ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1878.

The Greenbackers.

The election of last week demonstrates what we have previously predicted, that the National or Greenback party is rapidly assuming a condition to divide the prestige of victory along with the Democrats and Republicans, and it is quite likely that they will hold the balance of power in the next Congress between the old historic parties. The greenback craze has certainly not reached its zenith yet; as long as we find Democrats and Republicans alike courting alliance with it in doubtful districts it gives the theory the reward of respectful consideration, which will undoubtedly enhance its progress in the future. We think Republicanism loses ground from the over-zealous assertion of party tactics ramuses, who insist that its policy looks to the subversion of paper money, and the substitution of coin exclusively, which naturally excites the fears of the anti-contractionists. If the enemies of the Republican party can successfully fasten upon it, that it is in league with the capitalists and bondholders to reduce the volume of National currency, it will go to the wall, and its doom is sealed. We think Republican policy should be clearly enunciated to be to sanction the issuance of all the paper money that the people desire, who can back it with redemptional value.

Those who go so far as to claim unlimited issuance of fiat money without taking into consideration the matter of its redemption in something of standard value, are lunatics on whom reason and natural instinct have lost a foothold. There are a thousand vagaries of finance which are being sown with an industrious hand to pervert the honest judgment of the masses, and who are led to believe that wealth may be created by the wand of an enchanter without the intervention of labor and industry as heretofore; but the illusion will vanish when those who dream dreams are paid off in the chimerical currency of their neighbor, for work done. This will at once convert the most obstinate from the mysticism of the present financial craze, and make him as much a philosopher as the balance of us who believe that for work done, or articles sold, a *quid pro-quo* of standard and acknowledged value shall be paid. Republican theory then is not for a coin currency exclusively, but for all the paper money there shall be demand for, to be issued after proper equivalents are put up for it to guarantee its measure of value. Nothing short of this will answer the demand of the people, and the sooner the bullion element are suppressed *in toto* the healthier it will be for the party.

The *Standard* is sour at our abuse of it for its abuse of Postmaster General Key, and kicks back. It is all the more disgusted at Key because he is a Republican, who was once so undisguised a Democrat as to have been in arms against the Government. This, the *Standard* intimates, is the highest and holiest test of a Democrat, to have been antecedently a rebel. We admit all this, but once in a while a wayward sinner turns from the evil and wicked paths he has hitherto trod, and regenerated and disenthralled, stands forth as a conspicuous example of a brand saved from the burning. It is called "being born again," and we thought Tony knew all about it; but he is so deeply, darkly, and obtusely Democratic that if he were a mule with all the obstinate stubbornness and perverse spirit, which is the mule's born prerogatives, and it were given him to exchange his long ears and tough conscience for the milder and more amiable disposition of the horse, he would rather remain with that despised race which has "no pride of ancestry or hope of posterity."

The very prolonged storm of last week, and reaching until Monday in this, has been the source of great disappointment to the managers and patrons of the State Fair. Unless restrained by more powerful considerations than we are now aware of, the unregenerate portion will be very apt to talk in such a way to the clerk of the weather as will greatly shock the sensibilities of that personage. We understand the fair management, as to the necessity of a rousing time this year, are a good deal in the condition of the boy digging for a chip-munk—he must catch him, as there is no meat in the house—and owing to the bad outcome of the fair last year, they *must* make a success of this season or suffer bankruptcy. If we were at the ear of the directory we should suggest adjourn, and adjourn through the next six weeks, until the fates smile more propitiously; and if worse comes to worse, we would throw ourselves back on the resort of the *Standard* and *Sentinel*: have Gov. Thayer issue a proclamation for a day of prayer. We must get this obstreperous individual down somehow, and up to this time, objurgation and cuss-words have had no effect.

The salmon bill has passed both Houses. Fishing commences on the Columbia river on the 1st day of April, and ends on the first day of August, of each year. The closed time is the months of March, August and September, and the weekly closed time, from 6 o'clock P. M. on Saturday to 6 o'clock P. M. on the following Sunday.

Heroism other than Inspired by Battle.

Men may count it valor and undaunted bravery to go forth to fight on the field of battle, and think it the highest test of personal courage; but to our mind the truer heroes, and those who show a more exalted and unfaltering bravery, are those who, forsaking the healthful vales of the North, have deliberately proceeded to the hot-beds of sickness and death in the fever-stricken South, with the utmost certainty of being themselves laid low by the fell destroyer. Thousands of physicians and nurses, both men and women, with sublime courage, have thus departed, and nearly all have offered up their lives as an earnest of their humanity and commiseration of suffering. The world, or the annals of time, from the creation forward, can not show a sublimer portrayal of self-sacrifice and self abnegation, in offering up their lives on the altar of philanthropy, than they have shown; consequently our type of the highest moral courage is not the heroes of Thermopylae, the slain of Marathon, the martyrs of Alamo or the unflinching on any battle field, where the tension of the nerves are strung by momentary excitement, but rather in the calm, quiet and sacrificing spirit like theirs which answers to the highest Heroism.

So nigh is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man,
When Duty whispers low, *thou must*,
The brave reply, *I can!*

The following from the Pendleton *Independent* illustrates the other side of the story of wrongs committed in the Indian country:

"We learn of a gentleman, Mr. Pike Davenport, that an Indian was killed three miles from Pendleton on Saturday. Mr. Davenport crossed the mountains on Tuesday, having examined the dead Indian at the Umatilla agency. He states that the Indian was alone when killed and was murdered by white men beyond a doubt, and shot and mangled in a manner Indian barbarism could hardly excel. One ball had struck the right wrist, which was broken. One had passed through the left hand, one through the left knee and one through the right thigh; one striking the right breast, passing out under the left arm; one striking the left breast and passing out under the right arm; one shot passing directly through the body from side to side, and one also through the head, and a verdict was rendered that this man came to his death by being shot. These occurrences are truly mortifying to a community who realize the trouble they are incurring. There must be a band of white Indians in that country that justice has not yet predominated over."

Now if the friends of this dead Indian could quickly retaliate on the cutthroat whites who committed this dastardly murder we should be glad of it, for nothing but equal and exact justice would be done; but a class of Indian exterminationists would be raised up who would insist that total extinction of the hated race would atone for it. We believe the Federal army ought to be turned loose on a class of unscrupulous, dastardly whites in that section, who have more savage instinct in their breasts than the accumulated devilitry of all the Indian tribes. If the Indian could only be taught to mete his vengeance on the actual transgressors, we should like to see him let loose awhile.

During his recent Western tour President Hayes made an address at the Tri-State Fair in Toledo, Ohio, concerning the causes of financial depression, and the methods by which citizens may aid in establishing better times. He said that one "simple acknowledged fact" is that the war was the cause of the hard times. During the war business flourished for the time, because the United States Government bought of the people, and money was made easily. But when the needs of the Government decreased, the "flush times" of the war were followed by hard times—a necessary result. But curtailment of expenditures gradually cures this trouble. Mr. Hayes remarked:

"When the war ended we had a debt of $2,400,000,000 on our shoulders, upon which we were paying seven and three-tenths per cent. interest. Our taxes were raised to nearly $500,000,000 in a time of profound peace. Our currency was worth sixty or seventy cents on the dollar. In our foreign trade the balance was against us nearly $100,000,000 a year. And now, how are we? The debt is reduced nearly a third! How many a wise man shook his head at the the close of the war and said, 'The people can never pay that debt!' Why, we have a third of it paid off already. The interest that you paid, that is reduced from $140,000,000 to $95,000,000. We no longer pay seven and three-tenths per cent. interest; we can get the money we want at four per cent.... As to our balance of trade: before the panic that balance of trade was against us $100,000,000 a year; that is to say, we bought abroad that much more than we sold abroad. How is it to-day? We are selling more produce than ever before in our history: more corn, more wheat. We have even gone so far as to take watches made at Elgin, Illinois, and made in New England, and carry them right over to the foot of the Alps, where the people have been making watches for 300 years, and sell the watches to those people. Now we are selling $207,000,000 a year abroad more than we are buying abroad. How does that operate? As every man who sells more than he buys is getting rich, so it is with the United States. You each of you are getting out of the panic; we are all getting out of the panic; and nothing but our own unwisdom will get us into it."

In the course of his speech Mr. Hays enlarged upon the fact that the elements of success lay largely in the material wealth derivable from our soil—wealth of grain and wealth of minerals.

This issue closes volume XII. of the ENTERPRISE, and the third year under the management of the present proprietor. Thankful for past favors, soliciting more for the future, and reminding those indebted to come to the front, we will close for this volume.

Another Key Note of Vituperation.

The *Standard* has been running a muck of vituperation of late, and has chosen D. P. Thompson as its last victim of attack. Happily the people of the Pacific slope know Dave to be a square man, and one who never goes back on his word; and, besides being honorable in his dealings, Dave has a little more shrewdness and natural ability than most men, and Tony would doubtless like, by dragging the aforesaid down, to rise to the level of the ordinary by appropriating the difference. Tried by the yard-stick of public opinion, Thompson measures complete; but the editor of the *Standard*, by the same test fails. As an expert, however, Tony looms up grandly; particularly on the measurement of the public printing, when a committee of his own party announce that Mart Brown has taken over $8,000 not his own, but which the *Standard* man awarded him, as a practical expert on the same. Who can deny his unquestioned greatness? Of course Mart will refund the $8,000 (!). He can not afford to deal out righteous indignation against the thieves and robbers of the Republican party while that $8,000 enlarges the Brown estate. It would otherwise be too plain a case of "the devil rebuking sin."

Swamp Land.

A Salem correspondent of a Portland paper gives the following in regard to the swamp land swindle:

"The transaction involving the twenty per cent. on 160,000 acres of land, amounting to $30,000, seems to be something like this: R. M. Walker, or whoever was the principal agent in it, took the filings, including the *quasi* receipt for the money, and the receipt made by the Secretary of State to parties in California for the purpose of selling out the job for a greater sum, and whatever the proceeds might be beyond the $30,000 would be clear profit, to be divided among the persons in interest. This is the interpretation the transaction bears upon its face, though it may, on fuller explanation, be susceptible of some other. But the $30,000 was never paid to the State, and it remains to be seen whether the lands can be held under such fraudulent proceeding. Now that the committee is fairly on the track of the job, it ought to get to the bottom of the facts. Of other transactions referred to, the explanation is more apparent. Various persons, favorites of the board, seem to have been designated to select swamp lands, were allowed exorbitant compensation for their services, and were credited with the amount in payment of the twenty per cent. on lands selected for themselves or their associates. This will explain Mr. Cann's statement that, "if a man had a bill against the State, he audited it and retained the money." This can be characterized only as a scheme for swindling the State out of twenty per cent. Such is exactly the effect of it. For what actual and honest service J. N. Baker, brother-in-law of Secretary Chadwick, allowed over $8,000 which the committee find him accredited with? A like question may be asked in relation to others who were paid great sums. The fact is undoubted that the State administration during the last eight years has been thoroughly corrupt. It has converted into merchandise everything that could be subjected to venal transformation. The Legislature is now on the track of some of the delinquents. The people call upon that body to make the investigation thorough.

The *Standard* man has Tom. Cat-on on the brain. We suppose it is a fellow feline that makes him rush to the breach in a tremendous caterwaul in honor of the Democratic nominee for delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, but when that other Tom., his rival, closes in on the pussy-lanimous Cat-on the stump, if there is anything left of him for reflection after the sanguinary Kilkenny engagement that will ensue, it will be to mews on the catastrophe that left him dangling to Brent's belt, with this memorable inscription on his cenotaph: "*Requies Cat on, ; ace.*"

Last winter the Democratic House ousted Judge Belford, of Colorado, from his seat, on the merest technicality, and installed his competitor, whom, the people had elected to stay at home. It was a little the meanest partisan business by the Confederate Brigadiers since their installment in Washington. Now the people of the gallant little State have rebuked this piece of shamelessness, and not only returned Judge Belford by a big majority, but have elected a Republican Legislature and the entire Republican State ticket. Colorado deserves a big tally.

There is another complication in ex-Governor Curtin's district in Pennsylvania. The Democratic Convention which nominated him for Congress voted ninety-one times, and then a large minority refused to abide by the result. This minority represented the Greenback Democrats opposed to Curtin's hard-money record. Seth. H. Yocum, Democrat, has been nominated by the Greenbackers, and will make the race against Curtin as a Greenback Democrat.

Virginia is beginning to reap the fruits of the repudiation campaign of a portion of her population. The treasury is empty, there is no money to run the schools or to pay salaries, and of course the bankers have buttoned their pockets and locked their safes. Some of the other States will do well to take a good look at the picture.

The S. F. *Chronicle* says the tide of emigration from the Atlantic States to the Pacific coast has again set in on a large scale, almost equaling the great rush of three years ago. The arrivals by overland railroad now average over 100 daily.

The State Printing Steal.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATE PRINTING, MADE OCT. 14TH.

SALEM, Oct. 14th, 1878.

To the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

Your committee appointed to examine the work executed by the state printer during the last two years, and his charges therefor, beg leave to report that they have performed that duty as far as the short time allotted them and the printed matter obtained would permit. They appointed Mr. P. H. D'Arcy, of this city, a practical printer, to measure the work, and his report is herwith transmitted. To verify his measurement and estimates, we caused a part of the work to be also measured by Mr. Keady, a practical printer, heretofore and now employed upon state work, and his measurement corresponds with measurement made by Mr. D'Arcy. Other parties being printers, measured parts of the work with like results. We took the testimony of the state printer, M. V. Brown, A. Noltner, printing expert, ex-Gov. Chadwick, A. L. Stinson, foreman of the state printing office, and others, printers mainly, which testimony accompanies this report. It will be seen that Mr. D'Arcy finds that, "for the work which he was able to obtain copies of printed between Sept. 1. 1876, and Sept. 1, 1878, the state printer was paid $21,548 40, and that he was entitled to receive for the same word correctly measured $13,692 93; showing that for that work the state printer received $7,854 47 more than he was entitled to under the law." This measurement of Mr. D'Arcy was made under the law existing when Mr. Brown was elected. In 1874 a new law was enacted, changing in some respects the manner of executing the work. It is clear that it is in the power of the legislature to make such changes during the the term of an elected printer, and that in these particulars the work should have been done and the measurement made under the act of 1874. Your committee are supported in this opinion by members of the legal profession with whom they have talked. The testimony of Gov. Chadwick shows that he has the same view of the law. Computations under this law, Mr. D. Arcy estimates, would still further reduce the compensation to which the state printer was entitled for composition, press work and paper on the journals fully eleven per cent. Mr. Waite, a well known book and job printer, who is now doing the state printing, estimate that the reduction would be greater than that for work that Mr. D'Arcy did not measure, not being able to obtain copies of the same. It is presumable that the overpayment upon this work was not less than upon that measured and reported by D'Arcy. House joint resolution No. 40, of the session of 1872, provides that for pamphlets and journals, paper, 24 by 38 inches in size shall be used. The testimony of Mr. Keady and also of Mr. Stinson, who was forman of the state printing office, shows that paper of that size was actual used, but the state was charged for paper only one-fourth that size, the printer making four reams of one. Thus, for a ream of paper for which the law allowed ten dollars and which cost about six dollars, the printer obtained from the state about forty dollars. Presswork was charged four pages to the form or signature. The law required that there shall be eight pages, and the testimony shows that nearly all, or all, was printed eight pages to the form. Composition on one page bills is invariably charged two pages. When it is remembered that there is a profit of full 400 per cent, on this kind of work conating but one page, the grade of this doubling process is not overmatched by that which made four reams of one. The testimony taken by us shows that there was no custom warranting it. The state printer was paid for 1,000 copies of the report of the committee to visit the penitentiary. The receipt given him by the Sergeant-at-arms shows that but 300 were printed. One thousand copies of joint rules and standing committees of the senate are charged and but 150 were printed; 1,000 copies of reports of joint committees to visit the state university were paid for, but only 500 were printed; 300 copies of report of committee to visit agricultural college were printed and 1,000 paid for. The law of 1874 provides for printing 500 copies of the session laws, by order of the secretary of state, and 1,000 copies were printed.

In 1876 the state paid $617 for printing assessment rolls for all the counties. There seems to be no authority for this. The state is charged with the covering of 1,000 each of the message and accompanying documents. The testimony of Governor Chadwick shows that 300 were bound together in one volume, and therefore were not covered at all. Including the governors message there 17 of these documents, which makes a reduction on this item of $765. The measurement of our expert, Mr. D'Arcy, does not enclude this deduction. Having no evidence as to the number actually furnished, we therefore allowed for the full number which the law provides for and on which the state printer charged. These are but illustrations, and do not by any means cover all abuses discovered in the department. Mr. Noltner, the state printing expert, testified that he did not measure a page of the printing, though he certified to its correctness under oath and charged the state for six days' service in measuring the work. He was the officer of the state supposed to stand between the state and the printer, and his conduct in certifying to the work, with or without examination, was most reprehensible and deserving the severest censure. Nor is the secretary of state blameless, for the law makes it his duty to examine the state printing and call to his aid one expert for that purpose. Had either of these officers performed their duties, the state would have been saved thousands of dollars unlawfully taken from its treasury. Under the head of "department printing" all sorts of work seem to have been done, even to the printing of ornamental programmes of the daily proceeding of the teachers' institutes and the free circulation of the same among the citizens of the towns where held. There is no warrant of law for much of the printing of reports. The inferior state officers and everybody connected with the government makes and prints a report, except the janitor, which comprise much unless matter of no interest to anybody, except possibly, the authors, and not half worth the printing. This rapidly growing ought in some way to be checked.

It will be seen that the state printing during the two years ending Sept. 1. 1878, was overpaid on work measured by our expert, $7,854 47. Add $765 overpaid according to the testimony of ex-Secretaryk Chadwic for covering documents never covered, and the amount is $9,619 47. To this should be added a probable pro rata over payment on $4,904 28 not measured which makes such over payment amount to more than $10,000, and this sum does not include the 11 per cent, greater reduction on house and senate journals which measurements under the law of 1874 would result in.

WM. GALLOWAY,
H. T. STRATTON,
Committee.

Paper Currency.

The demand that the paper currency shall be issued by the government, which is one of the chief planks of the Greenback platform, says *Harper's Weekly*, seems plausible until it is examined. The actual greenbacks are a currency of necessity. They were issued because the government in dire extremity had no other resource. They were, in fact, a forced loan. The government authorized debtors to pay debts with them, and itself promised to pay honest dollars to every one who took them. Their issue was justified by the Supreme Court on the ground of necessity. The government has now provided for the redemption of its promise on a specified day, but it has confused its own action and thrown suspicion upon its honor by providing also that that the notes may be re-issued. It is argued that if the notes are so convenient and so excellent, and if they are so much better than bank-notes, they ought to take the place of bank-notes, and the governments should issue as many as Congress may think necessary for the wants of the country. The same argument would apply to the management of railroads and of every kind of trade and industry by the government.

The proposisition is really that the government shall go into the banking business, and that Congress shall be a board of directors with absolute powers. Paper money properly represents business transactions. It is issued by banks which have capital to loan. But the government has no capital to loan. It is not trader. It is not a producer. It has no money except that which it collects in taxes and which it pays out for its expenses at the lowest practicable amount. If it issues notes, it is because it wishes to lend. If Congress is to authorize the issue of as many paper promises to pay as it chooses, what possible security can there be that it will be governed by commercial and not by political consideration? and if it authorizes an issue larger than can be redeemed, what is to prevent a stoppage of payment and limitless inflation? Money represents capital. But what capital has the government? If the the United States are to go into the banking business, why not into other business?

Indeed, this question touches the difficulty. The real support of government issue of paper currency is essentially communistic. It springs from the feeling that all such things would be better done by the government. It is a feeling that the government is a great organized motive power, which can be turned in any direction and applied to any purpose. It is the confused conception of government as something wholly distinct from the nation, as a kind of good genius which we can set to drawing water and chopping wood and making fires. It is in fact, communism, or the doing by government what each man ought to do for for himself. It is wholly foreign to the American instinct and the American idea. The true American policy is to redeem the promise made in the hours of extremity, to withdraw the government from the banking business, and to leave the amount of currency to be determined by the legitimate wants of trade, which can properly manifest themselves through demands upon the banks, but can not possibly be known in their constant variations by members of Congress.

Secretary Sherman has one good defence against any misrepresentation of "his policy" regarding silver, viz.: the difficulty of knowing what it is. He has just issued an order rescinding the previous one directing the payment of silver for greenbacks. This makes the fifth order he has issued in attempting to be "friendly to silver" since July 19. He first directed certain banks to be furnished with silver dollars on their application; but they were to distribute it as currency, and not let importers have it for customs duties. The second (Sept. 3) directed silver to be paid out in sums under $10,000 in exchange for silver certificates; but it was still to be used as currency, and the importers were not to have any of it. The third (Sept. 7) directed it to be issued at the sub-treasuries to anybody for greenbacks. The fourth (Sept. 13) forbade such payment, on account of doubts of its legality. The fifth (Sept. 14) directs silver to be furnished free of expense to 120 national banks, on their application, for general use, and directs United States disbursing agents and paymasters to use silver dollars in their payment as far as possible, and Government employes who desire them in payment of their salaries may also have them. Would it not be a good plan to get the religious papers to recommend them to their subscribers as a good and safe investment?

NEW TO-DAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Clackamas, to me, as Sheriff of said county, directed pursuant to a decree of said Court, entered September 28th, 1878, in a suit, wherein J. [illegible] was plaintiff, and R. F. Stewart and Martha Stewart were defendants, commanding me to make sale of the real property hereinafter described, I have levied upon, and will, on

Saturday, November 16th, 1878,

At the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House door of said county, in Oregon City, proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for gold coin in hand, to satisfy said execution, the following-described real estate, situate in the County of Clackamas and State of Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at the southwest corner of section No. 32, in township No. 2 south of range one east of the Willamette meridian; running thence east 160 rods; thence north 237 rods; thence west 10 rods; thence south 137 rods; thence west 150 rods; thence south 100 rods to the place of beginning; also beginning at the said southwest corner of section No. 32, first above named; running thence east 50 rods; thence south 32 rods; thence west 50 rods; thence north 32 rods to the place of beginning; being 40 acres in section No. 5, of township No. 5 south of range 1 east of said meridian; containing in all the premises above described, 118.9 acres, more or less.

J. JN G. PILSBURY,
Sheriff of Clackamas County.
Oregon City, Oct. 17th, 1878-4w.

OREGON CITY MILLS.

KEEP ON HAND FOR SALE,

FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS,

CHOP FEED, OATS, CHICKEN FEED, ETC.

Parties purchasing feed must furnish sacks.

Market price paid at all times for wheat.

E. H. C. TAYLOR,
Agent at Portland.
JAS. D. MILLER.

Oregon City, Oct. 17, 1878-tf.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Marcus W. Spaulding, deceased, in pursuance of an order made by the County Court of Multnomah county, State of Oregon, on the 9th day of October, 1878, will, on the 23d day of November, 1878, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of that day, and at the front door of the Court House of Clackamas county, in Oregon City, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash (gold coin), the following-described real estate, to-wit: The undivided one-half int rest in the east half of Lot No. three (3), in Block No. two (2), in the town of Oswego, Clackamas county, Oregon, according to the plat thereof.

W. W. SPAULDING,
Administrator.

Oct. 17, 1878-5w.

DR. PAUL BOICE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

NEW ERA OREGON,

(GRADUATE OF HANOVER, N. H.)

October 10th, 1878-1y.

NOTICE TO DONATION CLAIMANTS.

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

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTUCTIONS received from the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated August 20, 1878, all persons claiming lands in this Land District, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved September 27th, 1850, commonly known as the Oregon Donation Act, and the amendment thereto, whose claims were located in advance of the public surveys of the United States and have not been definitely located in connection with such surveys, are hereby notified to come forward within *thirty days* from the date hereof and furnish such a description of the particular tracts claimed by them as will enable their definite location on the plats of this office.

The attention of claimants is particularly directed to the fact that in default of such notice their claims are liable to forfeiture under the provisions of the 3rd section of the Amendatory Donation Act of 1851, which provides that "all persons claiming donations under this Act or the Acts of which it is amendatory, shall * * * give notice to the Surveyor General or other duly authorized officers of the particular lands claimed as such donations within thirty days after being requested to do so by such officer; and failing such notice in either case, the claimant or claimants shall forfeit all right and claim thereto."

Donation claimants and those holding under them will best subserve their own interests by giving prompt attention to this notice, thereby avoiding the possibility of having their claims declared forfeited under the provisions of the Act above quoted.

Claimants who have not made their final proof and obtained patent certificates for their claims are requested to furnish such proof and take the necessary steps to obtain their certificates without further delay.

L. T. BARIN, Register.
oct10-1w. T. R. HARRISON, Receiver.

Final Settlement.

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

In the matter of the estate of W. C. Harvey, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Daniel Harvey, administrator of said estate, has filed his final account as such administrator in said Court, and that said Court has duly appointed the 11th day of November, 1878, a day for the final settlement of said estate, and for hearing objections to said final account.

DANIEL HARVEY,
E. L. EASTHAM, Atty for estate. Admr.
Oct. 10, 1878-4w.

Notice.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, Oregon, Oct. 1st, 1878.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED at this office by Francis S. Johnson against Berry S. McCraken for abandoning his homestead entry No. 2069, dated February 6, 1872, upon the south half of southeast quarter of section 9, T. 5 S., R. 1 E., 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 4th day of November, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

L. T. BARIN, Register.
oct3 4w. T. R. HARRISON, Receiver.

Sheriff Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION issued August 31st, 1878, out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Clackamas county, to me, as Sheriff of said county, directed pursuant to a decree entered April 24th, 1878, in a suit, wherein W. Eugene Dement is plaintiff, and T. J. Matlock, Hopie C. Matlock, John S. Smith, James A. Weston, S. H. Allen and C. H. Lewis, made the firm-name of Allen & Lewis, are defendants, commanding me to make sale of the property hereinafter described, to make the sum of five hundred and fifty-five and sixty-six hundredths dollars ($55.66) in gold coin, with interest since April 25th, 1878, at twelve per cent. per annum, together with forty-four and seventy-five hundredths dollars ($44.75) costs and disbursements, and fifty-five and fifty-six hundredths dollars ($55.56) in like coin, for attorneys' fees, bearing interest at ten per cent. per annum, decreed in favor of said plaintiff, W. Eugene Dement, and the further sum of fourteen hundred and seventy-six and sixteen hundredths dollars ($1476.16) in gold coin, decreed in favor of defendant Theodore J. Matlock, against the defendants Smith and Weston, I have levied this 14th day of September, A. D. 1878, upon the following-described premises, situate in Clackamas county, Oregon, to-wit:

A part of the donation claim of W. T. Matlock, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south line of said claim, twenty chains from the east corner thereof; running along said line in a westerly direction sixty chains, to the south corner of said claim; thence, at right angles, in a northerly direction along the west line of said claim twenty chains; thence, at right angles, in an easterly direction sixty chains; thence, at right angles, in a southerly direction twenty chains, to the place of beginning; containing 120 acres, more or less.

And, in pursuance of said writ, I will, on Wednesday, October 23d, A. D. 1878, at 1 o'clock, P. M., proceed to sell the same at public auction, for cash in gold coin, to me in hand paid, to the highest bidder, at the Court house door, in Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon, to satisfy the above-described execution, costs and accruing costs and disbursements.

Said land will be sold in two separate parcels, to-wit:

1st. A part of the donation land claim of W. T. Matlock, known as claim No. 37, in township 3 south, range 2 east of Willamette Meridian, bounded as follows: Beginning at a rock twenty chains south sixty-eight degrees west from the northeast corner of said claim; running thence south sixty-eight degrees west twenty-four and thirty-nine hundredths chains; thence north twenty-two degrees west one chain; thence south sixty-eight degrees west two and sixty-one hundredths chains; thence north twenty-two degrees west nineteen chains; thence north sixty-eight degrees east twenty-seven chains; thence south twenty-two degrees east twenty chains, to place of beginning; containing 53.75 acres.

2nd. The remainder of said 120 acre tract.

J. N. PILSBURY,
Sheriff of Clackamas Co., Ogn.
Oregon City, Oregon, Sept. 26, 1878-4w.

Johnson, McFown & Macrum, Att'ys.

Administrator's Sale.

In the County Court of Clackamas county, Oregon.

In the matter of the estate of Adam Weatherston, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF SAID Court made in said matter on the 24th day of Sept., 1878, the undersigned will, on

Saturday the 26th day of Oct., A. D. 1878,

at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Court House door in Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described premises to-wit: All of block Eleven (11) in the County Addition to Oregon City, Clackamas county, Oregon. Said property will be sold free from encumbrances and on easy terms, to be made known at sale. Deed at purchasers expense.

J. T. APPERSON,
sept.26-4w. Adm'r of said estate.

FALL OPENING

AT

J. F. D. WRINKLE & CO.'S.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE and complete Stock of Goods suitable to this season of the year. Our stock consists of

Black Silks,
Black Cashmeres,
Colored Cashmeres,

IN NEW SHADES, SILKS TO MATCH.

Black and Colored

Basket Cloths,
Mohairs and
Camel's Hair Goods.

A fine line of New Style Dress Goods at 25 cents per yard.

A full line of Ladies' Cotton and Wool Hosiery.

Corsets, Kid Gloves, Fringes, Embroideries, Laces, Ruching, Ribbons, etc.

A large Stock of Felt Skirts from 75 cents upwards.

A Full Stock of DOMESTIC GOODS.

We have very heavy Canton Flannel at 10c per yard.
A heavy Shaker Flannel at 20c
A heavy Wool Flannel at 25c
10x4 Bleached Sheeting at 25c
5,000 yds slightly damaged Sprague Prints 5c per yard.
A Full Stock of Blankets, Bedspreads and Comforters.

We have several Special Lines of Goods, in which we are offering Great Bargains, of which we will make special mention later.

All we ask is an inspection of our Stock, as we know we are offering better inducements than are offered elsewhere.

Orders from the country solicited, and promptly filled.

Samples sent on application.

J. F. D. WRINKLE & CO.,
221 First St., cor. Salmon, Portland.

1865.—FALL STOCK—1878.

HAVING RETURNED LATELY FROM San Francisco, with the best selected

Stock of Goods,

I would call attention to the

LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS,

Which I will sell, for Cash at

PORTLAND PRICES.

The same have been bought at Bankrupt Sales, so I can give Inducements.

I INVITE THE PUBLIC TO EXAMINE before purchasing elsewhere.

The following can be had and I

DEFY COMPETITION:

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Winter Wear,
Boots and Shoes
Hats and Caps,
Groceries, Crockery,
Hardware, Glassware,
Cutlery and Plated Ware,
Paints, Oils,
Windows, Doors,
and Blinds.

All kinds of produce bought and sold

I. SELLING.

Oregon City, Sept. 19, 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

F. M. HANSON

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.

Oregon City, Aug. 30, 1878-tf.

BARNUM SALOON,

F. W. STEWART, Proprietor,

THIS WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR resort has been opened again by the undersigned, who will keep a well assorted stock of

WINES, LIQUORS, BEER AND CIGARS,

Free lunch daily from 9 o'clock p. m.

BILLIARDS.

Lovers of this scientific game will find two fine tables at their service.

Old as well as new patrons are invited to "call and smile." F. W. STEWART.

Oregon City, October 3, 1878.

HERMAN KATLER,

73 First Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

BILLIARDS AND SAMPLE ROOMS.

CAMBRINUS 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.

CHRIS. ZAUNER,

DEPOT SALOON,

Opposite the Railroad Depot,

KEEPS THE BEST BEER AND CIGARS in the City. Give him a call. 15-tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE 205 ACRES OF NO. 1 LAND, which I will sell at a bargain; situated 9 miles from Portland, and 1½ miles from Clackamas Station. For further information inquire of Bert Phillips at the Postoffice in Oregon City, or at Clackamas Station to—

Oct. 3, 78-tf. W. PHILLIPS.

Notice

U. S. LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, Oregon, Sept. 28th, 1878.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED at this office by Horace C. Brown against Thomas J. Chamberlain for abandoning his homestead entry No. 3193, dated January 6th, 1877, upon the north half of the southeast one-fourth of section No. 18, township 4 south, range 4 east, in Clackamas county, Oregon, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of October, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abondonment.

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

Oregon City, Sept. 26, 1878-4w.

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

COURTESY OF BANCROFT LIBRARY,
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,