# The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1878.


## The Opium Habit.

Hardly a day passes that we don't read in some of our State exchanges, principally those from Portland, of young men being discovered smoking opium—in fact we printed an item of this character ourself concerning some of our own Oregon City boys but the other day.

We call for severe legislation on this subject. Dr. Parrish says the disease—for disease it is—is incurable when permitted to pass certain bounds. Those who have read DeQuincy's "Confessions of an Opium Eater" will recollect the terrible trials he went through in endeavoring to rid himself of the baneful habit. It clung to him at night and in day like a horrible incubus, and it was only on account of his superior power of will and mental and moral strength that he finally overcame the vice.

Among the Chinese, perhaps opium smoking is confined to the lower classes, but not so with us. Tramps and inmates of jails are said to be singularly free from it. Men addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic drinks are seldom the slaves of opium. Occasionally, however, such instances are discovered and these cases are the most painful of all, for they are men who owe allegiance to two of the cruelest masters which have ever combined to ruin body and soul.

According to antecedent probabilities and the research of competent investigators the ranks of the victims of the opium habit are principally drawn from three classes: Literary and professional men and all others whose brain is frequently called upon for the performance of exhausting mental labor and who imagine they feel an absolute necessity for temporary excitement and subsequent rest produced by the narcotic. The second class is among fast mee and fast women, who "hit the pipe" and "take the long draw" for the purpose of burying temporarily their troubles in momentory pleasure. The third class is among fashionable women, those of the big cities of the East chiefly, who feel the necessity of a stimulant to carry them through the season's gaities. With us this third class is represented by "hoodlums"—a something between boy and man, who wish to appear "smart" in doing everything they know to be wrong and injurious. This latter class, while it has not so many members as one of the others is the most deplored. This is not a pleasant subject for us,—none is where the burden is to show the weaknesses of our brothers—but we feel it actually necessary to say something about it that will open the eyes of mothers and fathers concerning their boys. There is a painful duty which the recent events in medical and chemical history has imposed upon the common sense of the world at large. It is to tear the veil from the face of a sin against body and mind, thus far nearly unrecognized by the organized voices of public opinion, thus far scarcely admitted in the pulpit. By a vigorous denunciation of this horrible abuse of a medicine, properly and seasonably taken beneficient, physicians and the press will add a new title to the gratitude of the country and confer a boon upon this and succeeding generations. Are they not aware that an insidious poison is sapping the strength and the energy of scores of thousands throughout the land, and will they be justified in withholding their voice and remaining idle or semi-quiescent when the duty devolves upon them primarily of staying the plague?

## To Workingmen.

In attacking the leaders of the so called labor movement in this State we do it for no other reason than to let an honorable class of men, a class that we shall always take pride in working for, —the laboring men of Oregon—know what a disgraceful class they have at their head, and to govern themselves accordingly. We are strongly in favor of any movement that will enhance the interests and improve the condition of our working classes, and will manifest it at anytime when we feel assured that by any effort on our part good will result. But the agitation now started by a pack of communists should be branded as it deserves, and should carry with it the red light of danger to warn all honest sons of toil away from it. No good can ever come from any movement led by a band of semi-lunatics, and we feel assured the workingmen of Oregon have sense enough to see this. Put *bona fide* laboring men at your head, not second class lawyers and men who make capital from having once worked at a trade, but with no desire to resume it so long as the laboring men can be duped into supporting their private schemes, and not a voice in the State will be lifted against you, and not a paper but will be proud to be your champion. We cannot recommend too highly organizations among our workingmen for their mutual benefit and protection, but when these things are brought about by a few ambitious scallawags for personal ends, and who menace property holders in a demagogical way, we cannot find terms too bitter in which to denounce them. Once more, workingmen of Oregon, beware of the scamps now at the head of the labor movement in this State.

The Yamhill *Reporter* has donned a new dress and started out on its eighth volume.

## Indian Inspector's Report.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Senate, Secretary Schurz has sent to that body a copy of the report recently made by Indian Inspector E.C. Watkins, embodying certain highly important recommendation for the consolidation of the Indians of Oregon and Washington Territory, and restoration to the public domain of vast areas of valuable land embraced in most of their reservations. These recommendations, divested of the explanatory statement and argument with which Inspector Watkins supports them, are as follows:

First—That all Indians west of the Cascade mountains in Washington Territory be consolidated at Neah Bay and Puyallup reservations; the fish-eating Indians on the former and the agricultural class on the latter.

Second—That the Warm Spring and Umatilla Indians of Oregon be removed to Yakima reservation, Washington Territory.

Third—That all bands of Indians in the northern portion of Washington Territory be consolidated on the Columbia river, above the mouth of the Spokane.

NOTE—Watkins recommends that all of the Colville reservation be restored to the public domain except a small strip ten or twelve miles wide adjacent to the Columbia river, as above indicated. He says the Indians now there should not be disturbed. They number about 3,000, and any attempt to move them at present would lead to serious trouble perhaps, and cause large expense. He also remarks that they occupy a country not now needed by the whites, and which will not probably be needed for years.

Fourth—That the Siletz and other Indians on the coast of Oregon be consolidated on the Grand Ronde reservation.

Fifth—That before the reservations thus vacated are restored to the public domain such Indians as are qualified for citizenship and desire it should be permitted to select homesteads from the lands to be vacated.

Watkins states that the Yakima reservation embraces $800,000 acres, one half of which is excellent agricultural land, and that all the Indians now on it are located on separate forty acre farms cultivating the soil and entirely self-supporting. The new commissioner of Indian affairs, Mr. Hoyt, disapproves Watkins' recommendations, that Indians who are to be vacated should be allowed and encouraged to remain in their present locations by giving them a title to their lands under an Indian homestead act.

Commissioner Hoyt does not concur, however, in the recommendation for consolidation accompanied with a provision for giving agricultural Indians individual proprietorship with titles absolutely inalienable, whithout which their general improvement cannot be anticipated. Secretary Schurz, in transmitting Watkins' report and Hoyt's letter, takes occasion to express his own opinion that the proposed consolidation of agencies would be of advantage to the government and to the Indians, and he therefore suggests that Congress should enact such appropriate legislation as will enable the department to carry it into effect. Watkins' estimate of the total expenses of removing and settling the various Indians in accordance with his plan is $210,000.

## Democratic Testimony.

The Seattle *Dispatch*, edited by Beriah Brown, a life-long and uncompromising Democrat, speaks thus of Senator Mitchell:

It cannot be denied that he has served the interests of his State with a zeal and fidelity that has few parallels in the Senate. Had he been corruptible, such an opportunity rarely occurs in the life of any public man. His position as Senator from Oregon, and chairman of the committee on railroads, is one of commanding influence. It may be said without exaggeration, "There's millions in it." With a pending donation from the Government of nearly 50,000,000 acres of public lands, or the proceeds thereof, estimated at nearly $120,000,000, there is no reasonable room for doubt that Mr. Mitchell could have commanded his own price from a company which has heretofore scrupled at no means which would promote their own interests. That he represents the popular sentiment not only of Oregon but of Washington Territory, in regard to the conditions of the renewal of the grant, there can be no reasonable doubt. We believe in rendering to every man—not excepting the devil himself—his just deserts, regardless of our personal or political relations with him.

Crazy Edmunds says we are "a disgrace to journalism," and calls us a "liar and a slanderer" in the choicest of cabinet makers' rhetoric. We would retaliate with paying him the same compliment were it not against our rules to print stale news. The old humbug is too well known in these parts to call for any answer to his blackguardism. We would remark, however, that it is still in order for the "great labor reformer" to send us the amount due for two years subscription for the ENTERPRISE.

Pacific coast lumber has found its way into the ship-yards of Maine greatly to the disgust of the lumbermen of the Kennebec. An Eastern exchange says: A few years ago Maine was the greatest lumbering State in the Union, but now she is sixth on the list, and the business is rapidly falling off by reason of the wasting away of the forests and the competition of Western men. Shipbuilders at Portland say they can get pine masts and spars from the Pacific coast cheaper than they can cut them in their own woods.

Judge Deady has given his opinion that we elect our Congressmen in June—a question having been raised whether we elect that officer in June or November. The *Standard* has consulted several lawyers on the subject and they generally coincide with Judge Deady. This will be a saving to our State and we endorse the opinions.

Notwithstanding the talk that Dick Williams aspires to Mitchell's senatorial seat, we still announce H. W. Scott, the editor of the "What Is It?" as our candidate for that honor.

## Telegraphic News.

### Eastern.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the sub committee of the House on Pacific railroads which has under consideration the application of the Northern Pacific Company for an extension of time within which it shall be allowed to construct its lines and receive the land originally granted, have substantially reached a conclusion. A report will probably be adopted recommending that the time for completing the main line of the Northern Pacific from its western terminus at Bismarck, shall be extended for ten years, provided that 100 miles of the road shall be built during each year, and that 25 or 30 miles of this shall be constructed on the Pacific end. It is not probable the land grant for branch lines will be renewed.

WASINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Mitchell has made application to be heard by full House committee on Pacific railroads in support of his bill to extend the time for completion of the Northern Pacific railroad by readjustment of land grant to aid the construction of the Portland, Dalles and South Pass railroad to Salt Lake City.

The Senate railroad committee held a special meeting to hear further arguments on this bill. McGilvra, of Washington Territory, appeared in behalf of the interests of the Seattle and Walla Walla railroad project. He made no objection to the Salt Lake road proposition, but insisted that the bill should be amended so as to aid the Seattle railroad also. Neither Senator Grover nor Representative Williams were present. Attorneys of the Northern Pacific Company asked that a further hearing before the committee be postponed until next Thursday. The request was granted and they will be heard at that time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate, by a vote of yeas 43, nays 22, passed the concurrent resolution of Matthews declaring that all bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 112½ grains each of standard silver, and to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not a violation of public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of public creditors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In the senate to-day Mitchel presented various resolutions of the legislative assembly of Oregon praying an amendment to certain acts granting lands for railroad purposes in that state, so as to authorize the sale of grazing lands; praying an amendment to the act of Feb. 14, 1859, in regard to the boundaries of the state; making an appropriation for the construction of a breakwater at Cape Foulweather; the improvement of the Willamette, Columbia and Alsea rivers and to open the Siletz Indian reservation to settlement; all of which were referred to appropriate committees.

### Foreign.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Your correspondent's prophecies have been historic. The war has ended. Russia has triumphed. The Ottoman power is crushed without British intervention, and peace is substantially concluded upon terms which precludes England's participation in shaping them. Russia also has vindicated the prediction that she would so adjust her policy as to deprive England of an opportunity for interference, which Disraeli so eagerly sought. Since Turkey accepts the conditions exacted, it is hardly possible that British sentiment will tolerate the proposition of war single handed by England against Russia to defeat either the freedom of the Dardanelles to the czar's ships or Russian occupation of Armenia as a surety for a war indemnity. England can better afford to loan the Porte the money to settle the indemnity than spend it in war. If British sentiment fails to see sufficient menace to English interests in Russian occupation of Asiatic Turkey to justify that direct appeal to British pockets, it won't see anything worth fighting for at still greater expense. Though at first the czar's terms of peace seem harsh, the Turk's precipitate acceptance of them indicate that he sees how much easier they are than he would have made if himself victor. The money indemnity is only one tenth of that exacted by Germany from France. Russia's freedom of the Dardanelles, though apparently exacted from Turkey, is really exacted from England, the only European power having any interest in opposing it. Turkey cares nothing for it herself, and the porte is doubtless delighted to concede what will annoy an old ally who failed him in his extremity. As England did not fight for the whole treaty of Paris she will not fight for the fragment of it. The war is ended.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Up to 9 o'clock last night the porte had no advice of the conclusion of the armistice, though orders were telegraphed the plenipotentiaries on Friday to accept the preliminaries of peace. The delay causes apprehension that the armistice may be accompanied by onerous conditions.

The Russians, Servans, Roumanians and Montenegrins are pushing military operations with great vigor.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A special dispatch says the Russian demands will encounter serious opposition from England and Austria. The latter is opposed to a retrocession of Bessarabia and to any condition doing more than to cripple Turkey.

Russian scouts have arrived at Chorlus, 70 miles from Constantinople.

Advices from Constantinople to 7:30 last night say there is no news from peare plenipotentiaries.

The concentration of Russians at Adrianople continues.

We do not wish it to be thought that because we are momentarily quiet on the bill to enforce medical practitioners to show a diploma from a college of recognized merit, that we have forgotten it. Oh, no indeed! The quacks shall never have rest so long as this law is wanting on our statute books.

The South Carolina Supreme Court has decided that Circuit Judges must be elected by ballot and not *viva voce*. This ousts Republican Judges elected by Republican Legislature prior to 1877, and retains Kershaw and Wallace elected last year by Democrats.

Wm. B. Allison has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Iowa; Jas. B. Groome has been elected from Maryland to succeed Geo. R. Dennis; and John S. Williams elected from Kentucky to succeed McCreery. They will take their seats March 4, 1879.

## Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1878.

This morning was ushered in with a heavy snow storm, which soon covered our city with its indubitable evidences of winter. Yet this afternoon the sun sheds his mild rays down upon us from an unclouded sky, and promises us a return of the beautiful weather which gave us the fairest New Years day had for years past, particularly so in contrast with that of 1877, when old Boreas swooped down upon us with his heavy blanket of snow, and confined our citizens to their houses from shear inability to move through it. This year, however, all was lovely as a marriage belle, for naught barred even the plebeian pedestrian from making his calls upon citizens and officials. The White House of course is the grand Sanhedrian to which all pilgrims turn their faces on New Years day, and from 11 till 2 o'clock an unbroken throng poured through its rooms. First came the cabinet officers, next the foreign legations, chaperoned by Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, who, by virtue of being the longest resident minister, is the Dean of the diplomatic corps, and entitled thereby to precedence and to act as usher to the others; the Judiciary followed, then the officers of the army and navy stationed here, and finally, at one o'clock, the doors were opened to the great unmasked plebeian, who, by his lack of tinsel title or position, must necessarily take a back seat. For an hour he exercised his right to shake hands with the President. Policemen put him into column of two deep, and marched him past Mr. Hayes who stood in the Blue Room, and who rapidly put out his hand to each one as he passed at almost double-quick pace. Once in the column there was no halt, as the visitor became a helpless piece of humanity forced forward by the seething crowd in the rear, until the large East Room was reached, where there was a chance to separate, and in which torn, tattered and demoralized habiliments could be reformed and re-arranged. The tasteful decorations of evergreen and flowers which adorned all the rooms in honor of the President's silver wedding, New Years eve, were allowed to remain during New Years day; and as this national reception has never been surpassed in the glittering brilliancy of uniform of soldier and foreign diplomat, and in the magnificence of jewelled and richly dressed ladies. We fancy we never saw the White House looking so grandly as it did this New Years occasion. Mr. Hayes endured to the end as grave as a Turk at his pipe, and nearly as impassively as Gen. Grant, who always seemed an automaton under the affliction of so much hand shaking. We have seen Mr. Lincoln's face often wearing that peculiar smile which spread all over his ungainly features when impressed with something extremely ludicrous, and which only wanted an opportunity for expression in words. But no Connecticut nutmeg ever exceeded Gen. Grant or Mr. Hayes in the wood worn in their faces during a New Years reception. Mrs. Hayes was richly though plainly dressed, as she wore no jewelry. But her handsome assistants, Miss Platt and others, made full amends, and in so far as beauty and costly dresses could add to the occasion, no White House receiving groupe ever surpassed in magnificence. Mrs. Hayes and her companions laughed and chatted pleasantly with all who addressed them, and their vivacity was in strong contrast with the impassiveness of the President. We saw the Turkish Minister in his "fiz" and military and diplomatic decorations, standing in close proximity to the gorgeously attired Russian Minister, and, as during our war, "all was quiet on the Potomac." Both were docile as lambs. From the White House hundreds proceeded to the houses of the cabinet officers. The diplomats generally laid aside their decorations and uniform, and like the British Minister appeared as plain, substantial citizens, acting as quietly and informally as the plebeian who elbowed them at every turn. Secretary Sherman, with his handsome young wife and daughter, and nieces, had a crowded house from 12 to 4 o'clock, and could do little more than shake hands with each caller and extend an invitation to pass into the refreshment room and partake of its luxuries. Secretary Thompson's beautiful daughters attracted many a visitor who otherwise would not have paid that grave old dignitary their respects. The Misses Thompson were most tastefully and richly dressed and attracted universal praise from the callers by their grace and accomplishment in receiving the visitors. Secretary McCrary received with his wife and two young daughters. Mrs. McCrary contrasts strongly with her daughters, who, like their father, are quite full in form, and splendid specimens of Western vigor and healthfulness; while the mother is delicate in appearance, even to spareness of features. Secretary Evarts received with his family, and Schurz with his daughter. On the tables of Mr. Schurz appeared the only liquors seen in the houses of the secretaries. Elsewhere coffee and chocolate only were offered. But the Teutonic tastes could be gratified at Mr. Schurz's. JUNIUS.

JAN. 11.—Congress is again at work. By work we mean the labor of meeting one day and adjourning over three, as well as holding daily sessions. One day sufficed the Senate, and it deemed it better then to rest from labor until Monday. The House, however, under the imperitive necessity for further Democratic capital, through wholesale investigations, concluded to hold on to its job to the end. Both houses convened without formality; the Senate showing few absentees, while the roll call of the House indicated that many Democrats were loth to give up their good time at home; at least they did not respond to their names. Mr. Wood's investigation resolutions which the Republicans filibustered over on the day of adjournment, Dec. 15, came up on demand for regular order, and barred discussion on Mr. Kelley's Woman Suffrage resolutions, as well as on all other minor matters. But to the astonishment of the Democrats, Mr. Hale's substitute, which pruned their sweeping nature, was adopted, and to prevent its passage Mr. Wood was compelled to fillibuster an adjournment, hoping thereby to gain more strength through returning members. He became much exercised over the probing sarcasms of Mr. Conger, who wanted him to concentrate all his abuse and villification of the Republicans into one grand speech. It is pertinent to ask what right has the Republican party to interpose any legal or dilatory objection to a Democrat's sticking his nose into any department, no matter whether his intrusion be under warrant of law or right or not. He needs to find something to bolster himself and party with, and he should have full privilege to act just as he pleases. Mr. Wood thinks so, and such pure and immaculate law makers as he have of course a perfect right to exact or violate law; for in all he does or ever did there can be no error. Hence when he proposes to give his smelling committees as much power as the inquisition of old possessed, we submit that neither Mr. Hale nor Mr. Conger have any warrant in interposing obstacles. It is perfectly right, we hold, for a Democratic committee to violate every rule of evidence and every principle of law, in sending for persons and papers, hence we ask Mr. Hale to stand aloof. The Woman's Rights convention met in Lincoln Hall on the 9th and 10th, and after many interesting speeches adjourned over as usual till next year. Mrs. Stanton and Hooker took the leading parts, and everything done bore the impress of their brains, and experience. We noted few new faces and no new arguments, and the only variations from last year's convention in the same hall, were the presence of Dr. Mary Walker and a colored lady on the stage as delegates, and an able speech in advocacy of woman's right to vote by Fred Douglass. Dr. Mary Walker last year had to force herself upon the convention against the warm protest of the regular delegates, but this year the women evidently appreciated, just as men do, that when Dr. Mary or any other lady has a will she always has a way, and it's better to submit at once. So Dr. Mary, with her cane and pants took her seat unquestioned. A Miss Crocker threw all the bricks that were used, and old Ben Butler's hat full is a mere bagatelle in comparison with the numbers she has in store not only for the sinful world but for her sisters who see fit to dispute her views. On Thursday the delegates pounced down upon the Senate, but under the old fogyism of the Senators, nothing was accomplished, though Mrs. Hooker had sworn "by God" she would have her way. Mr. Thurman was so ungallant as to say that these ladies did not represent the women of the United States, inasmuch as Congress neither could or would help them. Another old fogy, Mr. Eaton of Conn., insinuated the same thing, and by a vote of 31 to 13 the disgusted Senators adjourned over to Monday, evidently hoping the unfortunate damsels would for want of friends be compelled to leave for home. Senator Conkling was so unfortunate as to allow himself to be caught by a score of the delegates, and for once the gallant soldier was completely vanquished. It is nothing for him to give Mr. Hayes a black eye, or fight a pitched battle with old war horses, like Edmunds or Thurman; but he is no match whatever for a dozen women, all crying in the same breath "we want to vote," so he discreetly held his tongue, and at the first opportunity incontinently ran away though not of course to fight another day. They have full access to the committee rooms, and how long their arguments will be received is now difficult to indicate. As few of the committees were at work during the recess, little business has been prepared for Congress, and we opine that the House will be as backward in the future as in the past years in reaching the important matters of revenue and appropriations, and no bill is as yet matured. Silver will be the first burden disposed of; after that something else, as the recess seems to have intensified the views of many members, in regard to the necessity of its remonetization. JUNIUS.


*NEW TO-DAY.*

**Auction!**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will sell at auction all of the property of Willamette Lodge No. 15, I. O. G. T. for the purpose of paying off the debt and closing business. Said property consists of a Library, an Organ, Carpet and other Furniture, all of which can be seen from this time until the day of sale by applying to the undersigned. Sale to be held at the Lodge Room, and to commence Tuesday evening, Feb. 5, 1878, at 7 o'clock P. M. P. PAQUET.

Oregon City, Jan. 29, 1878.

N. B.—Parties having books in their possession belonging to the G. T. Library are requested to return the same immediately.

**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 26th day of January, A.D. 1878, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Austin G. Beebe, deceased, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on

**Saturday, March 23, 1878,**

at the hour of one o'clock P. M. at the Court House door in said county, the following described real estate, to-wit: The west half of the east half of section eight, and forty-five acres off the west side of the east half of the east half thereof, in township five south of range one east of the Willamette Meridian, situate in the county of Clackamas and State of Oregon, containing 205 acres.

Terms of sale—One-half down in gold coin; balance in one year, bearing 10 per cent. interest. G. W. FISH, Administrator.

E. L. EASTHAM, att'y for estate.

Oregon City, Jan. 31, 1878-4t.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE AND WRIT of Execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Clackamas, dated the 24th day of January, A. D. 1878, and to me as sheriff directed, in favor of D. P. Thompson and against Septimus Huelat for the sum of Eleven Hundred and Four 29-100 Dollars, in lawful money of the United States, and Three Hundred and Fifteen Dollars in gold coin of the United States with interest on each of the above named amounts, in like coin, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 21st day of November, A. D. 1877, and the further sum of Fifty Dollars with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the 21st day of November, A. D. 1877, and further sum of Sixty-five 35-100 Dollars costs and disbursements in said action.

Now therefore, I have on this the 28th day of January, A. D. 1878, levied upon the following described real estate to satisfy the above named judgments, interest, costs and accruing costs: Lots three and six in block seven in Oregon City, Clackamas county, State of Oregon, according to the plat of said city on file in the County Clerk's office, and on

**Monday, the 4th day of March, A.D. 1878,**

at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. of said day at the Court House door in Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon, I will sell all the right, title and interest of the above named S. Huelat, defendant, to the above described real property to satisfy the above named judgments, interest, costs, and accruing costs, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to me in hand paid at the time of said sale in accordance with the terms stated in said degree. J. T. APPERSON,

Sheriff of Clackamas county, Oregon.

Oregon City, Jan. 28, 1878-5w.

**NEW GOODS**

.....AT.....

**Ackerman Bros.**

Will remove to Dement's Building, (formerly occupied by I. Selling) about the first of February, and will open out with the finest stock of goods in this city.

ACKERMAN BROS.

**THOMAS CHARMAN**

ESTABLISHED - - - - - 1853.

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.

**GEORGE 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.

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TURBINE WATER WHEEL!

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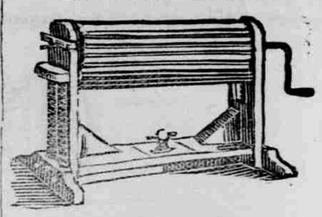
And the State in general. This is one of the best wheels in use on the Pacific Coast, and gives perfect satisfaction in every instance. Any one purchasing a wheel which does not come up to the guarantee, if properly put in, the money will be refunded and all damages paid. For further information apply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

Sept. 13, 1877-6mos.

THE NORTHWEST GRANGER



**Washing Machine.**

**See this Machine**

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Public attention is invited 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, 12x18 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 (70 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 receive 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 respectfully 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 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 begreatly 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. R. STEARNS.

Portland, Ogn., Dec. 29, 1877. ja3-tf.

**Guardian's Sale.**

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER AND LIcense made and entered of record in the County Court of Clackamas county, State of Oregon, in the matter of the estate of Henry Brantigam, on this 5th day of September, 187, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

**Thursday, the 28 day of February, 1878,**

at the Court House door in Oregon City, county of Clackamas, State of Oregon, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate belonging to said estate, to-wit: A part of Land Claim No. 46 in T. 2 S., R. 2 E., being the donation claim of Wm. and M. A. S. L. Holmes, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning 459 feet S. of the S. E. corner of a block of land situated on said claim owned by J. R. Ralston, numbered 13 according to plat of blocks surveyed by L. L. Cartee; thence west along the S. line of said last mentioned tract of land 1,300 feet; thence south 42 7-10 feet; thence east 1,300 feet; thence north along the Territorial road leading from Oregon City to Molalla 42 7-10 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1 1-2 acres.

Also the following tracts of land of said donation claim, to-wit: Beginning at a point 30 feet S. of the S. E. corner of said block of land numbered 13; running thence west along the south line of said block 1,300 feet; thence south 420 feet; thence east 1,300 feet; thence north 1,300 feet to the place of beginning, containing 13 acres more or less.

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

Guardian of Henry Brantigam, an insane person.

Oregon City, Jan. 24, 1878-5t.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE AND EXEcution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Marion, and dated on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1877, in favor of the State of Oregon and against B. F. Dowell, and to me directed as Sheriff of Clackamas county, State of Oregon, for the sum of Nine Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-six 13-100 Dollars on the 3d day of August, 1875, with interest thereupon from said 3d day of August, 1875, at ten per cent. per annum, and Twenty-seven Dollars costs. Upon said writ there is a credit Oct. 14, 1875, of Three Hundred and Ninety-eight ($398) Dollars, and also a credit Oct. 25, 1877, of Two Thousand Seven Hundred Dollars.

Now, therefore, for want of personal property out of which to satisfy the above named judgment, costs and accruing cost I have on this the 1st day of January, A. D. 1878, levied upon the following described real estate situated in Clackamas county, Oregon, to-wit: All that part of Henry Miller donation land claim situated in Clackamas county, being part of section 29 and 30 T. 1 S. R., 2 E., forty-five acres more or less, and on

**Monday, the 25th day of February, A. D.** 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day at the Court House door in Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon, I will sell all the right, title and interest of the above named B. F. Dowell in and to all the above named donation land claim or so much of said claim as may be situated in Clackamas county, to satisfy the balance upon the above named judgment, interest, costs and accruing costs, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to me in hand paid on the day of sale.

J. T. APPERSON,

ja24-5w. Sheriff of Clackamas Co., Ogn.

Oregon City, Jan. 23, 1878.

**NOTICE OF CONSOLIDATION**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 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.

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



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