The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY JULY 25, 1878.

The Time-Honored Democracy.

We have often been admonished to "pity the sorrows of the blind," and the pitiable and forlorn condition of the Democracy now-a-days calls up this choice aphorism, and awakens a degree of commiseration in our breasts which it would seem almost impossible to conjure up in the lamentable wreck which has happened to the argonautic voyagers who started off to pillage Republicanism of its Golden Fleece, and dangle it in the belt of the Democracy, but which unfortunately only succeeded in capturing the immortal Captain of the horse marines and his wife—the Jenkses, a capture, which, owing to the unamiable and termagantic nature of the female Jenks, they were fain to drop like a hot potato, happier to return to port empty-handed and encounter the jeers of the spectators, rather than to parade such insignificant rubbish in lieu of the high game they were after. Never has there such a high tragedy performance so terminated in comedy. It is like the rendition of Hamlet by George, the Count Joannes, or of an exposition of the secret of perennial youth, by George Francis Train.

The Potter Committee thought surely that John Sherman, Noyes, Matthews, and about all the visiting statesmen were wriggling by the gills in their fish-net, and possibly the "accidental incumbent;" how intense and appalling, therefore, must have been their disappointment, when at the drag of the net, there came forth instead—Mrs. Jenks, principally, but the dwarfed and insignificant figure of her husband alongside. and, as if to tantalize those almost driven to the verge of desperation, Mrs. Jinks did not cower before the "frowning providence" of the Potter commission, but looked them boldly in the eye, laughed them to scorn, and was as playful and entrancing as a mermaid or a water-nymph, and whose Circean charms almost won the committee away from their love of Democracy. The investigation, although a farce, has resulted in laying the ghost of *fraud*, which the Democracy have so sedulously charged to our account. It is true we had hard work to overcome the assaults made on Weber, Anderson, Levissee and others of that ilk, by the plentiful offers of money made to them by the Democrats to overcome their virtue, and in which they would have succeeded, had it not been for the strategy of Mrs. Jenks (as she avers). The trace of Democratic attempt at fraud and corruption is apparent all through the net-work of chicanery, and skullduggery which enveloped their conduct from Oregon to Louisiana and Florida. Grover had plenty of counterparts of rascality in others of his ilk in the South, guided by the luminaries of Gramarcy Place, and the spectacle of the double dyed villians of that party attempting to fasten guilt on honest Republicans is met with the *presto change*, which, instead, gibbets the names of prominent Democrats, and turns the guns intended for the enemy into the party-camp, and knocks the equipage of the party machine into smithereens. The virtue of the Republic does not wholly belong to the Democracy, and about all the latent rascality does.

A Level Pass Across the Cascades.

Scott and Atkinson must have impressed the idea on the N. P. R. R. Co. that it is necessary, in order to successfully blackmail Oregon, to start a surveying expedition across the Cascades to discover a perfectly "practicable route across the mountains," and so give the Columbia river the "go-by;" accordingly the great bias cockalorum Chief Engineer Milliner Roberts has been sent all the way from Boston to pilot the discovery party, and they leave Tacoma shortly for that purpose. Of course they will make an important revelation that the Cascade mountains exist in imagination only; that it is comparatively level, and a railroad can be built across it almost by "wind," and then if the Oregon Legislature will not exempt them from taxation, and give them a subsidy of two or three million dollars, we shall have the dire consequences hashed up to us: how the *Oregonian* will be removed to Tacoma, grass will grow in Portland's streets, and Bro. Atkinson's congregation go to the devil, but he will go to the terminus, where the snort of the overland locomotive around those fir stumps of his will raise their value at the rate of a dollar per hour. Farewell to Scott, whose oleagenous presence shall exist as a "fleshly incubus" to scare Judge Deady into compliance with his demands no more. He will gorge that cavernous paunch of his hereafter on the clams, crabs and mussels of Puget sound, and the Willamette valley will no longer be called upon to furnish him subsistence. It means famine prices for our farm products, stagnation in business, and universal ruin; and all because of Mitchell's persistent demands in the interests of Oregon, and blindness in not acceding to their present demands for blackmail.

Judge Choate of one of the New York Courts decided a few days ago that a Chinamen cannot be naturalized under the laws of the United States. The Judge stated, in giving his decision, which was upon the application of a Mongolian who had lived in New York twenty-eight years, that he was guided by the action of Judge Sawyer of San Francisco in the Ah Yup case, in which it was held that a Chinaman was ineligible to citizenship because he was not a white person or a negro, the Constitutional amendment the African race not admitting any other than such, and whites who were already eligible.

The Hoodlum.

Oregon is not behind California in the growth of a hoodlum element in our midst, which is continually becoming more lawless and aggressive. One desperate deed is the incentive and stimulus for another more daring and reckless, until the youthful offenders become educated up to the condition of a desperado, and ready for any deeds of outlawry, regardless of consequences. Much, if not all this, is directly traceable to the want of parental authority and control; and the father or mother have more to answer for at the bar of judgment than the child. The bitter chalice will be visited to their own lips for the want of the proper and natural instinct which ought to incite every parent to bring up their children in the way they should go. They owe this not only to themselves, but the community. The turning loose of a cut-throat on a community ought to be cause for the indictment of the principal malefactor—the parent. He should be made to suffer for the burden and expense of a drone on society, rather than that the State should have the burden of the scape-grace on its hands for the final judication. As the commencement for reform, we would advise every parent to go through the person of their hopefuls, and if they discover among the effects a plug of tobacco, a pipe, a pack of cards. a pistol, a dirk, or a slung-shot, they may be sure the foundation for the genus hoodlum has been laid, or carried to final perfection. The remedy in most cases, would be an introduction into the back yard, and a half-hour's application of a clap-board persisted in until the signs cease. Of course, not one in forty to whom these presents are sent greeting, will take our advice, but even if so many will obey our injunction, there will be rejoicing in Heaven at the hope of one hoodlum saved, or put on the road to reformation. The wild boy of twenty years ago was very different from his prototype of to-day. His highest flight of audacity never transcended the robbery of a hen-roost or water-melon patch, or the changing of signs or elevating wagons to church steeples. He was not a drunken, obscene braggart, flaunting his wickedness in the face and eyes of the community, but pursued his evil intent in a furtive and clandestine manner, and never beyond the reach of final repentance and reform. Civilizing influences finally made a man of him, but the modern hoodlum is unscathed by such a happy reform; he goes from bad to worse; nothing short of the penitentiary or the halter causes him to stop short in his reckless career, and to turn possibly in time to save himself from the inevitable. We very sadly need a reformatory school—a State institution for juvenile offenders, and which would do more towards regenerating the hoodlum, and checking the hoodlum tendency than anything we can mention, except energetic parental control. The coming Legislator who will devise such a law, and clothe it with the proper function to gather in lawless Arabs of our land for reformatory control, should be ranked along with Robt. Raikes, the founder of the Sunday-school, as a philanthropist deserving of high honor and reward. We call upon some one in our Clackamas delegation to formulate such a law modeled after the style of the reformatory institution of San Francisco. Have it located at Oregon City if possible, as our bluff will furnish abundance of building stone for the genus to work out, and there is no danger of the stone giving out before the extinction of the hoodlum.

The *Standard* man, not wishing to give a fair statement of our article on Restrictive Legislation for fares and freights, attempts to throw mud at an imaginative editor of the ENTERPRISE, who is rolling in wealth acquired through excessive transportation charges, but who now being satiated, wants to prevent any one else from doing likewise. The rich man of the *Standard* article is a myth, and exists only in imagination; but the reasons why the avariciousness of the O. S. N. Co. should be curtailed and limited by law to fares and freights no higher than is charged by the O. & C. R. R. Co., whose investment for an equal distance of transportation line is ten times greater than the O. S. N. Co.s, is a live, patent and vital actnality, and as such, ought to be treated by the *Standard* man with the importance it deserves. The influence of the *Standard* and *Oregonian*, however, is directed as allies of the O. S. N. Co., and not a ray of light through their instrumentality, shall be made to illumine the benighted minds of their readers. When they want figures, the *Oregonian* gets Bro. Atkinson to launch out two columns of statistics on matter as foreign to the vital interest of the country as the Saint's Rest is to a Thug, and coming from such a source, operates as a sedative on the minds of its readers, and they go to sleep with the thought that as long as Bro. Atkinson is at the helm, he will care for their imperiled interests. We believe the influence of the *Standard*, *Oregonian*, and O. S. N. Co. combined, cannot becloud the minds of our Legislators, as to the necessity of restrictive legislation and the benefits that will accrue to the upper country by its enforcement. Whoever votes against a proposition to restrain the present unbridled license of the O, S; N. Co. will be found to have the money of that corporation, present or prospective, in his pocket.

General Butler has formally announced his allegiance to the national party. This gives that young organization a representative on the Potter committee.

The Turk Redivivus.

The European difficulty has been patched up at Berlin, where, under the direction of Prince Bismarck, Turkey was pretty well carved up for the benefit of Russia, Austria, Greece and the little principalities formerly subject to the Sultan; so that what is left of Turkey in Europe, is a scope of country no langer than Washington Territory, with a population of six millions. We believe that the Turk cut loose from the discordant and jangling elements that hung on his frontier, while the factionists and religious fanatics of all shades made the whole Empire a pandemonium, will now enter on a brighter career of prosperity and peace. The Mussulman is not the cut-throat adverse religionists would make him out to be, and his inclination went in the direction of bettering the condition of his subjects, but the task is just as difficult for a Mahomedan to rule over Christians as it would be for one of a sect of Christians to attempt to domineer over the rest of the sects in our land. The Turk still holds the throttle valve of Western Europe in the possession of the Dardanelles. It is the grandest strategic position in the world, and Russia would give half of her empire for its possession. She has made a vast stride toward it, but will now, that there is so little remaining, receive prompt checkmate from England in any future attempt against the integrity of what is left. Indeed England acquires the Island of Cyprus from Turkey, with the definitely announced policy in view to resist any further encroachment of Russia; so the sick man, with England for a wet-nurse, will take another long new lease of life, and the departure of the Mussulman from the soil of Europe is a matter that will agitate the statesmen of the twentieth century, as it has the four or five preceding it. The Crescent yet flaunts its black shadow athwart the standard of the Cross, and the call of the muezzin from the minarets of the mosque yet is heard in the land which gave birth to the author and diviner of the Christian faith—a religion which antagonizes the Mohamedan in almost every essential particular, but both of which have love, charity and fellowship for the foundation stone. It would not be strange if, in the courts of the hereafter, there should be found, upholding the four corners of the canopy over the Great White Throne, a Christian, a Mahomedan, a Budhist and a heathen, each as bethought him best having gained the goal by Good Works.

Between now and the 1st of January, says the N. Y. *Times*, some sixteen millions of "standard dollars" may be added to the seven millions already lying in the Treasury vaults. The use of the minted silver in payment of silver bullion cannot check the irresistible gravitation of the Standard dollar toward the National money-chest. The seller of silver bullion, of course, takes his dollar to the only profitable market he can find—the importer, who can use them in payment of duties. The greater the number of them which come into the market in this way—or what is pretty much the same thing, the greater the number of silver certificates secured by their deposit—the more slender will become the stream of gold flowing into the Treasury. When the premium on legal tenders disappears, even that market will be closed to the "standard dollar," and the Treasury will be compelled to use it for the payment of current expenses, or for the redemption of bonds. It will then and then only be ready to play the part in damaging public credit, and driving gold out of the country, which its opponents marked out for it, and for which the fanatics and demagogues who were responsible for its creation should be held to a very strict responsibility.

In the form of an interview with the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, Senator Windom gives a very able and convincing exposure of the hollowness of the Democratic pretense of retrenchment in National expenditures. The appropriations of this year aggregate twenty-eight millions and three-quarters more than those of the closing session of the last Congress, and the test of actual experience will show that the average expenditures for 1875 and 1876, provided for by the late Republican Congress, were some ten millions less than the average already established by this Congress. The boasted saving of forty millions is shown to have been nearly wiped out by over thirty millions of deficiencies, and under Senator Windom's trenchant and careful analysis, the whole fabric of Democratic "economy" falls to pieces. He defends the Senate against the charge of aiding and abetting the extravagance of the House, and proves, at least, that the extravagant appropriations for which the Senate was responsible were for purposes decidedly more important than those on which the House proposed to waste millions of public money.

Brother Carter, the State Printer returns from Yaquina, but announces that for several weeks past he has not been at the editorial bellows, on account of ill-health, nor is he yet able to assume his place. Those wild intellectual flights which we have had occasion to remark upon, therefore cannot be laid at his door, for which we are pleased. It would grieve us to see that acquiring the best office in the gift of the people in the State should mark the date of his degeneracy as a writer, and his sagacity as a man. We hope his return to the tripod will put the *Gazette* once more in line—with the exception of its craze on the Yaquina Bay railroad—a disease which nothing but removal from the atmosphere of Corvallis can eradicate.

Trouble Fomenting.

The whole Upper Columbia Country is in a State of turmoil and agitation, caused by a want of systematic treatment of the Indian uprising. There are thousands of peaceably inclined Indians in that section who are looked upon with mistrust and aversion by the whites, and whose suspicion, and want of confidence estranges them from each other, and will ultimately result in driving them into contest with the whites. Unfortunately there is an element among the white population that is willing to foment trouble, and plunge the whole country in general war into order that they may depredate on the Indians' possessions, both of lands and stock, and it would not be amiss to turn a part of General Howard's armanent against this class of whites as well as at the hostile savages. Every friendly Indian in this emergency should be made to feel that his position is appreciated, and he should be courted rather than scorned; for a general uprising of the Indians of the Upper Columbia means the wiping out of the dawn of civilization just emerging from the twilight there, and a return to darkness, desolation, murder and strife for years to come. We say the insult and abuse of well disposed Indians is leading to this result. The Sunday school warrior, Capt. Wilkinson, patrols the Columbia; and seeing Indians driving cattle and horses across the river, without inquiry as to whom they are, and what their object is, fires into them and commences a wholesale slaughter of animals. If the fool had used ordinary precaution and inquiry he might easily have ascertained that they were friendly Indians endeavoring to get their stock away from the expected hostile invasion. Major Kress was guilty of the same imbecility, and we presume some champions will be found to ask for their promotion, on the ground of their daring fight with Indian ponies—the brave Captain with his whiskers, who successfully vanquished a band of Indian ponies. So, too, a volunteer captain in Idaho sneaks upon some Nez Perce scouts, who, with their white friends, are sitting about a camp-fire in civilized dress, and kills two of them before the lunatic can be made to understand that they are friends, and not foes. The Umatillas, whose interest and inclinations are all with the whites, are treated almost as enemies, although they have done the most efficient fighting against the hostiles so far. Moses and his band are continually maligned, their motives disparaged, and their action misconstrued, and, while wishing to be friendly, and protesting a good heart, all the while is made the victim of suspicion and mistrust by the very whites whose essential interest it is to keep them friendly. So, too, the foolish scare of the Oak Grove settlers was, and is, calculated to create a mistrust of the Warm Springs Indians, whose tum-tum has never wavered in affection for the whites; and nothing will drive them to opposition against the whites but continued insult and contumely. The Indians of the Upper Columbia know to a man that ultimate death and destruction is their inheritance for aggressive warfare against the whites; and consequently the most powerful motive is at work day and night to make them friendly, but if he sees that his protestations are without avail, and that he is to be killed anyway, desperation makes him do what any other person with a spark of manhood in his bosom would under similar circumstances—turn against his intended murderers. Now it must be remembered that there are whites in the Indian country who have been nursed in the idea that it is the duty of an Indian to die, and they can see no difference between a friend and a foe, if he is of a swarthy cast, and it will be a miracle if their outlawry does not result in a general uprising. We have recited wrongs done to every friendly tribe already; continue them, and the Indian, in a last general uprising, will go down to death doing all the damage possible, and, obeying the divine injunction, will take "an eye for eye, and a tooth for a tooth" until the final quietus; who but would do the same thing under the same circumstances?

We say, therefore, that it is the immediate duty of the military to enroll all friendly Indians, clothe them in uniform and put them under liberal pay to resist the advance of all hostiles. Bestow confidence on them, confide in them, trust them to do their duty. They know that the fiat is sure that resistance to the pale faces means a hunting to death, and the motive to retain their lands and flocks, to raise their families, and to avoid hunger, thirst, persecution, outlawry and death, makes his incentives incline to peace with the whites. It is easy to hold him as an ally, but all the steps so far have been directed to make him an enemy. Court-martial should await the pony-warriors whom we have mentioned, and death the Idaho Captain. We should teach the Indian that we hold the lives of our friends at the same value, be they white or red. Let the next unprincipled cuss who foments a scare without reason, be tarred and feathered, and sent out of the country. It will save thousands of dollars in money value to thus head off unnecessary alarm. For a neighborhood or community to flee en masse, and leave their homes, barns, crops and stock open to spoliation, invites pillage, and we believe an unprincipled white could be found every time to match a villainous Indian in a raid for pillage through an exposed and abandoned district, so similar are the instincts of the depraved. Let it be remembered that there are other fiends and cut-throats besides Indians.

Territorial News.

The Olympia and Tenino Railroad will be completed this week.

Boise City is to have a "sorghum" mill. The first in the Territory.

W. P. Chandler, Idaho's new Surveyor General has arrived at Boise City.

The constitutional convention at Walla Walla closed its labors last Saturday.

The average yield of wheat in Klickitat valley this year is estimated at 25 bushels per acre.

Victoria papers report a project on for the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from Sumas, B. C., to Bellingham Bay, W. T.

The track of the Olympia railroad is now laid two-thirds of the way to Tenino. It is expected to be finished before the end of this month.

The contract for carrying the mail between Port Townsend and Victoria has been let by the Canadian postal authorities to L. M. Starr. The service will be performed at least twice a week.

The new penitentiary at Seatco, W. T., has been completed and accepted by the commissioners, and Sheriff Billings will put his prisoners in their new quarters in a few weeks.

The Seattle Coal and Transportation Co. has purchased the ship Great Western, now loading at New York for San Francisco. The ship Templar, also loading at New York for the same port, has been sold to the same parties.

The Republican Committee of Washington Territory have called a Territorial Convention, to be held at Vancouver on the 9th of October, to nominate a delegate to Congress. This leaves less than four weeks between nomination and the election.

Arrangements have been fully made at Victoria for the grand naval review and battle on the 3rd of August next. The course lies in full sight of Beacon hill, where a grand view will be had. A rifle tournament is also on the tapis for the occasion, and an invitation will also be sent to the Seattle teams.

Wm. Turnbon of Palouse City was driving a team the other day up a steep hill. He stopped to let the horses get their wind, when the wagon ran back over a block placed behind the wheel, and wagon and horses together went backward over a precipice fifty feet high. The driver jumped and escaped, but both horses were killed and the wagon reduced to splinters.

A decision has at last been reached in the Washington Territory Supreme Court affirming that recent congressional legislation not only established the validity of the Seattle city charter, but legalized all acts made under its provisions prior to the passage by Congress of the bill referred to. This settles a multitude of troublesome questions, the most important of which is the one concerning the collection of delinquent taxes.

The Treasury Department has been informed of a curious working of the silver law. Parties in San Francisco have been in the habit of exchanging gold dollars for silver dollars, and then obtaining silver certificates. These they send to New York, use them in payment of customs, and thus save the handling or transportation of gold, and in this way have been enabled to transact a considerable and profitable business.

After the 1st day of September next the present bankrupt law will cease to exist, except for the purpose of completing proceedings already commenced Up to that period, however, petitions may be filed and proceedings conducted to a conclusion under the present Act.

NEW TO-DAY.

Johnson, McCown & Macrum, Atty's.

Administrators's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Samuel Wyland, deceased, by the hon. County Court of Clackamas, State of Oregon; therefore all persons having claims against said estate will present them to the undersigned duly verified within six months from this date at the office of Johnson, McCown & Macrum in Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon.

DANIEL WYLAND, Adm'r.

Oregon City, July 25, 1878-4w.

PROBATE NOTICE.

J. F. WAIT COUNTY JUDGE, WILL be at his office in this city every Monday from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. for the transaction of probate business.

Oregon City, July 18, 1878-tf.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Ward & Harding is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. P. Ward retiring from the firm. All accounts due said firm will be collected by Geo. A. Harding, who will also settle all claims against the firm.

J. P. WARD,
GEO. A. HARDING.

Oregon City, July 16, 1878-4w.

PUBLIC LAND SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under authority vested in him by sec. 2455 of the Revised Statutes, we shall proceed to offer at public sale, on

August 24th, A. D. 1878,

at this office, the following tracts of public lands, to wit: Lot No. 6 of sec. 8, T. 1 S. of R. 3 West, N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼, S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼; lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of sec. 20, T. 3 S., R. 4 E; lots 1, 4, 5 and 6 of sec. 20, T. 1 S., R. 4 W; lots No. 3 and 4 of sec. 6, T. 1 S., R. 2 W.; the S. W. ¼ of sec. 26, T. 2 S., R. 2 E., and lot No. 4 of sec. 8 in T. 5 S. of R. 4 W.

All persons having pre-emption rights on any portion of said lands are advised to make proofs thereof and payment before the day designated for said sale, otherwise their rights will be forfeited.

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

Oregon City, July 18, 1878-4w.

CITATION.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE of Oregon, for Clackamas County, in the matter of the estate of James Howell deceased, to Andrew Howell, Wm. Howell, Maggie Rodgers, John Rodgers and other persons interested in the estate of James Hoell, deceased, whereas the duly appointed administrator of said estate has filed in said Court, a petition, praying for an order to sell the real property of said estate, now, therefore, in the name of the State of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby personally cited to appear in the County Court of Clackamas County, State of Oregon, on the fourth Thursday in July, that being the 25th day of July, 1878, and the first day of a special term of said County Court, appointed by the Court for the hearing of said petition of said administrator, then and there to show cause, if any exist, why an order of sale should not be made, as in said petition prayed for, said land being described as follows Beginning 19.10 chains east of the south-east corner of donation claim notification No. 7,709, in sections 5 and 6 in township 4 south, range 4 east; thence east 37.30 chains; thence north 2.25 chains; thence east 6.50 chains; thence north 15.50 chains; thence west 4.25 chains; thence north 1.70 chains; thence west 30 chains; thence north 4.75 chains; thence west 18 chains; thence south 24.20 chains to the place of beginning, containing 81 acres.

By order of N. W. RANDALL, County Judge.

Attest: W. H. H. FOUTS, County Clerk.
L. T. BARIN and M. C. ATHEY, Attys. for Admr.

OREGON CITY, June 27, 1878-4t.

CHAS. H. CAUFIELD, BROKER, Oregon City, Ogn.

WILL BUY AND SELL COUNTY AND City Orders. Notes discounted on reasonable terms. Loans negotiated. Money on hand at all times to loan on first class security. Deposits received subject to order. Six per cent. interest paid on time deposits (not less than three months).

Office: With E. L. Eastham in Myers' Brick. my9,78-tf.

T. A. BACON

HAS OPENED THE

BARLOW HOUSE.

I HAVE GIVEN THIS POPULAR HOUSE a thorough renovation from cellar to garret, and propose to make it a house second to none in Oregon, this side of Portland. Everything will be done to advance the comfort of the guests. The House is large and commodious.

Board and Lodging per week	$5 00
Board per week	4 00
Meals and Beds, each	25

Free Coach to and from the Hotel.

T. A. BACON, Proprietor.

Oregon City, May 30, 1878-tf.

DO NOT FAIL

to send for our Catalogue. It contains prices and description of most every article in general use, and is valuable to ANY PERSON contemplating the purchase of any article for Personal, Family or Agricultural use. We have done a large trade the past season in the remote parts of the Territories, and have, with few exceptions, exceeded the expectations of the purchaser, many claiming to have made a saving of 40 to 60 per cent. We mail these CATALOGUES TO ANY ADDRESS, FREE, UPON APPLICATION. We sell our goods to all mankind at wholesale prices in quantities to suit. Reference, First National Bank, Chicago.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

$10,000, TO LOAN!

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, IN sums to suit.

BARIN & ATHEY, Att'ys at Law.

Oregon City, May 9, 1878.1m.

JOHN SCHRAM,

Main St., Oregon City.

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

Saddles, Harness, Saddlery-Hardware, etc., etc.

WHICH HE OFFERS AS CHEAP AS can be had in the State, at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

☞I warrant my goods as represented.

JOHN SCHRAM,
Saddle and Harness Maker

Oregon City, Oregon, Nov. 1, 1875-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.

CHRIS. ZAUNER,

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KEEPS THE BEST BEER AND CIGARS in the City. Give him a call. 1y5-tf.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

R. S. & A. P. LACEY,

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We secure LETTERS PATENT on INVENTIONS. No attorney fees in advance on 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 als 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, ruptnre 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 Homeslead 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.

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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, Wnshington, D. C.; Hon. C. Eewey, Prest. Har. Natl. Bank, Cadiz, Ohio; Hon. H. Waldron, V. Prest. 1st Natl. Bank, Hillsdale, Mich.; J. R. Hanna, Esq., Cashier City Natl. Bank, Denver, Col.; J. D. Knox, Esq., Banker, Topeka, Kansas.

WILHOIT'S SODA SPRINGS.

THIS POPULAR SUMMER RESORT HAS just been refitted and remodeled, and is now opened to the public by

NOBLE & MANN.

At this hotel the tables will be spread with he best the market affords, and particular pains will be taken to advance the comfort of guests in every particular.

Campers will find everything in the way of

Edibles, Groceries, Canned Fruit, Provisions, Etc., Etc,

In the Store. The

BATH HOUSE

Will be in competent hands, and will be furnished in a comfortable manner.

Board at the Hotel, per week	$7 00
Meals and bed each	50
Campage for the season	1 00

Horse feed, etc., on the ground.

The various charges at the Springs will be very reasonable.

May 30. NOBLE & MANN. 3-tf

SELLING OUT AT COST!

OWING TO A DESIRE TO CLOSE OUT his business

B. A. HUGHES

Is selling out at COST PRICES his large

STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

And must close in sixty days, at least.

Call and see for yourselves what bargains he can give you in his assortment of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, HATS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HOSIERY,
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
PERFUMERY, TABLE CUTLERY,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,
HARDWARE, FARMING UTENSILS
ETC., ETC., ETC.

.... ALSO ....

Rope, Grain Sacks, Wool Sacks, Tobacco,

And many other articles.

Now is the chance for housekeepers and others to lay in a a good stock of

TEAS, COFFEE, and a supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

At small cost.

There is no humbug about this. am determined to quit business inside of sixty days, and consequently will give better bargains than can be had at any other place. Econ if you do not wish to purchase, call and see for yourselves

B. A. HUGHES.

May 3, 1878.—2tf

JOHN CRAN & CO.

Portland, Ogn.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK A VERY LARGE assortment of

DRY GOODS & FANCY GOODS

Special attention is called to our

BLACK SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN SUITS.
LADIES & CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
LADIES UNDERWEA,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC,

PRICES ESPECIALLY LOW!

JOHN CRAN & CO.

FIRST STREET,

Between Washington and Alder.

May 16 1878-3m.

ATTENTION!

I. SELLING

Is Offering

INDUCEMENTS.

GOODS

WAY DOWN IN PRICES!

CALL AND BE CONVINCED

☞At Brick Store 2 doors north of drug store.

50,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED

We will pay the highest market price.

PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Oregon City, May 16, 1878.

GAMBRINUS BEER.

THIS CELEBRATED BEVERAGE FROM L. Feurer's Brewery, at Portland, is constantly kept on draught at

JACK TREMBATH'S SALOON.

It is the best beer in the city, and we invite the public to call and give it trial.

Oregon City, March 1, 1878-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

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Chas. Cutting,

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT he has purchased Bisby & Cutting sawmill, eight miles east of Oregon City, and that he is prepared to furnish

FIR AND CEDAR LUMBER,

of every description at low rates.

CEDAR—Ceiling, Rustic, Water Pipe, Fence Posts, etc.

☞John Myers, agent in Oregon City, will keep a supply of Lumber, of all kinds, always on hand. Oct. 5, 77-tf

JOHNSON, McCOWN & MACRUM.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I HAVE filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Clackamas County, my final accounts and vouchers as administrator of the estate of John Kramine, deceased, and the Court has appointed Monday, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1878, as the time for the examination, and settlement of such accounts.

LOUISA KRAMINE.
Administratrix.

OREGON CITY, Or., June 27, 1878-4t.

TO CITY TAXPAYERS.

THE CITY TAX ROLL FOR 1878 IS NOW in my hands for collection. City taxes are now due, and must be paid before Sept. 1st, 1878, Delinquent taxes will be collected with costs.

FRANK M. ALBRIGHT,
Oregon City, July 3, 1878. City Collector.

D. J. SLOVER,

PAINTING,

KALSOMINING AND PLASTERING.

WILL CONTRACT BY THE SQUARE or by the job. The best stock in the market used in every instance.

Orders left at the Postoffice will receive prompt attention.

Oregon City, April 18, 1878-tf.

COURTESY OF BANCROFT LIBRARY,
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA