The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Congress,
H. K. HINES, of Union County.

For Governor,
C. C. BEEKMAN, of Jackson County.

For Secretary of State,
R. P. EARHART, of Multnomah Co.

For Treasurer,
ED. HIRSCH, of Marion County.

For Printer.
W. B. CARTER, of Benton County.

For Sup't Public Instruction,
L. J. POWELL, of Linn County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Senator,
J. T. APPERSON.

Representatives,
CAPT. H. WILL,
E. FORBES,
R. BRADLEY,
W. A. STARKWEATHER,

County Judge,
J. K. WAIT.

Sheriff,
JOHN PILSBURY.

Clerk,
W. H. H. FOUTS.

Treasurer,
F. S. DEMENT.

Commissioners,
JACOB BAUER.
ALBERT WALLING.

Assessor,
JOS. BARSTOW.

School Superintendent,
N. W. RANDALL.

Surveyor,
N. O. WALDEN.

Coroner,
W. C. GREAVES.

Our Platform.

The platform adopted by the Republicans at Salem, which appears in this issue, is of a character to commend it to the right thinking of all parties, and is in fact a stump speech within itself. It pretty generally antagonizes the covert if not open belief of the bulk of the Democracy who disregard and overslaugh the laws and make a mockery of Justice where they preponderate, as in the South. Their support of the free school system is very impotent, and rather runs to a sectarian preference in the North, and of dense ignorance in the South.

They advocate free trade unmindful of the fact that while it might cheapen to the consumer some classes of foreign imports it would reduce the wages of every sphere of labor, bankrupt manufactories and throw thousands out of remunerative employment that now lean on our tariff basis as the sure provider of their homes and families.

The Democrats are wildly at sea on financial matters, and a study of their platforms for the last eight or ten consecutive years would craze an ordinary person who should dare attempt to harmonize their inconsistencies, and any defining of the metes and bounds of their vagaries would be futile as some succeeding convention would be likely to far transcend prescribed limits and carry Democratic cardinal principles off on a new tangent, to the dismay of the groundlings. Nothing is in stronger contrast to the fluttering of the Democracy on this question, than the steady inflexible course of the Republicans on the same; always looking to the redemption of the debt according to the terms of the contract, with a steady progress towards resumption, a policy which has resulted in bringing our circulating medium into interchangeable relations to such a degree that the difference is hardly perceptible; gold, silver and legal tender now being one and the same thing as to commercial values; a result which has been brought about by the fixed theory of the Republican party as opposed to the chimeras and vagaries of the Democracy.

The 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th sections of the Republican platform are self-evident propositions and will be denied by none. Taken as a whole the platform is a compound of doctrine that the Republicans gladly accept and under its banner will march forward to victory.

The campaign has opened out in earnest and the three parties have placed their tickets in the field. The Democrats will be placed on the defensive, while the Republicans will be aggressive. The corrupt Democratic administration is almost too much for that party to stand up under, and it is already beginning to show signs of weakness. The key-note of the contest in this State will be the manner in which our State affairs have been managed by the Democracy, and that party endorsed the administration by placing Treasurer Brown on the ticket, and they must stand up to the fight even if the load is somewhat burdensome.

Bishop Andrews, of the New York Methodist Conference, has decided that the licensing of women as preachers is against the doctrines of Wesley. The disappointed advocates of the new departure have taken an appeal to the General Conference of the Methodists of the whole country in 1880.

The Democrats took charge of our State affairs with an indebtedness of about $30,000, and they will step down and out, after the June election, leaving a debt of about $1,000,000. With this record, their State convention endorsed this economical and wise administration.

Republican State Ticket.

The Republican Convention at Salem put forth an admirable ticket for the suffragans of the Republican party, if the favorable comments of the people generally is any criterion. The candidates are men against whom detraction or slander cannot fasten itself successfully, and the delegates are to be complimented for their wisdom, in not only finding good standard bearers, but in having given each locality in the State its due of candida. The north, south, east, west and center were called into requisition for men to uphold the panoply of Republicanism, and the fiercest advocate of locality considerations must feel satisfied by this dispensation of the convention.

For Congressman the name of H. K. Hines, of Union county, prevailed over all others, and in the face of his express declination of the trust is a compliment which seldom falls to the lot of a person in political life. Mr. Hines is an old Oregonian and known and esteemed every where. He is an eloquent and effective speaker, and having fought the devil for many years is doubtless able to withstand John Whiteaker in a continuance of the warfare. He would make an effective legislator and would be found an unflinching advocate of the rights of the people against monopolists, which the course of Whiteaker in the last Oregon Legislature would not warrant as to him. Eastern Oregon needs a firm and true friend in the halls of Congress, as its future is all before it yet, with a powerful monopoly at its throat, and Mr. Hines is not the man to be allured by the wiles of the corporationists to betray the interests of the people.

The nominee for Governor, C. C. Beekman, is a resident of Jacksonville, where his universal popularity is an earnest of his character, which emboldens us to assure our readers of his fitness for the trust; and we feel confident the convention did not wantonly bestow the nomination over worthy competitors without full information as to his capacity, which he will evidence to the people in the campaign before us.

The Secretary of State, R. P. Earhart, of Multnomah county, was chosen by an overwhelming majority. Rocky has peculiar fitness for the office, is a popular and competent person and will command the undivided support of the party as well as draw something from the enemy.

For State Treasurer Ed. Hirsch, of Marion county, carried off the prize. Ed. may well feel gratified at his victory as he had many worthy men at his heels in the race, and the preference bestowed was indeed flattering. Mr. Hirsch is a merchant of Salem and is a brother of Meyer Hirsch, who was the Republican nominee for the same office several years ago. Ed. is popular where known and will command the full party strength without a doubt.

For State Printer, W. B. Carter, of the Corvallis *Gazette*, was the lucky aspirant. Mr. Carter is an old Oregonian and is an upright, moral and honest man, and well qualified for the position. Mr. Carter should command the full vote of the party as he has always stood on the ramparts fighting the battle of Republicanism at a time when it brought more curses than coin, and may well be named one of the "Old Guard."

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. S. J. Powell, of Linn county, received the nomination. He is a life long educator and is in every respect competent for the position.

The ticket is one that commends itself to the voters of Oregon—they are candidates pledged to bring back the Government from the road to ruin so far taken by the Democratic sharks that have so long held sway in Oregon to the primitive economy of the earlier days. They are pledged to investigate and expose the rascalities perpetrated against the School Fund and to unearth the iniquities of the State Government which has brought Oregon into a million dollars of indebtedness in defiance of the mandates of the Constitution. There is a rich field for investigation, but a Democratic victory means further exactions to cover the old crimes, and Republican ascendancy the reverse. With this difference there can be little doubt of the final result.

The Greenbackers held a mass convention at the Court House last Saturday. It was respectably attended and a full ticket was put in nomination. Some of the candidates on the Democratic ticket were felicitating themselves that they would get an endorsement from this convention, but they were sorely disappointed. The proposition receiving but four or five votes, and it was indignantly voted down. Notwithstanding their defeat they now profess themselves willing to bet that they will get a majority of the Greenback vote on election day, but our observation of the temper of the convention leads us to conclude that it is composed of material who mean business, and who are not to be swerved from fealty to their own ticket by the insinuating and brotherly protestations of the Democratic candidates.

The O. S. N. Co. have an interest in 'knowing" who are to be our legislators at Salem next fall, and it is said say they have already commenced to lay their traps even in this county, to secure favorable men. They loudly proclaim that they have no interest in the matter, but the ripples on the water very plainly indicate which way the wind is blowing. The people must not be misled by any declarations of honest intentions from this source.

"Consistency, Thou Art a Jewel."

The Democracy is trying to catch the Greenback vote with its gauzy platform, but its record, like Banquo's ghost, will not down at bidding. The seventh resolution of the Democratic platform of this State in 1876 was as follows: "That the precious metals are the only safe basis of commercial values; that an irredeemable paper currency is a national curse, and we insist upon a speedy return by the general government to specie payments." The National Democratic convention at St. Louis in 1876 was to the same effect with a hard money candidate for President. At Baltimore in 1872 the ninth resolution read as follows: "A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest consideration of commercial morality and honest government." The second plank of the platform adopted at Portland a few days ago says: "That we believe that all money made or issued by the government should be of equal value, and that we are in favor of paying all the obligations of the government in greenbacks, so-called, when the pecuniary interest of the people is promoted thereby, except when otherwise expressly provided." In the third plank they demand the repeal of the act requiring resumption of specie payments in 1879. Our readers can draw their own conclusions as to the consistency of such a party. This is the party that claims that their principles are and always have been the same. Their platforms are like the promises made by their candidates in Clackamas county two years ago— only to catch votes. These candidates wouldn't vote for Grover, in caucus or out, but they did both. Their State platform says: "Economy should be the watchword, and rigorous laws be enacted for the management and preservation of the various funds belonging to the State." And they renominate a prominent salary-grabber, squanderer of the school fund and other State frauds. This is consistency with a vengeance, and the people will give them a long black mark in June for their faithful and economical services.

Important to Settlers.

The following bill, entitled Senate Bill No. 959, for the protection of homestead settlers on public lands, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Mitchell on the 20th of March:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the passage of this act, the even sections within the limits of any grant of public lands to any railroad company or to any military road company, or to any State in aid of any railroad or military road, shall be open to settlers under the homestead laws to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres to each settler, and any person who has under existing laws, taken a homestead on any even section within the limits of any railroad or military road land grant, and who, by existing laws, have been restricted to eighty acres, shall have the right to extend his claim to either adjacent or non-adjacent lands, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, so as to include in all not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres; and a full compliance with the provisions of the homestead law as to the eighty acres, and a compliance with the regulations aforesaid, shall entitle the settle to a patent for the whole amount.

SEC. 2. That in all cases where a person has hitherto filed and settled upon a homestead under existing laws, and for any cause shall have abandoned the same to the United States; and in all cases where any person shall hereafter file and settle upon a homestead, and for any cause shall abandon the same to the United States, the fact of such filing, settlement and abandonment shall not have the effect of depriving such person, if otherwise entitled, to file and settle upon and obtain title to another claim under the homestead laws. And all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Our Next Governor.

In the course of his speech at the Portland ratification last Saturday evening, B. F. Dowell, Esq., of Jacksonville, gave a short personal sketch of C. C. Beekman, Republican candidate for Governor:

"Mr. C. C. Beekman had been an old line Whig; was born in the town of Dundee, in the great State of New York, and had emigrated to this State in 1852. Since that time Mr. Beekman has been a citizen of Southern Oregon. He is an honorable and capable gentleman. By honesty, industry and enterprise he has acquired a handsome fortune. He was a shrewd business man and a good financier. If elected, the speaker said he believed he would be able to bring this State out of debt. One thing could be said in favor of Mr. Beekman—he is an honest man, and under his administration there would be no peculations and no plundering of public funds. Mr. Beekman had ever been a consistent and unswerving Republican. He has for years been connected with a large business house in Jacksonville. During the time he has been acting as agent millions had passed his hands and not one dollar had stuck to them."

Mart Brown ought to be as celebrated a poet as the Sweet Singer of Michigan or Martin Farquhar Tupper, as we find the following stanzas scattered through his Legislative Reports:

The question being
Will the House agree to the bill?
It was agreed to.
The title was read.
The question being
Will the House agree to the title?
It was agreed to.

It looks poetical enough to make us all dance, but weighed it is found to be of the kind that operates on the taxpayers only, as Mart charges for this balderdash by the page, and it is for poetry what is called a fat take.

Victoria, B.C., has a Chinese population of over 2,000, and every steamer brings more to crowd out the white laborers.

Republican State Platform.

1st. The Republican party of Oregon in convention assembled look with pride upon the general conduct and history of the party, and reaffirm our devotion to those fundamental principles on which the Republic and the Republican party were formed. Among these are unswerving fidelity to the constitution and the perpetuity of the Union; the preservation of the liberties and equal rights of all citizens throughout the nation and the administration of the laws in every part of the country for the protection and enforcement of public and private rights, and the punishment of violence and crime; pure and economical administration of every department of the government, State and national, and we pledge the support of the Republican party to all means honestly proposed and honestly designed, to promote the prosperity of the people.

2. That a well instructed people alone can be permanently free, it is therefore essential that the public school system shall be maintained, in order that every child may receive such education as will pave the way to useful citizenship, and we are unalterably opposed to any diversion of the public school money.

3. That while we are in favor of a revenue for the support of the government by duties on imports, sound policy requires such adjustment of these duties as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchange which secures to the working man liberal wages, to the agricultural, coal and wool growing interests, remunerative prices, and the national commercial prosperity and independence.

4. That we are in favor of such legislation on the part of Congress as will authorize settlers to appropriate such amounts of timber as may be necessary for their use.

5. That we are in favor of judicious appropriations by the general government for the improvement of our rivers and seaports, as well as for the construction of such lines of railway communication as will develop the resources of the country and connect our State with other parts of the Union, under such restrictions as will amply protect the rights of the people from unjust and extortionate charges; and that in the grants of lands to railroads we favor the sale of the same by the government to the people at the lowest price for public lands, giving the proceeds only to the corporations.

6. That we are in favor of maintaining the public faith and credit by the honest fulfillment of our national contracts in their spirit as well as letter. That the present condition of our public credit and the fact that resumption of specie payments has already been accomplished demonstrates the wisdom of the financial policy of the Republican party, and we are opposed to the repeal of the resumption act and to repudiation in any form. That we favor a uniform currency founded upon a coin basis interchangeable and convertible at par at the pleasure of the holder.

7. That we condemn in the most positive manner the reckless and corrupt Democratic administration of our State affairs which has in the last eight years heaped up a State debt of nearly one million dollars in direct violation of the constitution, and which has created new offices and increased official salaries to eat up the substance of the people, and which has robbed and mismanaged the State, school and university funds, loaning them to partisan favorites on straw securities.

8. That the office of State Printer ought to be abolished and the contract let to the lowest responsible bidder.

9. That the attempt by the leaders of the Democratic party of Oregon to defraud the people out of an electoral vote was an outrage unparalleled in the political history of the State and deserving the condemnation of all fair-minded men.

10. That we heartily endorse the efforts of the members of Congress from the Pacific coast to so modify the existing treaty with China as to restrict it to commercial purposes only.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The following are the Republican State Central Committee appointed at the Salem Convention.

Baker, Milton White; Benton, E. B. Hackleroy; Clackamas, P. Paquet; Coos, E. W. Tower; Clatsop, F. J. Taylor; Columbia, G. W. McBride; Curry, M. Reily; Douglas, E. G. Hirsch; Grant, J. W. Church; Jackson, J. H. Chitwood; Josephine, Thos. Floyd; Lane, J. H. McClung; Linn, D. Froman; Lake, C. B. Watson; Multnomah, Jos. Simon; Marion, R. C. Geer; Polk, A. W. Lucas; Tillamook, Dr. Lacelle; Union, W. J. Snodgrass; Umatilla, J. C. Dicosway; Wasco, E. L Smith; Washington, J. Gaston; Yamhill, J. W. Watts.

The Union *Sentinel*, the leading Democratic paper of Eastern Oregon, says: "The name of A. H. Brown, of 'Eastern Oregon,' as pomposly announced in the nomination, will, in our opinion, be found to be the weakest man, where he is best known, on the ticket. If we have a large Democratic majority in the State in June, we predict Brown's election by a small majority." It also thinks the whole ticket "would have been materially strengthened by giving the old officers a furlough for a few years."

They still sell negroes to the highest bidder in Kentucky. The Hickman *Courier* describes a sale of this kind:

Mr. James Barksdale was the auctioneer, and as the negro stood on the block and the voice of the auctioneer rose and fell crying the bids, it revived reminiscences of old and by-gone days. The colored people crowded around in anxious expectancy. The negro was one John Cooper, who had been previously tried and convicted as a vagrant, and the verdict of the jury was that he should be sold into servitude for six months as the law provides and directs.

The Democrats howl about Woods' extravagant administration, but forget to compare it with Grover's. The expenses of the State government from 1866 to 1870 under Woods amounted to $356,314 06, and Grover's from 1870 to 1874 foots $620,389 42. The actual cost of the penitentiary under Woods was $81,350 61; under Grover for the same period it cost $199,481 34.

Germany seems to be in earnest in her efforts to prevent war. Her relations with Russia and her commanding position among the nations of Europe make her an influential peacemaker. If Bismarck means to have peace, peace it will be.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1878.

The prospect of a long session grows stronger daily, and there is now every promise that "dog days" will be needed to stop the wind-mills at the Capitol. No vote can be reached this week upon the Union Pacific bill in the Senate, and when it reaches the House the debate upon it cannot possibly be crowded into less than four weeks. Then Wood's tariff bill will require more than a month for its disposal, and this consumption of time, in connection with the necessary debates upon matters of minor importance, must necessarily prolong the session until summer heats compel rustication upon our solons.

Col. Polk, the door-keeper of the House, is at last, after much alternation of hope and despair, among the fallen. He made a gallant fight for his place, but the "outs" were too powerful for him, and now he sleeps among the slain; not in peace, however, for his friends propose to carry war into Africa among any and all instrumental in his decapitation. There are deep wrathful mutterings in the Democratic fold, to-day, against all these, and no one can doubt that not a man of the hungry horde beseiging the House in the past for his successorship will obtain it, because his friends, the balance of power, mean to dictate who shall be the fortunate man.

Senators Thurman and Edmunds have been paying their attentions to the Union Pacific railroad, and exposing the unblushing fraudulent practices of this soulless corporation. Mr. Edmunds' strictures were very severe, and have enough truth in them to make an American blush for his country when he sees so-called honorable Senators upholding and defending the scheme, by which this immense fraud of a railroad seeks to deprive the government of its rights and just dues. Mr. Edmunds, and also Mr. Thurman, showed in his speechs how the railroad lobbyists bought up the press of the country at 50 cents a line for editorials, distributed passes, as Mr. Edmunds said, "with an ostentacious impudence that was amazing," "pursued everybody to his house to appeal for aid in proposed injurious matters of legislation, and poured out money for corrupt purposes." It is a pity that the exposures of these gentlemen could not be read by every patriotic citizen, so that the whole country might clearly appreciate what an infamous horde of ghouls from this Union Pacific corporation are here preying upon public honor and morals in their unholy endeavors to defeat the Senate judiciary committee's bill, which proposes to compel it to re-emburse the United States for its moneys advanced to complete the road. Jay Gould and satellites are to be seen in the lobbies and galleries os the Capitol at all times. Every hotel has more or less of them, and one grows familiar with their peculiar actions and manners in buttonholing members and Senators and those through whom they hope to get assistance. Mr. Thurman has, for several years, been fighting them, and the above bill is largely due to his labors. And yet it is ably met and opposed in the Senate by those who, under technical points of law, try to convince us that we must not be so hard upon the Union Pacific and its chartered rights as is contemplated by the judiciary committee. No one can deny any charge made by Messrs. Edmunds and Thurman, and their senatorial opposers must per force fall back upon such swindling legal technicalities as scoundrels had cunningly engrafted upon the laws creating the corporation, for their only defense. The government, not the railroad, is entitled to the benefit of all doubts in the interpretation of all fraudelent acts by our courts and by Congress, hence we trust that Jay Gould, Huntingdon and all their brotherhood of thieves may be compelled to disgorge some portion of their stealing. Mr. Thurman says the bill in question is "defective" because too lenient, and yet Jay Gould is pouring out money by the thousands of dollars daily to defeat this leniency. We saw Gould, Huntingdon, Tom Scott, and Sidney Dillon in earnest confab in one of the Senate lobbies and as "head devils" of the combination which has virtually defrauded the government out of millions, their presence and conference attracted much attention. Jay Gould looks every inch the conspirator. His appearance indicates that the music in his soul is so deeply bound by fitness for treason, stratagem and spoils that the lobby and swindle seem his appropriate spheres.

It is settled at last that we are to have a Washington monument notwithstanding the howlings of so many would-be reformers and artists whose aesthetic tastes are violated by the proposed plain shaft. One of these, Mr. Clymer of Pa., wanted the unfinished monument torn down and an arch built somewhere, just as the ancients did. But Ben Butler effectually silence him with a few questions which put the House in a roar of laughter. We feel assured that the next centennial year, 1976, will find us with Washington's memory duly preserved, in so far as a completed monument is essential to that end, in as much as Congress has permitted the use of the $200,000 appropriated in 1876 to finish that which has been a standing disgrace to our country for nearly thirty years. West Point inefficiency came very near squelching the monument last year. But Congress, realizing that a West Point engineer may know how to run a recruiting station and yet be wholly ignorant of how to run a line with a line with a transit, has made the requisite appropriation, so now the work will go on.

Secretary Schurz has done a good act in putting two ladies upon the board of visitors to the government insane asylum. Last year he appointed Mrs. Briggs upon this board, who, with these two, Miss Raymond and Mrs. Gangewer, gives the women three representatives therein. So many unfortunates in the asylum are women that it is fitting indeed ladies should be of the visitors, and particularly so where rendered competent for the responsible duties of seeing that demented humanity is properly cared for, as these ladies are, by life long service in the work of relieving the distressed and needy. Though the general management of the asylum has always been good, yet there is ever a need of woman's intuition and tenderness in caring for the details of the female ward.

Mr. Frye's speach in the House upon the door-keeper embroglio was the richest and raciest of the session. His wit, while arraigning the Democracy for the abuses which they had compelled Polk to commit, was irresistable, and the floor and galleries laughed and applauded him to the echo.

Independent Greenback Convention.

At a county convention held in Oregon City on the 23d day of April, 1878, for the purpose of nominating candidates on the Greenback ticket, O. L. Hibbard was elected chairman and P. R. Eves secretary.

It was moved and carried that a committee of five be appointed on resolutions.

It was moved and carried that a committee of three be appointed on order of business.

It was moved and carried that the convention adjourn until 1 o'clock p m.

At 1 p. m., the convention was called to order by the chairman. The report of the committee on order of business was read and adopted.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the progress of a grea war, accomplishing the freedom of an enslaved race, its liberators have themselves become enslaved by capital:

WHEREAS, Capitalists for the last eighteen years have been engaged in absorbing the moneys and values of the nation by iniquitous legislation, and have destroyed the remunerative industries of the people, and crushed out the business enterprises that gave employment to workingmen whereby millions of our laboring men and their families are on the verge of starvation, and are being fed at the soup houses of charity, producing a state of misery, poverty and destitution that nothing but immediate and prompt system of reverse legislation can remedy; therefore,

Resolved, That this organization is in favor of assuming the name of "The Independent Greenback party," and in convention assembled we adopt the platform of the National Executive Greenback committee:

1. The Greenback dollar must be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, and by the government issued, protected and received at par with gold.

2. The Greenback to be the legal tender money of the country, and to be issued by the government.

3. The general government alone to issue money, and this for the benefit of all, and not to, through, or for the enrichment of national bankers.

4. All kinds of property owned by individuals or corporations to be taxed alike.

5. The immediate calling in of all U. S. bonds and the payment of them, principal and interest, in legal tender lawful greenback paper money of the United States, and that every dollar of such issue of legal tender lawful money to be protected by the government as at par with other lawful money in gold or silver coin, never to be converted in bonds of any rate or class.

6. Honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs.

The above platform, brief and to the point, having been adopted by the National Executive Greenback committee, tells the object for which we, workingmen, citizens and tax-payers, associate ourselves for the purpose of securing the greatest good to the greatest number, bringing capital into sympathy with labor and carrying our principles as above proclaimed to the control of political and financial affairs in the United States.

The convention then proceeded to make the following nominations:

State Senator, R. W. Worsham; Representatives, C. T. Hickman, N. H. Darnall, P. R. Eves, B. C. Lewis; County Judge, James Lebold; County Commissioners, Lyman Everet, Walter Holcomb; Clerk, W. J. Dills; Sheriff, J. Coates; Treasurer, Joel Dixon; School Superintendent, A. Thompson; Assessor, H. B. May; Surveyor, Elijah Wedell; Coroner, O. S. Porter. County Committee, P. R. Eves, R. N. Worsham, W. J. Dills.

Moved and carried to adjourn.

P. R. EVES, Sec'y.

The N. Y. *Herald* says: The intelligence that Oregon has put a Greenback ticket in the field will cause the hard money centers of the world to tremble.

A Washington dispatch says there is no probability of Washington Territory being admitted as a State by Congress.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. James Coots, Clackamas station, April 20, by Wm. Whitlock, ex-officio J. P., Green C. Davidson, of Marion county, and Miss Mary Brown, of Clackamas county.

NEW TO-DAY.

FAIR WARNING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY THAT MY WIFE, Martha Stewart has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation and I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her after this date.

R. E. STEWART.

Needy, Clackamas Co., April 25, 1878.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Oregon City, Oregon, April 23, 1878.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED at this office by D. W. Emmett, of Tillamook county, against W. H. Diggles, for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 2875, dated Sept. 30, 1875, upon the southeast ¼ of section 8, 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 30th day of May, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

L. T. BARIN, Register.
ap|26-4t. T. R. HARRISON, Receiver.

ESTRAYED.

A TWO YEAR OLD MOUSE COLORED FILLY, marked on the hip with a renched "T," left hind foot white, also white in the forehead with a black spot in the center, roached mane, and some white in the face. Any information of the whereabouts will be thankfully received by

WM. SINGER.

Oregon City, April 18, 1878-2t.

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 10th of Sept., 1877. Interest thereon will not be allowed after this date.

J. P. WARD,
County Treasurer.

Oregon City, April, 2, 1878.

Johnson, McCown & Macrum, Att'ys.
Final Settlement.

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

In the matter of the partnership estate of Larocque & Pelland.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FILED IN said Court his accounts and vouchers for final settlement, and the Court has appointed Monday, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1878, for the examination of the same, at the Court House in Oregon City, Oregon, where all interested can appear and be heard if they desire. J. T. APPERSON, Adm'r said estate.

Oregon City, April 4, 1878-4w.

Johnson, McCown & Macrum, Att'ys.
FINAL SETTLEMENT.

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J. T. APPERSON,
Ogn City, April 3, 78-4t. Adm'r said estate.

AGENTS.

The following named gentlemen will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the ENTERPRISE:

Portland	E. D. Dement.
Astoria	W. E. Dement
New Era	Dr. J. Casto
Norton	Capt. Z. C. Norton
Boone's Ferry	Chas. Wilson
Molalla	Maxwell Ramsby, Jr
Pleasant Hill	J. E. McConnell
Oswego	G. W. Prosser
Damascus	J. T. Chitwood
Eagle Creek	H. W. Lake
Viola	B. C. Lewis
Sandy	S. B. Hatch
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February 14, 1878-3m.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

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NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, Oregon City, Oregon, March 20, 1878.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED at this office by Alonzo P. Laverty, of Clackamas county, against Bartel Timmonds for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 2915, dated Nov. 11, 1875, upon the west ½ of southwest ¼ section 22, township 6 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 25th day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

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

Administratrix Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of an order issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Multnomah, dated April 3d, 1878, in the matter of the estate of Geo. Abernethy, deceased, authorizing me to sell the real estate belonging to the estate of the said deceased, I will, on

Saturday, the 18th day of May, 1878,

at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door in Oregon City, Clackamas county, the following described parcels of real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the donation land claim of Geo. Abernethey deceased, and wife; also

The east half of the donation land claim of John M. Bacon and wife; also

120 acres of land, part of the donation land claim of Ezra Fisher, described as follows: Beginning at a post for the northwest corner on Ezra Fisher's land claim, T. 2 S., R. 2. E., from which a fir tree bears S. 44° E., 15 links distant an ash tree bears south 39° w one chain, 69 links distant; thence S. 83° E. 30 chains and 88 links to a post from which a dog wood bears S. 21° E. 35 links distant, a hemlock bears S. 65° E. 63 links distant; thence S. 81° E. 20 chains and 50 links to a point; thence S. 30' W. 9 chains and 25 links to a point; thence N. 82° 58' W. 51 chains and 25 links to a stake on the west line on said claim; and thence N 1° 05' E. 10 chains to the place of beginning.

Also beginning at a stake in the W. boundary line of said claim 20 chains from the N. W. corner; thence S. 48° 25' E. 51 chains and 25 links to a point: thence S. 30' W. 8 chains and 25 links to a point; thence north 85° 57' W. 51 chains and 25 links to a stake in the W. line of said claim; and thence north 1° 05' E. 10 chains to the place of beginning.

Also the following Lots and Blocks in Oregon City as laid down upon the recorded maps and plats thereof: Twenty feet in width off the north side of Lot two (2) in block three (3); Lots 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8 in block No. 11; all of blocks 36, 37 and 57; Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 in block 82; Lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8 in block No. 35; Lot 8 in block 59; Lots 5 and 6 in block 67; Lots 1 and 2 in block 31; Lots 3 and 4 in block 38

Also, all of block 18 in McMillan's addition to the town of Oswego.

All of the above property being situated in the county of Clackamas, State of Oregon.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent cash in hand, and balance of sale by the County Court. Deeds to be made at the expense of purchaser.

ANNIE ABERNETHY,
Administratrix of the estate of Geo. Abernethy, deceased.
Dated April 11th, 1878-4t.

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Portland, Oct. 11, 1877-tf.

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.

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