimate construction, but if it be made apparent to us that this line can never be built, then we will go over to the next best, and work for the Northern Pacific. Now we think it due the people of Oregon that the leading advocates of these rival roads, instead of throwing dirt at each other should make a clear statement of how it is intended their respective roads shall be built on the passage by Congress of the needed bills. With such information before them the people could much more readily form their opinions than now, and the one presenting the best prospects of finally amounting to something would necessarily receive their support. Decrying one another is but double murder; show your own good points, and leave the public to give the verdict, which of you shall be sustained by it. This is the only rational course.

Licensed Murderers.

Just before the last Legislature we argued with all our little might that a bill be passed making it a criminal offense for anyone to practice as a regular physician, who had not received a diploma from some medical college of acknowledgement. The bill was killed as dead as the patients of some of these quacks, and before the necessity of such a measure is forgotten, we wish again to call the attention of our leading men, of both parties to its importance. There may justly be two sides to almost every question, as for instance we do not think those who favor free trade are idiots necessarily, but on a topic of this kind we see but one side—men must be crazy to argue to the contrary. There may be justly a diversity of opinion on laws regulating our monetary affairs, our human conduct, and an honest difference between men on almost every public topic, but where the question arises, shall uneducated boors be licensed to trifle with human lives? There can be one true answer, "No." This is a matter of the gravest import, and we hope our solons in their senatorial squabbles will not overlook it.

The Cuban rebellion was officially announced to have come to an end about the time when Congress met; if we remember rightly it came to end about the time the previous Congress met, and, in fact, the only news from Spanish sources for eight years with regard to the Cuban rebellion has invariably been that it was over. Accordingly we are not surprised to learn that the latest news from Cuba informs us that insurgents have been dispersed with great loss, etc., etc. A rebellion that can keep up such lively fighting after it has come to an end is, to say the least, a very animated corpse.

Being somewhat unaccustomed to humiliation and disappointment the fact that no other paper joins us in demanding that Harvey W. Scott be made Mitchell's successor in the U. S. Senate, has figuratively stabbed us to the heart. We still fly the Scott standard, however, and are determined to make something of him, since he himself has so signally failed in his efforts to attain greatness.

Proposed Income-Tax.

There is but one argument against the income-tax that has any weight; and that is, the man who has been left an estate that pays him an income or has amassed sufficient in former years to enable him to live no idleness, is taxed only as much as the hard working master mechanic or salaried clerk, who by superior abilities and strict attention to business, is able to make an amount equal to that thrust upon the man born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

This, however, is but a small objection, and on the ground that there was never an Act of Parliament passed that a coach and four could not be driven through, there was never a law that the people at large can find less fault with than this one. As Senator Thurman truly said in a late speech: "All the legislation for years past has been in favor of the rich, those who need it not, and the time has now come to pay a little attention to our yeomanry." Laws have been passed making the rich men richer and the poor man poorer, until the distinction between a capitalist and an ordinary citizen is almost as marked as the difference between a Skobelloff and a serf. Rich men are invariably influential men, and when their interests are at stake they combine, and nothing seems able to withstand them. How often do we read of a delegation of New York bankers or railroad Presidents waiting on the chief executive in relation to pending bills favorable or adverse to their interests? The fact is notorious that men of this character have paid lobbyists and spies continually in their employ, and when the good of the people at large is placed in antagonism to their further greed, a power is brought to bear on Congress that is irresistible.

The proposed income-tax is a movement in favor of the masses against the "bloated bond holders," and we most earnestly hope that the managers of the new bill will stand like adamant against all overtures or attacks from the money kings of the country. It is a dogma in political economy that it is *prima facie* evidence that those who have money have made it in the country and should pay a certain proportion of it towards the country's support. From those who have not it is difficult to take, and in all justice those who have garnered up the treasurers of the earth should be the first ones, and willing ones, to foot the country's bills.

As a matter, of course, the *Oregonian* takes strong grounds against the income-tax, as the organ of rich men and corporations, and dilates on the argument cited at the head of this article in a most garrulous and absurd manner. It is opposed to the income-tax because those who are heirs to fortunes or who have in former years accumulated sufficient to give them no forebodings for the future, are apt to be perjurers and creatures who will not tell the exact amount of their annual rents. This is a severe speech from one of their own number, but fortunately we cannot believe that all capitalists are as bad as their spokesman would have us imagine. The *Oregonian* further says, that "capital is taxed in other ways (than by the income levy), and if the tax on it is not high enough it should be put higher." Why higher? Is n't there any danger of perjury or concealment in other kinds of taxes? I will let the *Oregonian* answer in its own words. "Experience shows that when the tax is put very high, it is an inducement to fraud and a direct loss to Government." Surely the master mind of the pre-eminent sheet has got things sorely mixed! The dread that he may have to pay some taxes to the Government appears to have injured his reasoning faculties.

The *Standard* seems a little chagrined that Clackamas county has two good Republicans, fitted respectively for the office of Governor and State Treasurer. Surely that paper does not suppose that all the brains of Oregon are centred in the Portland Democracy? Clackamas County Republicans are not greedy, but when acknowledged leaders reside among them it is no more than right that they should be brought to the front.

The tempest in the teapot on the Texan border has subsided into its normal spluttering. There are bad men living along the line of the Lone Star State and Mexico, those claiming to be Americans being every bit as bad as the Greasers, and until a sufficient number of U. S. and Mexican troops are kept in that vicinity to over awe the desperadoes, trouble will continue.

Governor Carroll, of Maryland, in his message advising laboring men against organizing as a distinct political force in opposition to their employers, says no special platform is of any use to laboring men in a free country like ours. The questions of capital and labor must always adjust themselves, and are regulated by conditions which politicians cannot control.

The N. Y. *Tribune* comments on the foregoing thus: The workingmen are sure to find this out at some time hereafter. They have been used to further pursuit of adventurers and wasted their time and muscle in useless if not lawless efforts to improve their condition.

There are due the State for delinquent taxes, levies made prior to 1877, sums as follows: Baker county, $1,795 75; Grant county, $441 93; Umatilla county, $7,522 19; Wasco county, $3,119 30. Total, $16,334 60.

Burglars are doing a thriving business at Salem.

A Plea for Man.

The other day a man named Graham, shot and killed another named Ochiltree, at Comstock's Station, Lane County, for alleged improper intimacy with his wife. Graham it seems had frequently cautioned the deceased to keep away from his house, advice which he unfortunately failed to heed. It is safe to say that there is not a day passes that somewhere in the world this almost identical horror does not happen. It is the old story, the wife grows indifferent to her sworn companion on account of attentions bestowed upon her by some prepossessing young man; the poor husband quickly detects the estrangement; he forbids the young man his house; clandestine meetings occur, upon the heels of which quickly follow the ruin of the woman. When a married women meets a man not her husband secretly, she courts danger, which almost invariably ends in her ruin, and she has but herself to blame. There is a great deal of maudlin sentiment wasted on the poor weak women who are led astray by arch fiends, and all that sort of thing, but if a woman, when she is married has not sense enough to repel the improper attentions of a third party, she deserves her disgrace, for she brings it upon herself. Just as it takes two to make a bargain, so it does in affairs contrary to honest marriage; and to lay all the blame on the man, who has perhaps been not only met half way, but tempted beyond endurance by the woman, is a downright injustice.

Where it can be proved that the wife is a woman of weak mind, and that she has made the victim of a studied plot on the part of some sweet talking villain, then give the wretch bullets enough in his vile carcass to sink a ship—but not otherwise. We may be considered as uttering an abominable heresy, but we actually believe that there are such things in existence as bad women, and to lay all the blame of every misdeed in which a married woman and man are the principal actors upon the male is simply absurd. Bad men there are in abundance,—granted that the good ones are the exception—but we seriously doubt if there ever was a creature so degraded as to cold-bloodedly plan the ruin of an innocent woman—a woman who had not in some way encouraged his advances. There is an atmosphere of virtue surrounding women, that is only made impure by their own desire. Men have enough yillainies to carry without making them shoulder the sins of women.

HENRY WARD BEECHER recently created a sensation in Plymouth Church. He said: "The doctrine that God has been for thousands of years peopling this earth with human beings, during the period of three-fourths of which it was not illuminated by an altar or church, and in places where a vast population of these people are yet without that light, is to transform the Almighty to a monster more hideous than Satan himself. I swear by all that is sacred that I will never worship Satan, though he should appear dressed in royal robes and seated on the throne of Jehovah. Men may say: 'You will not go to Heaven!' I reply a Heaven presided over by such a demon as that who has been peopling this world with millions of human being and then sweeping them off to hell, not like dead flies, but without taking the trouble even to kill them, and gloating and laughing over their eternal misery, is not such a Heaven as I want to go to. The doctrine is too horrible. I cannot believe it, and I won't."

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* thus accounts for Senator David Davis's failure to vote on the admission of Butler: He believed that that neither contestant was properly elected. Had he voted against Butler it would have resulted in a tie, and the casting vote would have kept Butler out. Then the question would have come up on Corbin's admission, and had he voted against him the tie and casting vote would have admitted Corbin. He therefore stepped into the cloak-room, and his absence let Butler in.

State News.

There are 228 patients in the insane asylum at East Portland—66 females and 162 males.

Robert Pentland, proprietor of the Dalles water works for 13 years past, has sold out to Samuel L. Brooks and Mrs. Phœbe Humason for $19,000.

Norton, of the Salem *Record*, will issue a weekly edition soon.

The Jacksonville *Sentinel* has closed its 23d volume.

About eighty Chinamen stopped work on the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad last week, because they couldn't get their pay.

J. J. Hembree, of the Lafayette *Courier*, has been matrimonially tied to Miss Emma Perkins,

The Roseburg postoffice did $12,218 worth of money order business.

Simon Lane, of Indiana, brother of Gen. Jos. Lane, arrived in Roseburg on the train last week.

In Polk county certain citizens are advocating the claims of Independence for the county seat as against Dallas.

On Friday last a man named Frank Ochiltree was killed by George Graham at Comstock's mill on Pass creek. Ochiltree was screw turner at the mill and Graham was edger. The former was in the habit of going to the latter's house, though warned to keep away. On the morning of the 4th Graham went out hunting, and on his return found Ochiltree at his house. Ochiltree started to run; Graham told him to stop. He paid no attention to Graham but kept on, when Graham fired at the retreating man with a Henry rifle, the ball from which penetrated his body, killing him instantly.

During the year 1877 the cost of municiple government at Albany was $7,968 08. Receipts were $8,084 54. Licenses produced $2,657 45, and fines $153.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 21, 1877.

The adjournment of Congress with the consequent hegira of members, and the hordes of lobbyists, for their homes, restores our city to its characteristic quietude. Saturday last was a gala day in the House, for the Republicans had it all their own way. That charitably inclined political saint, Mr. Wood, of New York, be hought it a good thing for his party and the nation, that his resolutions looking to universal and everlasting investigation of the executive department should be adopted, and therefore from pure goodness of heart, had all public business laid aside that the proper vote should be had. But he counted without his host, as he had not enough of his brethren with him to make a quorum, and the Republicans had the hardness of heart to decline to serve such purpose. Little Boo Peep lost his sleep; as bad Fernando, and like Boo Peep he came to grief. The Republicans interposed dilatory motions and refusing to vote thereon, the roll-call showed "no quorum," thus putting Mr. Wood between the upper and the nether mill stone. He kept up his hopeless fight till after 3 o'clock, when he threw up the sponge, and consenting that his resolutions should go over till Jan. 10, an adjournment was soon effected. It was intensely amusing to note the squirming of the discomfited Democrats. They had determined to cast out a drag net over every department, and fish in every cranny and pigeon-hole for something calculated to give comfort to the expectant Democrats of the country, and it was mortifying indeed that Republican generalship should prevent accomplishment of their nice little scheme. Several times since Oct. 15 have hard blows been dealt them, and this was the "unkindest cut of all." A belligerent member, Mr. White, of Pa., in his wrath, wanted all the Republican members consigned to the Tombs by the Seageant-at-Arms, because he said there they sat with their mouths shut, thus making constructively no quorum, while every one in the hall could see them in their seats. We are not so sure that all the Democrats could see so clearly as Mr. White, as it was evident that some of the members had been indulging in "cold tea," "roast apples," or other articles that tend to "fly to the head," or make one sleepy, and thereby dim the eye sight. Mr. White's colleagues laughed heartily at his absurdities, and one of them, Mr. Saylor, from Ohio, reminded him of the homely adage of leading a horse to the water and being unable to make him drink. Mr. Randall left the chair at one time and went among the Republicans. He, like Saylor, apparently enjoyed the situation as a huge joke; such a one as he played on the Republicans in his memorable fight upon the force bill, and in which he handled his Democratic forces with such superb skill and generalship, though in a decided minority at the time. But he could not now give his brethren any comfort under the turned tables, and there was nothing left them but surrender. The Senate had had its fight, and after an hour or two of desultory proceedings, adjourned, hence midnight found the Capitol like Tara's Hall, deserted.

Our streets are thronged with people busied with preparations for Christmas. Our shops and stores have put on their brightest holiday attire, and old and young, white and colored, are in full enjoyment of sight-seeing, for our whole populace seems out of doors. Everywhere in the south Christmas has a peculiar significance which we never met in the north. The last week of the year was, in old slavery times, by universal custom, given to the slaves, and so completely did Christmas and the succeeding days belong to him, that no one, save the exceptional tyrant whose hardened heart cut him off from all humanizing influences, dared impose any burdens of labor upon him, the slave. On Christmas Eve he began his week's round of pleasures. With his banjo he could serenade his dusky lady love, and join in the dance, not only on his own plantation, but that of his neighbors, undisturbed by those influences which made him truly a slave the other weeks of the year. His time now was his own, and right jollily did he use it, for there never was a race of people more light-hearted and fonder of Christmas gaities than these slaves. Whatever burdens weighed them down at other seasons, it was cheerily put aside during the holidays, and as forgetful of past cares and sorrows as children, they, heart and soul, gave themselves completely up to their pleasures. During the war we noticed this turning of the contrabands mind to Christmas, as the Mohomaden turns to the east, and several years of subsequent experience among the freedmen enabled us to observe this peculiarity much more freely and extensively. Though hard times presses sorely upon our freedmen, yet they never get so poverty stricken and so deep in want as to forge some kind of recognition of Christmas, and in the extreme south, upon the cotton plantation, where he is more cut off from contact with the whites than here, he dictates the week pretty much as before the war, to his own amusement.

The telephone is in successful practical operation between Police Headquarters and the Insane Asylum, a distance of 8 miles, nearly one-third of which the wire runs under water. So well pleased are the officials with its workings that the removal of the telegraphic instruments will soon occur from all the police stations, effecting a saving of several thousand dollars annually.

One of our citizens was killed yesterday by the cars a few miles from the city, while crossing the track in a buggy. As he was warned by the flagman not to cross, the engineer was exonerated from blame by the coroner.

One of our most promising young artists, Mr. Frank Hickey, was buried yesterday. His paintings in oil evince rare merit, though he is but 21 years of age. JUNIUS.

Mrs. Wells, the widow of Dr. Wells, formerly of the Umpqua, was engaged in nursing a sick lady at North Bend, Coos Bay, and on the 30th ult., while she was sitting before the fire with a cotton quilt wrapped about her, her garments caught fire, and before it could be extinguished she was burned so severely that she died next morning.

A young man named Louis Hoosier, who lives just east of Eugene, while out hunting last week, slipped and fell, discharging his gun; the ball just grazed his neck, cutting a gash about three inches long. It was a close call.

Henry Elkeles, a young hoodlum of Portland, has been committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of stealing a trunk from the O. S. N. Co.'s wharf.

In Lane 116 persons and corporations pay above $100 taxes each; 60 pay between $75 and $100 each, and 100 pay between $50 and $75 each.

MARRIED.

In this city, Jan. 5, by Rev. W. D. Nichols, James King and Mollie Curley, both of Clackamas county.

At the residence of Arthur Warner, Esq., Jan. 2th, by Rev. D. B. Gray, Elliott J. Swafford, of Salem, and Miss Clara Vinson, of Clackamas county.

NEW TO-DAY.

JOHN CRAN & CO

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

THIS DAY.

We will commence

SWEEPING CLEARANCE SALE!

Preparatory to stock taking. The accumulated remnants of the past year will be offered at prices that will show the public that we mean business. In the following departments we have laid out large lots, which we will sell 25 and 30 per cent. below regular prices:

Black Cashmeres,
Colored Cashmeres,
Dress Goods,
Waterproofs,
Blankets,
Sheetings,
Towels,
Table Linen,
Hosiery and Underwear,
Felt Skirts,
Shawls,
White Flannels,
Colored Flannels,
Umbrellas,
And Fancy Goods.

JOHN CRAN & CO.,

Jan. 10, 78-tf. PORTLAND, Ogn.

Notice.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, Oregon, January 9, 1878.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED at this office by R. C. Patton, of Washington county, against A. E. Ingraham for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 1889, dated August 21, 1871, upon the north-east quarter section 20, township 2 north, range 2 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 7th day of February, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said abandonment.

L. T. BARIN, Register,
ja10,78-4t. T. R. HARRISON, Receiver.

CITATION.

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

In the matter of the estate of Austin G. Beebe, deceased, and the application to sell the real property of said estate.

TO CHARLOTTE BEEBE, AND ALL other persons unknown, interested in said estate. In the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you are cited to be and appear before this Court at a term thereof to be held on Saturday, January 26th, 1878, at the hour of one o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any exist, why an order should not be made by this Court to sell the following described real property belonging to said estate, to pay the debts thereof, to-wit:

The West half of the E. ½ of sec. 8, and 45 acres off the W. side of the E. ½ of the E. ½ thereof in T. 5 S. R. 1 E. of the Willamette Meridian, containing 245 acres, and situate in Clackamas county, Oregon—according to the petition of G. W. Fish, administrator of said estate, filed in this Court December 1st, 1877.

(L.S.) Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 18th day of December A. D. 1877.

W. H. H. FOUTS, County Clerk.

dec20,77-4t.

Grand Removal Sale!

AS WE INTEND TO REMOVE FROM the Store we now occupy

TO THE NEW STORE,

Now building on the southwest Corner of Salmon and First Streets, On or about January 4, 1878, and in order to

Reduce Our Stock

...to...

SAVE REMOVAL

we will

Sell All Goods

From now until January 1, at very much

REDUCED RATES.

Basket Cloth Dress Goods
In all Colors, 35c per yard.

Basket Cloth Dress Goods
All wool, 50c per yard.

A fine line of all the new shades in

DRESS GOODS

At 25c per yard.

All Wool Black Cashmeres
At 75 cents, worth $1 00.

All Wool Black Cashmeres
At $1 20, worth $1 50.

Colored Cashmeres and Silks to Match; Black and Colored Alpacas, and Empress Cloths
All Qualities at Reduced Rates.

Waterproof Clonkings, all styles, At Reduced Prices.

FELT SKIRTS at 75c and upwards.

Best American Prints,
15 Yards for $1 00.

Large Size Honeycomb Bedspreads. 90c;

12-4 Heavy Marseilles Bedspreads, $2 25.

A Large Stock of all Qualities

BEDSPREAD, BLANKETS, COMFORTERS, TOWELS, AND TABLE LINENS,

And all Domestic Goods at Clearance Prices.

Zephyr Wools in all Colors,
Best Qualities at 12½c.

A Full Line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, AND ALL FANCY GOODS, At Low Prices.

Call and Examine our Stock,

As we certainly offer better inducements than are offered elsewhere.

J. F. D. WRINKLE & CO.

PORTLAND, OGN.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Sample sent on application. Dec. 13,s 1877-1m.

THOMAS CHARMAN

ESTABLISHED - - - - - 1852.

DESIRES TO INFORM THE CITIZENS OF Oregon City and of the Willamette Valley, that he is still on hand and doing business on the old motto, that

A Nimble Six Pence is Better than a Slow Shilling

I have just returned from San Francisco, where I purchased one of the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF GOODS

ever before offered in this city; and consists in part, as follows:

Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Hosiery of Every Description, Hardware, Groceries, Oils, Paints and Sash and Doors, Chinaware, Queensware, Stoneware, Crockery, Platedware, Glassware, Jewelry of Various Qualities And Styles, Clocks and Watches, Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Fancy Notions of Every Description, Patent Medicines, Rope, Farming Implements of All Kinds, Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Wall Paper, etc.

Of the above list, I can say my stock is the MOST COMPLETE ever offered in this market, and was selected with especial care for the Oregon City trade. All of which I now offer for sale at the

Lowest Market Rates.

No use for the ladies, or any one else, to think of going to Portland to buy goods for I am *Determined to Sell Cheap* and not to allow myself to be

UNDERSOLD IN THE STATE OF OREGON.

All I ask is a fair chance and quick payments, believing as I do that

Twenty Years Experience

in Oregon City enables me to know the requirements of the trade. Come one and all and see for yourselves that the old stand of

THOMAS CHARMAN

cannot be beaten in quality or price. It would be useless for me to tell you all the advantages I can offer you in the sale of goods, as every store that advertises does that, and probably you have been disappointed. All I wish to say is

Come, and See, and Examine for Yourselves,

for I do not wish to make any mistakes. My object is to tell all my old friends now that I am still alive, and desirous to sell goods cheap, for cash, or upon such terms as agreed upon. Thanking all for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed.

THOS. CHARMAN,
Main Street, Oregon City.

Legal Tenders and County Scrip taken at market rates. THOS. CHARMAN.

50,000 lbs wool wanted by THOS. CHARMAN.
nov. 1, 75-tf

LIVERY, FEED, AND SALE STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPRIETOR OF the Livery Stable on Fifth street, Oregon City, Oregon, keeps constantly on hand

Buggies, Carriages and Hacks. Saddle and Buggy Horses.

Prices Reasonable

E. B. CLEMENTS,
Oregon City, Nov. 5, 1875. Proprietor.

S. A. BROUGHTON,

WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF Oregon City and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish

Fir & Cedar Lumber,

Of every description, at low rates.

—AND—

APPLE BOXES.

ALSO,

Dry Flooring, Ceiling, Rustic, Spruce, (for shelving), Lattice, Pickets, and Fence-Posts, Cedar,

Constantly on hand.

Street and Sidewalk lumber furnished on the shortest notice, at as low rates as it can be purchased in the State.

Give me a call at the *OREGON CITY SAW MILLS.*
Oregon City, June 10, 1875 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

L. JACCARS,

DEALER IN

FLOUR, HAY, STRAW, OATS, POTATOES, 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.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in six days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.

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.

NOTICE OF CONSOLIDATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE the firms of T. A. Davis & Co. and Hodge, Snell & Co., heretofore engaged in the wholesale Drug, Paint, Oil and Glass business, at Nos. 71 and 75 Front street, respectively, have this day consolidated under the firm name of

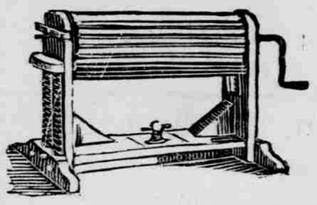
HODGE, DAVIS & CO.,

and will continue the business at No. 71 Front street until further notice.

CHAS. HODGE,
T. A. DAVIS,
GEO. W. SNELL,
F. K. ARNOLD.

Portland, Ogn., January 1 1878.

THE NORTHWEST GRANGER



Washing Machine.

See this Machine

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Public attention is called to this splendid Machine. It is an Oregon invention, and took the

First Premium

at the

LAST OREGON STATE FAIR.

It will be

MANUFACTURED AT HOME,

By a responsible firm. It contains four corrugated Rollers, equal to four wash-boards working in unison: will not injure buttons or clothes, and is the most useful and perfect machine ever offered to the public. Patented October 16, 1877. Being manufactured here, in case any of its parts are broken, such part can be replaced at a low figure without buying the entire machine; and such parts will be supplied *free* where there was a defect in the machine sold. County and State rights for sale. Address

A. M. CORNELIUS, Patentee,
dec.13,77-tf. Oregon City, Ogn.

A CARD AND PROSPECTUS.

Having opened a free Intelligence Office, for the purpose of assisting newcomers to our State to all possible means at my command, where are kept files of all leading newspapers published in Oregon and Washington Territory. I have also determined to establish a land journal, to be called

THE OREGON AND WASHINGTON LAND REGISTER.

The object of which is to bring Land Owners and Real Estate Agents into closer communication with the thousands of immigrants who are arriving in this city with a view to the ultimate purchase of lands. It will be printed in regular newspaper form, eight page, 1x18 inches, and will be devoted solely to the purpose for which it is established. The first edition of 5,000 copies will be issued about the 10th of February, 1878, and as often thereafter as the influx of immigration demands.

Description of farms and other property for sale will be condensed to occupy ten lines (20 words) or less, and will be charged for at the rate of one dollar each.

It is more than probable that from twenty-five thousand people will be added to our population during the spring and summer of 1878. Nearly all immigrants who come to Oregon and Washington Territory land first at Portland, and will recieve a copy of this paper, as it will be distributed gratuitously. It will therefore be the best possible means of bringing lands and other property for sale to their notice.

Descriptions of property for sale may be written out in full, giving character, location, price, terms of sale, and all advantages of schools, churches, roads, etc., which will be editorially condensed to the required space, and the letter numbered to correspond with the description, and filed in my office for reference. No charge will be made for sales arranged through this agency—the only fee required being one dollar for each description inserted in the LAND REGISTER, which must be forwarded with the description. It may be sent in silver by registered letter, or by postal order at my risk.

Correspondence on all subjects connected with the development of all portions of the State and territory is solicited.

I keep a register in my office in which are entered the wants of all parts of the State and Territory for laborers, mechanics, merchants, etc., which is open for the free inspection of newcomers. Notice of such wants is respectfully solicited. All matter intended for publication in the land register must be written on one side of the paper only, and be in prior to the first of February, 1878. All descriptions of property for sale will be inserted in the order of their arrival—those coming first on the outside pages.

Believing that this publication will be greatly to the advantage of both buyer and seller, I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

Address all communications to me at Portland, Oregon. D. H. STEARNS.

Portland, Ogn., Dec. 29, 1877. ja5tf.

Guardian's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the County Court of Marion county, Oregon, made on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1877, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest of Dee Wright, Orr Wright and Ella Wright, minor heirs of Joseph A. Wright, deceased, of and in and to the following described parcels of land situate in Clackamas county, State of Oregon, to wit: Lot 3 of section 19 and the S. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼, and Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of section 20, all in T. 4 S., R. 2 E. of the Willamette Meridian, containing 160 acres more or less. The interest of said minors being each an undivided one-third interest in said above described land. Said sale will take place at the Court House door in Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. on

Tuesday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1878. Terms of sale—gold coin in hand.

R. C. RAMSBY
Guardian of said minors.

Dec. 27, 1877-5t.

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 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, January 19th, 1878,

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 30 chains; thence West 29.75 chains; thence North 30 chains; thence East 29.75 chains to the place of beginning, containing 89½ 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. per annum.

Each tract to be sold separately.

JOHN NOYER, Administrator.
E. L. EASTHAM, Att'y for adm'r. dec20-4t.

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.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR Sale at this office. Justices of the Peace can get anything in their line.

COURTESY OF BANCROFT LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.