# The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1878.


## Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention is hereby called to meet at Salem on Wednesday, the 17th day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various State offices, to be voted for at the election to be held in June next. The Convention will be composed of 177 delegates, based upon the vote cast for Hon. R. Williams for Congress at the November election of 1876, being one delegate for each county, and one for every hundred votes and a fraction over fifty:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baker | 4 | Lake | 3 |
| Benton | 8 | Linn | 15 |
| Clackamas | 11 | Multnomah | 22 |
| Coos | 7 | Marion | 29 |
| Clatsop | 5 | Polk | 7 |
| Columbia | 3 | Tillamook | 2 |
| Curry | 2 | Union | 5 |
| Douglas | 11 | Umatilla | 6 |
| Grant | 4 | Wasco | 6 |
| Jackson | 7 | Washington | 8 |
| Josephine | 3 | Yamhill | 9 |
| Lane | 11 | | |

It is recommended that primary conventions be held in the several precincts, unless otherwise directed by the County Central Committees, on Saturday, March 30th, and that the County Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention on Saturday, the 6th of April next.

DAVID GOODSELL,
Chairman.
W. C. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

## A Big Game.

From recent correspondence to the Portland *Standard* we see that a state of anarchy and chaos exists in the territory of Alaska that is almost too violent to describe. For some reason that has never been made quite satisfactory to the public, the U. S. troops were ordered away from Sitka and Wrangle early last summer, and with them went the last vestige of law and order. The Indians and whites are now largely engaged in illicit distilling, and drunkenness pervades the entire Baranoff Island. The only officers who have any semblance of right to interfere in the manufacture of this whisky ("hoochenoo" it is called), are a couple of Custom House deputies appointed by a Custom House Collector named De-Alma, who has, himself, never been confirmed. Consequently their title to office hangs on a very slender thread, and the lawless whites there are not altogether wrong in threatening to resist any interference from them. The Indians are becoming very impudent, forcing their way through the houses of the whites after dark and threatening trouble if opposed. Robberies are of very frequent occurrence, and no one to arrest the thieves even if seen and caught. A desperado might shoot down a man in a minute at either Sitka or Wrangle and there is not so much as a town constable to say "stop." An attempt was made at Wrangle to organize some kind of protective Vigilance Committee but the "Hoochenoo Brigade" "packed" the meeting, and broke it up before anything was accomplished. This is a rich territory; rich in furs, rich in fish, in gold and silver, and timber, and it is a crying shame that it is not protected. The Alaska Commercial Company is straining every nerve to have the Territory forsaken by the government so all whites will leave there and the rich resources and entire trade with Indians fall into their hands. It is a big game, and for a big stake, and it remains with Congress to sell out her citizens to a corporation, or act honorably and give them the protection rightly belonging to all American, and especially when on American soil.

## Our Wheat Sellers.

In nearly every part of the Willamette Valley there is wheat still waiting prices that will never be reached. When this cereal reaches a dollar a bushel our farmers can sell and make a handsome profit, and to hold with the idea of getting more is risking a sure gain against a possible loss—which many, the past season, have on this account, in Oregon, unfortunately experienced. Our wheat growers should recollect that what they raise is but a grain in an elevator compared with the world's products and it is as absurd for them to fight against ruling prices as it would be to take up arms against the Russians and Turks combined. It is a fact that cannot be erased, that the prices of wheat are regulated by the foreign demand, and all the puny efforts by our well-intending farmers to run up their profits, against figures ruling in Liverpool, are as ineffual as the Saint's attempt to bail out the ocean with a cockle shell. Sell when you can with a profit, but don't try to "bull" the world's markets by keeping back a handful of grain, for, in the language of the day, "it won't work."

The *Standard* has just been taught in an editorial by Judge Deady in the *Oregonian* that its pet greenbacks are not subject to State taxation, which immediately throws that journal upon its left auricular organ and into a state bordering on Edmundism. We would not for a moment maintain that this exemption is just, but do think it will show the rampant Brick Pomeroyites that even now, silver or no silver, resumption or no resumption, that it is very easy for capitalists to escape paying a cent of dues to the government, by merely putting their coin into these governmental promissory notes.

England demands that Russia must submit every one of the peace conditions to the congress.

An Independent ticket has been placed in the field in Polk county.

## A Word to Young Men.

The young men gets a great deal of gratuitons counsel in these days. Old men are constantly telling them what to do and what not to do. Preachers string platitudinous advices together in sermons and deliver them to young men. Lecturers bid for popularity by fine and wise exhortations to the young. The bookmakers are continually shying volumes at the young man's head, and every few days the newspapers preach at him in articles full of sage advice. Certainly if the young men of this generation do not make a mark in the world and become heroes, and statesmen, and philosophers, it will not be for want of instruction. How can they miss the road and wander off into by paths when the track is pointed out by a regiment of directory, and is lined with miles of guide-boards? It is just possible that young men may be instructed too much. There is such a thing as killing by kindness. Stuffing is as bad as starving in its effects, though rather pleasanter in its operation. It is notable that in the counsel given to our young men the negative element gets more than its share of attention. They are advised against many things. They are treated to a dispensation of "nots." They are warned against this pleasure, forbidden that indulgence, prohibited a score of enjoyments. At every tempting opening they are met by a moral placard telling them that no young man must enter at his peril, and whenever they turn their heads toward an alluring prospect, they are brought up with a very sharp pull of the moral check rein. Most of the moralizing plastered over them is made up of negatives. It is assumed that they need nothing but hold-backs.

Good young men were never so plenty as at the present day. Our good homes, excellent schools, improving social apparatus, and the genial influence of our civilization show their best results in the firmer type of young men and maidens growing up in our State. Still there is a great deal of vice and dissipation, and a certain want of the tough and hardy virtues which characterized our pioneer parents. Notwithstanding the Sunday Schools, the pious instructions lavished upon our young people, and the literary confectionery served up for them in the namby-pamby fiction manufactured for their reading, there is a great deal of loafing, "hoodlumism" and actual vice among them, while the hardy virtues which go to make men strong and serviceable pillars of society are at a discount. There is a growing impression that coddling and caressing and the dispensation of "nots" and literary sugar plums are not enough to save boys from the bad and make stalwart energetic men of them. They need a more active and energetic discipline, a more bracing regimen than modern culture affords. There are elements of overlooked importance in the hard methods, the self-denial, the exposures, the rough and burly treatment of by-gone days. There are qualities in human nature which need hardship and exposure, the rough-and-tumble of life in the actual world to bring out. Self-reliance, industry, self-denial, contact with others are absolutely necessary to develop the manlier qualities and turn gristle into bone, and the flabby impulses and mushy sentiments into inflexible principle and indomitable will. Innocence is of no account whatever in this every-day world without grit to back and ambition to vitalize it. There is an element of reason in the almost universal preference for a man who is smart and clever and energetic, even though the robes of his reputation are somewhat stained, to the good enough milk-sop or the cultured and conscientious nobody.

The first advice of a man of the world to young men who expect to live in this world is to be somebody. The culture that does not culminate in action is useless. The education that does not sharpen the faculties and train the judgment and fit its possessor for a tougher wrestle with obstacles and a more energetic and useful career is a wicked waste of the time and privilege spent in getting it. At the bottom of Horace Greeley's advice to young men to come in this direction was an admirable element of self-reliance and activity. His "west" was anywhere and everywhere where a man could do anything on his own account. The bedrock of it was self-directing, self-reliant action. It was a command to go and do something instead of loitering about in other people's way, and hanging on to the skirts of other people's garments. And it is here that the sturdy and tonic counsel of the self-made man of the world is so much better than the sentimental and gilt-edged and perfumed advices that are given young men from the pulpit and platform. Half the vice and dissipation of our young men come from sheer donothingism. They are not engaged in anything important and urgent enough to call their faculties into play and develop their manhood, and make them feel their own might and inspire them with a proper self-respect. The scum collects from stagnation. The rot comes from lying still. There is nothing, after all, to save young men from the temptations of modern life, like setting their minds on some object in the world and working with mind and might to realize it, without regard to rose-water sentiment and mush-room morality. The young man who bravely buttons his coat up to his chin to cover his ragged vest, or his want of a vest, and sets himself squarely to work on his own account, doing something that is honest and useful, paying his way as he goes, and making every day tell on the final result, is sure to win in the end. And it is men who do something, men who make their mark by the hard blows they strike, men who compel their fellows to feel their force and respect their usefulness, to whom the world always accords honor at last. Since writing the foregoing we have come across th following in a valuable exchange, that so fully endorses our opinions that we cannot refrain publishing it as a strong peroration to a weak essay, on the ground and with the hope that "all is well that ends well:"

We very often meet with young men who, at the age of twenty-one, are no more fitted to fight the battle of life than most boys are at sixteen. This is often, to an extent at least, the fault of friends who, through mistaken kindness, have taken upon themselves the thinking and reasoning that should have been done by those they so urgently desire to assist. In other cases it arises from a lack of force of character in the young men that induces them to rely on their friends for advice and counsel rather than exert themselves to the extent necessary to form an opinion on which to found a judgment. One of the first lessons a man should be taught is that of self-reliance. Let him seek the advice of older and wiser people if he will; good counsel harms no one; but he should carefully consider all they say, and then decide for himself; sometimes, perhaps often, he will decide wrongly—but every wrong decision is, or should be, a valuable lesson. Friends may properly be used as counsellors and guides, but not as leaning posts or staffs. Learn another's stroke if you think it better than yours, then paddle your own canoe. Floats and life-preservers are often very serviceable but they are not always at hand in time of danger, and he is wise who learns to swim without their assistance. Until a boy can learn to rely on his own judgment, he will never be a man, in reality, no matter what his age may be.

On the 6th inst. Representative Garfield, of Ohio, made a most eloquent speech in the House of Representatives on the question of resumption, in answer to the Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia. His shafts of wit struck home with unerring force, reeating much laughter, while his honest outburst in favor of the credit and resumption of his country greeted with loud applause, and made him the subject of many hearty congratulations from his brother members. His closing thoughts and serious warning were thus beautifully expressed:

For myself, I care not in what party it lands me, or in what company it finds me, when the day of resumption comes. I stand with the men who are for the money of the constitution and for the faith of the nation. We cannot be a moment too soon in understanding the nature and designs of those who are advocating what they call an American system of finance.

The Portland Board of Trade has refused to hamper the Northern Pacific Railroad Company with conditions and those who had faint hopes of railroad connection with the East have given up with disgust. Had the Portland Board of Trade been possessed of back bone enough, and been untrammeled by O. S. N. Company influence, it would have insisted upon the N. P's starting the construction of its road from Portland towards the East. Refusing this, Oregon, and especially Portland, have been sacrificed, and our prospects for a railroad, in the near future, "knocked in the *cabeza.*"

Mr. Montgomery Blair has given up his attempt to have the Presidential question reopened. The Committee on Federal Relations in the Maryland Legislature reported unfavorably on his memorial, and he wisely accepted the situation. But in defending his manifesto he stated that the only difficulty in the way of placing Tilden in the Presidency now is the fact that almost every Democrat in Congress is opposed to him. A majority of the Democrats preferred even Hayes to Tilden, and doggedly opposed any and every scheme that looked toward a reopening of the Presidential question.

In our remark last week that printers who scarcely know the difference between an imposing stone and the proper way to spell gauge, wanting to start a newspaper, our compositor very appropriately exemplified the fact by putting the "u" before the "a" in gauge. We at first intended to get out of this by saying it was intentionally done, like the lines in Pope's Essay on Criticism that carry their own examples, but as that might appear rather too diaphanous for the average Oregonian, we have simply followed in the path of our illustrious predecessor by blaming it on the "devil."

GOOD ROADS.—The Oroville (Cal.) *Mercury* says:

There is less money spent on the streets of Oroville than any other town in the county. If the people want the streets repaired, they put their hands in their pockets and take the money out to pay for it. The public money is all sent out of town to make good roads that shall induce people to come here to trade. This is the way that our town has prospered. This is the way that we have been able to make such headway in business, until now our town stands a marvel of wealth and life. Our merchants are all wealthy. Our mechanics have all the work they can do, and get good prices for it too.

The talk of reimposing the income tax appears to be a direct attack upon the pocket of Harvey Scott, but for some reason that we cannot readily define, the enactment of such a law would not in the least disturb our slumber, nor decrease very materially our annual stipend.

Germany wants none of our silver bonds, and it is safe to say that our Solans will find out before they get through with this measure that they were "penny wise and pound foolish."

## Telegraphic News.

### Eastern.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The house committee on coinage, weights and measures have substantially agreed to report a bill abolishing the trade dollar. Their chairman, Alexander H. Stephens, originated the measure a few days ago in the committee and expected to present it to the house to-day, but concluded to defer his report. Horace Davis, hearing of Stephen's intention, this morning protested against the measure, and he and Wren, of Nevada, immediately claimed the privilege of being on the subject by the committee before final action. Stephens, in reply, promised that they shall have the desired opportunity. Persons living on the Pacific coast who are opposed to the absolute abolishment of this coinage should indicate their opposition very promptly, as the committee expect to report on the subject next week, and probably next Monday.

Senator Mitchell introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Willamette at Portland.

Messrs. Mitchell, Dawes, Teller, Ransom and Barnum, a sub-committee of the senate railroad committee, to-day unanimously agreed upon Mitchell's bill granting three years time for the construction of the Oregon Central Railroad from Forest Grove to Astoria, and authorized Mitchell to report it to the full committee with important amendments. Under this bill lands are all to be thrown open to settlement, the company reserving the proceeds of the sales to actual settlers by the government.

The same senrtors constitute the subcommittee on the Northern Pacific bill, and their action to-day establishes the principle for which Senator Mitchell has been contending in regard to the Northern Pacific and all similar land grants.

On the call of States to-day, when Oregon was reached, Senator Mitchell introduced three very important bills, which will meet with the hearty approval of the people of the State that he represents. The first bill is in relation to the pre-emption of public lands, and amends the law in favor of citizens of foreign birth, so that adults of foreign nationality who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, may pre-empt public lands in Oregon. It will be remembered that the U. S. Courts construed the act of 1851 as not conferring the right to pre-empt land on persons of foreign birth who had delared their intention of becoming citizens of this country.

On section of the above bill amends the public land act of 1860, by conferring on widows who came to Oregon between the first day of January, 1850, and the last day of December, 1853, the rights to homestead a quarter section of land.

The second bill grants to the Portland Bridge company the right to construct a bridge across the Willamette river between the cities of Portland and East Portland, at a point not further north than Oak street in the city of Portland. This bill is worded substantially the same as that brought here by Governor Thompson. As the bill is only of local interest, it will be passed if supported by the Oregon members.

The third bill introduced to-day by Senator Mitchell was one making appropriations for important matters in Oregon. The first is the improvement of the channel of the Coquille river, in Coos county, for which the bill appropriates the sum of $25,000, to be expended under the direction of the War Department. The other item is the appropriation of $5,000 to be expended in making a hydrographic survey of Coos Bay, with a view of determining the practicability of widening, getting greater depth to and straightening the entrance to the channels in that valuable body of water.

In the criminal court yesterday before Judge Wyllie, the case of U. S. against Gen. O. O. Howard, late commissioner of the Freedmen's refuge and abandoned lands, was taken up. This is an action to recover $13,464, found to be due on settlement of his accounts, and it is alleged these moneys came into his hands by virtue of his being such commissioner and trustee, the amounts being due to colored soldiers, etc., and under the act of Congress a large portion of this fund was invested. The defense was that the subject matter of this case had been a subject of inquiry by the army and he was exculpated; that the funds in question were in the hands of G. W. Bullock, a detailed officer, and defendant was not responsible. Under instructions of the court a verdict was found for the defendant.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The *Times'* Washington special says: The general belief in New Orleans is that Anderson will be pardoned. Anderson is confined in jail and the custom house papers are taken to him to sign. He is not permitted to visit hisoffice has been supposed. He receives many visitors. The new silver dollars will be ready at the Philadelphia mint to-morrow.

BOSTON, March 12.—Returns from New Hampshire to 9 P. M. indicate the election of 80 Republican and 65 Democratic members of the legislature.

One hundred and forty-five towns in New Hampshire gives Prescott 24,759; McKean, 23,310; scattering, 516. In the same last year Prescott had 25,541; Marcey, 23,740; scattering, 255. Republican net loss, 1,615.

BISMARCK, Feb. 25 via Chicago, March 12.—It is reported Sitting Bull's band is starving, and would gladly surrender if they could keep their ponies.

### Foreign.

LONDON, March 12.—In view of the refusal of Russia to allow the congress of the powers to review the full terms of the Russo-Turkish treaty, England and Austria have agreed to unite in an attempt to force matters; and all the British war vessels which have been ordered home from the Dardanelles and the Mediterranean, have been ordered by the Admiralty rendezvous at Malta. Russia's refusal to allow Greece a representative at the congress of powers is given as another reason for this action on the part of England, in which she has the good will of Austria. The congress will probably take place between the 25th and 31st of the present month.

The powers are apparently as far as ever from an understanding regarding the settlement of the terms of peace. England firmly insists that the peace treaty be received in regard to all points; while Russia as firmly asserts that nothing but certain main provisions shall be passed upon by the congress of the grant powers. Austria will cast her full strength with England in any event.

B. Whiten and E. L. Smith, of Wasco county, are mentioned as Republican candidates for Congress.

## Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 22, 1878.

Neither Senate or House is in session to-day, having adjourned over yesterday till Monday. The Senate had exhausted itself upon the question of confirmation of the President's nominations, and the House could not be expected to work after its summary disposition of the silver bill until it had at least three days for rest and recuperation.

The temperance men took possession of our streets and made a grand demonstration of procession banners and music. If our 22d is not duly celebrated it will not be from lack of brass bands and long files of men and boys in their rear. There was every promise for a stormy day this morning early, for the clouds poured down heavy showers upon us; yet at 10 o'clock the sun shone as brightly and warmly as ever in April. So our celebration of this anniversay has had nothing to check enthusiasm or lessen the ranks of the participators.

During the week the two national associations, the Agricultural Congress and Forestry Associations, have met here, and after several days interesting discussions adjourned to meet in New Haven, Conn., next August. They discussed all subjects pertaining to their respective domains; the Agricultural Congress, particularly, having a wide field, treated upon tariff, railroads, government land system and a dozen kindred political subjects in which agriculturalists are more or less deeply concerned.

The vexed Louisiana embroglio came up in the House, and, of course, provoked acrimonious debate to the exclusion of other matters, even of silver. The contested election case of Acklen vs Darrel of the 3d Louisiana district, was called up by Mr. Harris, of Va., who advocated the seating of Acklen on the ground that Darrell received fraudulent certificates through the Wells Anderson returning board, and this charge, of course, reopened the Presidential question, upon which both parties took sides.

The galleries were crowded on Tuesday and Wednesday by those who desired to hear the discussion of the silver bill in the House, and those who have been bored nearly to death by the apparently neverending waste of breath upon the returning board muddle, can appreciate the disgust of the visitors to the Capital over the renewed discussion of this matter. Mr. Stephens, of Ga., announced that he would move to concur in the Senate amendments, and the applause greeting his remarks showed clearly that even among the members there was a strong desire to dispose of the silver bill. But the mud flingers had the floor, and right well did they use their power. It may be well for our legislators to reopen these old sores—the fruit of our bad system of electing Presidents—and at a cost of thousands of dollars to the country, spend days in calling each other names; but we are unable to see the good accomplished in so doing, and heartily wish we may have no more of it this Congress.

The Senate has passed the bill giving pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 and the widows of that war without regard to date of marriage. All those dropped from the rolls for disloyalty are restored, hence the bill is of sweeping nature in contrasts with the law which it amends. The vote upon it in the Senate is simply surprising. 50 nays and 80 yeas is an astonishing difference, and taken in consideration with the debate indicates that our Solons are reaching a desire to wipe out all sectionalism and to remove such laws as discriminate against classes. Under the present law the widow of an 1812 soldier must have married him prior to 1815; a provision so clearly wrong in its nature that we were not surprised to find Mr. Blaine and others taking ground against it. One Senator said, The wife who took care of an old soldier was as much entitled to pension as she who married him in his youth. Mr. Edmunds found himself, as he often does, fighting against a bill without a corporal's guard to back him, but it doesn't seem to make any difference to him, as he deals out his logic and precedent as freely as if he had the whole Senate to back him. The house, of course, will pass the bill without delay, as the sentiment there in favor of its provisions is very strong, and as few will be found to oppose it as the 7 who voted "no" with Mr. Edmunds in the Senate. The old law wronged the minor who served in the war of 1812. His youth precluded marriage, and yet he was forced to fight precisely as had he been an adult. Why then bar his widow, who married him shortly after his muster, out? Such was the case with your writer's mother, and therefore our deep interest in this Senate measure may be appreciated. Pension is more a recognition of service than a provision for bread, and if so why has the widow who married in 1814 a preference over her whose marriage occurred in 1818?

Contrary to the wishes of the extreme silver men, the House made short work of the silver bill when they reached it, and have made it a law by such strength that we take it for granted that the end is reached in the way of discussion. We have grown so wearied with the prolonged debate that, though we are gold standard believers, we feel like jollifying over the result. No one doubted at the outstart that the Senate-amended bill would substantially pass, and the weeks of debate have been, to us at least, most trying punishment. Mr. Stephens took the equitable ground of compromise of individual belief, and that is just what our dignified Senators should have done weeks ago, and not have bored us with such long-winded orations. As they have restored the franking privilege, we suppose that the country will now be flooded with their speeches, which, with rare exceptions, were delivered in the Senate to empty benches.

Another round on woman's rights. Ben Butler carried through the House Mrs. Lockwoods's bill permitting women to practice in the supreme court, and though it is quite likely the measure will be strangled in the Senate Judiciary committee, yet it is a victory that such strong recognition should have been obtained in the House. Mrs. Lockwood and her sister workers are pertinacious, and it is only a question of a few years until they can plead law here on an equal footing with men. Then what?

Commissioner of Pensions Bentley is trying to secure passage of a bill which entirely changes our present system of examinations for pensions. Now every county has a surgeon appointed to examine all applicants for pensions. But Mr. Bently proposes to substitute a traveling board who will apportion the country into districts and then compel applicants to appear before it. We scout his insinuations that our present examiners are untrustworthy, and denounce his scheme as a fraud. What guaranty have we that a Bently ring will be composed of honest men? His claims as to economical results are entirely baseless and we reject his scheme as an insult to such as have 10 grains common sense in their brains.

JUNIUS.

### BORN.

In this city, March 6th, to the wife of Jomes Mann, a daughter.


The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Meda for the best in the world.
429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

"German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to Ward & Harding and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.


### CLACKAMAS COUNTY DIRECTORY.

TERMS OF COURT.

*Circuit Court*—Fourth Monday in April and the Fourth Monday in September.

*County Court*—First Mondays in January, April, July and September.

*County Seat*—Oregon City.

*County Officers*—County Judge, N. W. Randall; County Clerk, W. H. H. Fouts; Sheriff, J. T. Apperson; Treasurer, J. P. Ward; School Superintendent, J. W. Sellwood; Assessor, M. Ramsby; Coroner, C. Knight; Surveyor, S. L. Campbell; Commissioners, Jacob Bauer and C. R. Roork.

LIVE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

*Lawyers*—Johnson & McCown, and E. L. Eastham.
*Doctors*—W. N. Davis, Oregon City; and C. Knight, Canby.
*Dentist*—J. Welch.
*Druggists*—Ward & Harding.
*Merchants*—Thos. Charman, dry goods and groceries; Ackerman Bros., dry goods and groceries; Fellows & Harding, groceries.
*Hotel*—Cliff House.
*Beer Saloon*—Chris. Zauner, at the depot.
*Jeweler*—W. H. Highfield.
*Books and Stationery*—J. M. Bacon, postoffice.
*Flouring Mill*—Miller and Church.
*Brewery*—Humbel & Madder.
*Harness & Saddler*—John Schram.
*Saw Mill*—George Broughton.
*Livery Stable*—E. B. Clements.

## Market Report.

### Portland Market.

Legal tenders 97½ buying, 98½ selling.
Flour—Extra, $6 00; superfine, $5 00.
Wheat—$1 80 ₽ cental.
Oats—45c. @50 ₽ bushel, sacked.
Barley—$1 50 ₽ cental.
Bacon—Sides 12c.; hams, 13@14; shoulders, 9@10c.
Lard—In kegs, 10c.; in 10lb tins, 12c.
Butter—Fresh roll, 35@37½c.
Fruits—Dried apples in sacks, 4½c.; kegs, 5; plums, pitless, 10@12c.; peaches, 14c.; prunes, 17c.
Eggs—20c.
Chickens—Full grown, $3 50@$4 50 ₽ dozen.
Hides—Dry, 17c.; salted, 6c.; culls, ⅓ off.
Tallow—6c. ₽ lb.
Wool—20@22c.
Feed—Bran, $20@$22 50 ₽ ton; shorts, $30; oil cake, $10 00.
Hay—Baled, $10@$12 ₽ ton; loose, $10.
Potatoes—50@60c. ₽ bushel.
Onions—1¼@1½ ₽ lb.
Mutton Sheep—$1 75@$2.

### Oregon City Market.

Wheat—$1 00 ₽ bushel.
Oats—feed, sacked, 40@45 ₽ bushel; milling, sacked, 50c. ₽ bushel.
Barley—Choice brewing, 90c ₽ bushel; feed, 75c.
Potatoes—55@60c. ₽ bushel.
Onions—1½@2c. ₽ lb.
Flour—$6 50@$7 00 ₽ bbl.
Dried Fruits—Apples, 4@4½c. ₽ lb.; plums, 11@12c.
Butter—30@37½c. ₽ lb.
Chickens—Grown, $3 00 ₽ dozen.
Eggs—20@25c. ₽ dozen.
Bacon—Sides, 10@12c. ₽ lb; hams 16@18c.
Lard—12@14c ₽ lb.
Hay—$12@$14 ₽ ton.
Wool—22@24c. ₽ lb.
Hides—Dry, 10@12c ₽ lb; green, 4@5c.
Mill feed—Bran, $18@20 ₽ ton; shorts, $27@30 ₽ ton.
Fresh meats—Beef, dressed, 4½c ₽ lb; on foot 2½c; dressed hogs, 7c; mutton sheep, $2@2 25.
Shipping Apples—75c@$1 25.

*NEW TO-DAY.*


## DRESSMAKING.

### Miss Mary Broughton,

HAS OPENED A DRESSMAKING ESTablishment in R. Caufield's building, corner of Seventh and Main streets, where she is prepared to do all kinds of cutting, fitting, etc. Tailor system of actual measurement.
Oregon City, March 14, 1877-1m.


### Administrator's Notice.

HAVING BEEN DULY APPOINTED BY the hon. County Court of Clackamas county, Oregon, administrator of the estate of W. W. Riggs, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against such estate to present them, duly verified and with necessary vouchers, within six months from this date, to me, at my residence in Lower Molalla precinct, Clackamas county, Oregon.

W. O. MACK.

Dated March 14, 1878-4t.

### Estray Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN UP one deep red heifer, about 4 years old, left ear has the top cut out, and the right ear has a three cornered piece cut out. The owner can have her by paying for this notice and feed.

THEODORE HAGENBURER.

Milwaukie, March 11, 1878.

### COUNTY TREASURER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there are funds now in my hands applicable to the payment of county orders endorsed on or before the 1st of June, 1877. Interest theron will not be allowed after this date.

J. P. WARD,
County Treasurer.

Oregon City, March, 14, 1878.

### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Oregon City, Oregon, March 11, 1878.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED at this office by Samuel H. Dix of Clackamas county against J. Meir for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 2816, dated July 29, 1875, upon the E. ½ of N. E. ¼, Section 34, Township 4 South, Range 2 East, in Clackamas county, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 1st day of May, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

L. T. BARIN, Register.
mch14-4w. T. R. HARRISON, Receiver.

### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Oregon City, Oregon, March 11, 1873.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED at this office by Thomas B. Gordon, of Clackamas county, against W. P. Johnson for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 2602, dated December 10, 1874, upon the east ½ of northwest ¼ section 22, township 4 south, range 2 east, in Clackamas county, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 17th day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

L. T. BARIN, Register.
mch15-4w. T. R. HARRISON, Receiver.

### Final Settlement.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Richard Hawkins, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Arthur Warner, administrator of said Estate, has rendered for settlement and filed in said Court his final account of his administration of said Estate; and that **Monday, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1878,** being a day of a regular term of said Court has been appointed by said Court for the hearing of objections to said final account and for the settlement thereof by said administrator.

ARTHUR WARNER, Adm'r.

### NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Oregon City, Oregon, March 6th, 1878.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED at this office by John P. Gage, of Clackamas county, Oregon, against Geo. W. Roork, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 2973, dated March 15th, 1876, upon lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 14, 15 and 16 of section 5, and the N W ¼ of the N W ¼ of section 4, township 5 south, range 10 west, in Tillamook county, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 11th day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and give testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

L. T. BARIN, Register.
T. R. HARRISON, Receiver.

March 7, 1878-4t.


### THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.

Board of Managers.

Rt. Rev. B. Wistar Morris, D. D., *President.*
Hon. M. P. Deady *Vice President,*
Gen. J. H. Eaton, *Secretary,*
Mr. George Good, *Treasurer.*
Rev. George Plummer, Mr. C. H. Lewis,
Capt. Geo. H. Flanders, Dr. R. B. Wilson,
Dr. Glisan, Mr. James Laidlaw,
Mr. Henry Hewett, Mr. Ivan R. Dawson,
Mr. Henry Failing.

*Attending Physician*, C. C. Strong, M. D.
*Consulting Physicians*,
R. B. Wilson, M. D., J. T. Ghiselan, M. D.,
R. Glisan, M. D.

This Hospital is in a high and healthful place, in the northwestern part of the City of Portland, and commands a beautiful view of the valley and mountains. It has convenient bath rooms, lavatories and closets, and the building is well supplied with hot and cold water. It employs skillful and attentive male and female nurses, and has superior accommodations in the women's ward and in private rooms for lying-in patients.

This is the *Marine Hospital* for Oregon. United States seamen entitled to Hospital treatment will apply to Dr. C. C. Strong, Dekum's building, First and Washington sts., or at his residence, Salmon st, near Fourth.

GEO. W. BOYD, Superintendent.
MRS. B. CORNELIUS, Matron.

February 14, 1878-3m.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

## R. S. & A. P. LACEY,

### ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

529 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C.

Patents and Inventors.

We secure LETTERS PATENT on INVENTIONS. No attorney fees in advance in applications for Patents in the United States. No charges unless the patent is granted. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement Suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. We also procure Patents in Canada and other foreign countries. Send Stamp for Pamphlet giving full instruction and terms.

U. S. Courts and Departments.

Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, Soldiers ana Sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply after examination, will be given you without charge.

Pensions.

All Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, at present disabled, however slightly, from wounds, rupture or other injuries, or diseases received or contracted in the line of duty in the late war can obtain a pension. Many now drawing pensions are entitled to increase.

U. S. General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining Pre-emption, and Homestead Cases presented before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Land Warrants.

We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants and Additional Homestead Scrip. We invite correspondence with all parties having any for sale, and give full and explicit instructions where assignments are imperfect.

We conduct our buisness in seperate Bureaus, having therein the assistance of able and experienced lawyers and clerks, and give our closest personal supervision to every important paper prepared in each case. Promptest attention thus secured to all business intrusted to us.

Liberal arrangements made with attorneys in all classes of business. Address

R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

We prefere to— Hon. M. G. Emory, President 2d National Bank, Washington, D. C.; C. E. Prentiss, Esq., Cashier German Am. National Bank, Washington, D. C.; Hon. C. Eewey, Prest. Har. Natl. Bank, Cadiz, Ohio; Hon. H. Waldron, V. Prest. 1st Natl. Bank, Hillsdale, Mich.; J. R. Hann, Esq., Cashier City Natl. Bank, Denver, Col.; J. D. Knox, Esq., Banker, Topeka, Kansas.


### FINAL SETTLEMENT.

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

In the matter of the estate of Mary Prosser, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Arthur Warner, the duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Mary Prosser, deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement, and filed in said Conrt, his final account of his administration of said estate, and that Monday the first (1st) day of April, A. D. 1878, being a day of a term of said Court, to-wit: of the April term, A. D. 1878, has been duly appointed by said Court for the hearing of objections to said final account and for the final settlement thereof with said administrator. By order of said Court made February 22, 1878.

ARTHUR WARNER,
Administrator.

Feb. 28, 1878-5t.

### Summons.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE of Oregon for Clackamas County. W. Eugene Dement, plaintiff, vs. T. J. Matlock, Hopie C. Matlock, John S. Smith, James A. Weston, and L. H. Allen and C. H. Lewis, partners doing business under the firm name of Allen & Lewis, defendants. Suit in equity. To James A. Weston, one of said defendants. In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby summoned and required to be and appear in the above named Court on or before the first day of the term thereof to be held on the 4th Monday of April, A. D. 1878, and answer the complaint of plaintiff filed in the above entitled suit, or for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, which, as against you, consists in substance in asking for a decree against you for $1,075, gold coin, with interest at 1 per cent per month since Aug. 5, 1875; and also the foreclosure of a certain mortgage given by you and one John S. Smith to secured the above mentioned sum Aug. 5, 1875, to T. J. Matlock, which is recorded on pages 334, 335 and 336 in Book "E." of the record of mortgages in Clackamas county, Oregon. This summons is published pursuant to an order of Hon. E. D. Shattuck, Judge of said Court.

Dated Feb. 26, 1878.—feb28-6w.
JOHNSON, McCOWN, MACRUM, pl'ff att'ys.

### Summons.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE of Oregon for Clackamas County. Aaron E. Wait and Eloisa Harvey, executors of the will and estate of Daniel Harvey, deceased, plaintiffs vs. David McLaughlin, defendant. Suit in equity. To said defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are summoned and required to be and appear in the above named Court, on or before the first day of the term thereof to be begun and held on the 4th Monday, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1878, and answer the complaint of plaintiffs filed against you in the above entitled suit, or for want thereof the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Said relief consists in substance in requiring you to cancel a certain mortgage given to you by Daniel Harvey to secure $20,000—and recorded on pages 377 and 378 in Book A. of the record of mortgages in Clackamas county, Oregon, and excluding you from any lien or interest in the property described in said mortgage.

This summons is published pursuant to an order of E. D. Shattuck, Judge of said Court, dated the 15th day of February, A. D. 1878.

JOHNSON, McCOWN, MACRUM, pl'ffs att'ys.
Oregon City, Feb. 21, 1878-6w.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN duly appointed by the County Court of Clackamas County, Oregon, as administrater of the estate of Adam Weatherston, deceased, late of said State and county, all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly verified with proper vouchers to me, the undersigned, at the Sheriff's office at the Court House in Oregon City, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. All persons owing said estate will call and settle the same.

Dated Oregon City, Oregon, Feb. 11, 1878.
feb14-4t. J. T. APPERSON, Adm'r.


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



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