SKETCHES OF SALEM.

ITS HISTORY FROM THE DATE OF ITS FIRST SETILEMENT. L. H. Judson

On the first day of June, 1840, fourteen men, with their families, and four single la dies, consisting of Rev. A. F. Waller and wife, Rev. G. Hines and wife, Rev. L. H. Judson and wife, Rev. Jas. Olley and wife, Rev. W. W. Kone and wife, Rev. J. L. Parrish and wife, H. Campbell and wife, W. W. Raymond and wife, Dr. I. L. Babcock and wife, Rev. James Forest and wife, Rev. Jason Lee, Rev. Dr. Richmond, H. B. Brewer and Geo. Abernethy; young ladies-Miss Orpha Lankton, now Mrs. McKinney; Miss Almira Phelps, now Mrs. Joseph Holman; Miss C. A. Clark, now Mrs. W. H. Willson: Miss - Phillips, now Mrs. W. W. Raymond, and Miss Maria Wair, now Mrs. Daniel Lee. comprising a reinforcement to the Methodist mission in Oregon, landed at Fort Vancouver, after a long and tedious voyage around Cape Horn, of nearly eight months' duration. A large portion of the above named persons became residents of what is now known as Salem, and the vicinity thereof sometime during the years 1840-41. At the time above named, the entire Willamette valley lying south from the dividing township line between townships five and six of the now established public surveys, was without any civilized inhabitant; and the entire Willamette settlement consisted of not more than about forty men, chiefly with Indian wives and half-breed children, from what is now Butteville, on the north, to the aforesaid township line, on the south; and all except four or five of said settlers, at or near the present town of Wheatland, and a few in Chehalem valley, were located on the east side of the river, within a small

portion of the present county of Marion. 8 Rev. Jason Lee, Superintendent of the mission, being one of the said fourteen men, a had been a resident of Oregon before, and le't this valley for the East in the spring of 1838, for the express purpose of bringing of out the said reinforcement, which consisted of five itinerant ministers, two farmers, two carpenters, one physician, one blacksmith, one cabinet maker and one book-keeper, called also mission steward, with their sev. eral families, and four unmarried ladies, , making in all about fifty persons, including children.

At the time, the said reinforcements located on the east bank of the Willamette, g a little above the present site of Wheatland. In the early part of July, 1840, a party of men (employed by the mission) began the construction of a saw-mill a little north from where the wool-house of the W. W. Manufacturing Company now stands, which mill was completed and began making lumber sometime in the early part of 1841. The first dwelling house built in the vicinity is the front part of the building is which has been since 1862 the family residence of J. B. McClane, Esq., opposite the aforesaid company's wool house, and was enclosed and occupied as the residence of two of the gentlemen connected with the Mission, about the last of April, 1841. In month of June or July, of that year, it was decided by Rev. Jason Lee, Superintendent of the Mission, to remove the Mission school (comprised of Indian children) from the former location just above Wheatland, and to establish the principal base of operations at

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what is now the city of Salem. The motive prompting this removal was, that a large portion of the families connected with the Mission believed the former locality near Wheatland to be an unhealthy one, and, to avoid the poisonous malaria of the low bottom lands of the river, they counseled the removal of the principal mision settlement to the more elevated and apparently healthier locality of the saw-mill, and thus was laid the foundation settlement of the now beautiful and flourishing city of Salem.

At the time of the first permanent settlement of Chemeketa, (the Indian name for the locality of Salem), there were in the whole Willamette valley only a few scores of settlers, a majority of whom were French Canadians, the discharged servants of the Hudson Bay Company. The remainder were Americans, English and Irish, most of whom were sailors, who had deserted in California from the vessels in which they had come there from Atlantic ports, and a few had crossed the Rocky Mountains, either with some fur trading expeditions or as independent immigrants. The Methodist Mission numbered about twenty men, with their families. The first party of independent immigrants to Oregon left the frontier of the Western States in the summer of 1839, laid in their store of dried buffalo meat on the east sise of the mountains, wintered on Green river, and came down the Columbia in the spring. Joseph Holman, Esq., of Salem, Francis Fletcher, and his former claim partner, Mr. Cook, of Yamhill county, Sydney Smith, of Chehalem valley, and Robert Shortess, of Astoria, were among the party, which consisted of only seven or eight persons. Rev. Father David Leslie, deceased, and Dr. W. H. Willson, deceased, came to Oregon three years before the large reinforcement which arrived in 1840. Also Alanson Beers, deceased, who built the house now owned and occupied by John F. Miller, Esq., of Salem; and Dr. Elijah White, of San Francisco, Cal., arrived here The via Cape Horn during the summer of 1847.

In the latter part of the summer of 1841.

the Rev. Gustavus Hines built the house

now owned by the Pioneer Oil Company, standing between the oil factory and the railroad, and some temporary buildings of rough lumber (shanties, we called them) were built near where the tannery in East Salem now stands, for the temporary residence of the Indian mission school, with their guardians and teachers. Mr. Joseph & Holman and his lady resided with and took \ddot{O} charge of the Indian youth during the win & ter of 1841-2, Mrs. Holman being one of the four single ladies who made part of the reinforcement to the Mission, which arrived on in the Willamette in June, 1840, and who was married to Mr. Holman during the first year of her residence in Oregon.

Early in the summer of 1841, the edifice known as the Old University was commenced, and so far completed early in the summer of 1842, that the mission school, with the overseers and teachers thereof, thenceforward occupied the same.

In the autumn of 1841, a small party of z immigrants, of not more than fifteen or twenty persons, arrived from east of the z mountains, among whom were two ladies, a z Mrs. J. Walker and her sister. The hus band of Mrs. Walker, with his wife and m family, settled in Tualatin Plains, near z where the eccentric hero of "The River of the West," Joe Meck, had settled the winter before. Mrs. Walker and sister were the first American ladies who had crossed the Rocky Mountains for the purpose of settling in the Willamette valley.

In the month of February, 1842, the wife of Rev. Jason Lee, Superintendent of the Mission, died after a short illness, leaving an infant daughter of a few weeks old, the same being now the wife of Professor F. H. Grubbs; Mrs. Lee being the first white person who died at Chemeketa, now Salem.

Early in the year of 1842, the association known as the Trustees of the Oregon Instigute came into being. A constitution was adopted defining the object of the association, the education of white children, and also the half-breed children of white men. The location selected for the institution was on the south end of the Wallace prairie,

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where, in the winter and spring of 1842-3 a two-story building was built, being the same now owned and occupied Asahel Bush, Esq. W. II. Gray, Esq., previously connected with the mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in Eastern Oregon, at Wallatpu, near Walla Walla, superintended the erection of the building during t e winter of 1842-3.

In the autumn of 1842, an immigration of one hundred and twelve persons, chiefly men with their families, arrived in the valley, a large portion of whom found their winter's residence at or near the mission establishment, at what is now Salem, or at the Oregon Institute, the location of which was about two and a half miles north by east from the Mission Mills.

A considerable portion of the immigration of 1842 becoming hugely disgusted with Oregon, started for California late in the spring of 1843, and on meeting an im migrant party from California somewhere in the Rogue River valley, many of whom

Thus year by year, slowly, yet surely, the little isolated settlement of hardy pioneers increased in wealth and numbers, while the Mission settlement, at Chemeketa, with its mills, and its farm at Chemewa, opposite to the place now called Wheatland, giving employment to many who, but for such an opportunity to carn the necessaries of life, must have found much greater difficulty to improve a claim or make a settlement, and was a nuclous around which were gathering the elements of an embryo town, which has grown to be the city of Salem, the capital of the State of Oregon; second only in wealth to Portland, the commercial metrop-

olis, and first in educational and political influence in this young and vigorous State.

In the immigration of 1842 was a man named Juel Turnham, whose violent, ungovernable temper was manifested frequently, and whose tragical end will be related in its proper order of time.

The immigration of 1843 far exceeded any that had preceded it. About three hundred wagons and probably nine hundred immigrants came across the plains that year, leaving their wagons at the Dalles, 社 where was a Mission station. The immigrants were obliged to leave their wagons at the Dalles, and while the families came down the Columbia in boats as best they o could, many of the men crossed their cattle to the north side of the Columbia, and drove them on that side of the river. Many and B severe were the toils of the early pioneers who first crossed the plains. This year the wagon road was first opened across the Blue Mountains.

Early in the year of 1843, the preliminary steps were taken toward organizing a Provisional Government, which afterward de Z veloped into an organization sufficient to g meet the necessities of the settlers of Oregon in regard to municipal law, and the maintenance of peace and social order among the people. On the fourth and fifth of July, in this year, a mass meeting of the settlers was convened at Champoeg, to celebrate the "glorious Fourth," the first regular public celebration ever hold in Oregon, and a temperance oration was delivered by Rev. Jason Lee, and efforts made to promote & the cause of temperance. In the afternoon of the fourth, and also on the fifth, the principal business for which the mass-meeting was called was taken up, and resulted in the choice of an Executive Committee of three to take charge of the colony, and the adopting of the statutes of Iowa as our code, and the election of a few municipal officers, to meet the wants of the growing settlement. There had been elected, at the preliminary meeting, convened on the 4th of March, at Champoeg, the following officers: Dr. Ira L. Babcock, Supreme Judge; Mr. G. W. Le

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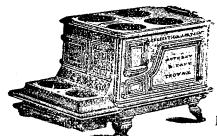
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Breton, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Joseph Meek, Sheriff. There had been a legislative committee of nine persons, who were instructed to prepare a code, and recommend to a further meeting to be convened on the Fourth of July following, such an organization as, in their judgment, they should judge expedient. The said legislative committee met, and after being in session a few days, prepared their report, which was presented to the mass meeting and adopted by it on the 4th and 5th of July, 1843. In addition to the general officers above named, there were elected four magistrates and four constables, one of each for the upper portion of the Willamette settlement; one of each for the French Canadian settlement; one of each for Tualatin Plains, and one of each for Oregon City. The remaining officers, viz: the executive committee of three, the captain of militia, whose duty it was to enrol or enlist a company of mounted riflemen, for the public defense, and the treasurer, were chosen at the final meeting on the fourth and fifth of July. The meeting 4 to levy a tax to defray the expenses rovernment, but passed a resolution of to raise funds by subscription for that purpose, and provided that the officers elected, such as executive and legislative committees and captain of militia, should receive pay at the rate of \$1 25 per day for all time spent in the public service. The judicial officers were to be compensated by their fees, as provided for in the code adopted. So originated, by a very small beginning, the Provisional Government of Oregon.

The incoming immigration, of about three hundred wagons and nine hundred or more souls, had a very extraordinarily favorable autumn to make their way down the Columbia river, and they generally came into the settlements in excellent health and spirits.

Late in the fall of 1843, Rev. Jason Lee decided to go to the States east of the mountains, for the purpose of securing, if possible, from the Congress of the United States a donation of land for the benefit of

The immigration was increasing from year to year, and Mr. Lee, as Superintendent of the Mission, deemed it best to make an effort thus early in this behalf, before the land about the Mission could be claimed and occupied by the settlers; and he also desired, in behalf of the Trustees of the Oregon Institute, whose agent he was, to obtain a donation of land where the Institute was located, for the benefit of the insti-

Neither of the above mentioned objects was ever accomplished; but while Rev. Mr. 2 Lee was on his way east, Rev. George Gary was on his way here via Cape Horn, with instructions to close up the secular business of the Oregon Methodist Mission, sell out. the mills, farms, stock and improvements in belonging to the Mission and to discharge the laymen in the service of the Mission. These instructions were carried out. Rev. 2 Mr. Gary arrived in Oregon early in the summer of the year 1844, and as soon as the business could be arranged, all the secular d affairs of the Mission were closed up, and the Mission property sold. The Mission farm, opposite Wheatland, was sold in two A parcels. Alanson Beers, farmer and blacksmith to the Mission, and Joseph M. Garrison were the purchasers. The Mission buildings and improvements at Chemeketa 9 were sold in two parcels, and a small portion thereof, including the parsonage built A by Rev. G. Hines, in 1841, was donated by Rev. Mr. Gary, Agent of the Missionary Beard, in New York, to the Methodist Epis-copal Society in what is now Salem, for a parsonage.

The Indian Mission School building (Old & University), was sold to the Trustees of the Oregon Institute; and the mills on the north side of Mill creek were sold to John & Force. The horses and cattle owned by the Mission were sold to Hamilton Campbell, and the hogs were sold to sundry individuals. Quit-claim deeds were executed by Mr. Gary, Agent of the Missionary Board, to the several purchasers above named, excepting to John Force, the purchaser of the the Indian mission school in the Willamette. I mills, who had sold his bargain before the

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deed was executed him, for the snug sum of \$1,000, and a reservation of some three or four hundred dollars' worth of personal property belonging to the mills. Dr. Wm. H. Willson, now deceased, and L. H. Judson jointly purchased the bargain of Force, drew their joint notes for the payment for the property to the Missionary Society, and received from Gary a quit-claim deed for the mills and the possessory right to the adjoining land, as other purchasers did. The Trustees of the Oregon Institute, when they made their improvements on the Wallace prairie, contemplated laying off their land in ten acre lots, to be sold to raise funds wherewith they might build up a first class college or university, and when they purchased the property of the Mission school at Chemeketa, the same object was kept in riew, but no steps were taken to lay off a town until nearly two years afterward. The Oregon Institute school was never opened at their first locality, but as soon as the purchase of the building previously used as an Indian school was made, steps were taken to open a boarding school in the building. Mrs. Chloe A. Willson was employed as eacher, and W. W. Raymond opened house also in the same building sometime in October, 1844, where, during the years of 1844-5, twenty or more students were boarded in the building, and a number more attended school, belonging to families living in the vicinity, some being immigrants of 1844. and others were families of the missionaries or settlers living not far distant.

In the latter part of the summer of 1844, the man Joel Turnham, who was an immigrant of 1842, before named, came to a sudden and tragical death in the following manner: On the evening before his death, he returned to his boarding place at the residence of Isaac Hutchings, a renter upon the farm of Webley Hauxhurst, (the farm now owned by Fred Yonkers), and on his (Turnham's) return, he turned out his horse in Hauxhurst's pasture, after being forbidden by Hauxhurst so to do. An altercation took place on this account, and Turnham assaulted Hauxhurst just within the door of

his own residence, and getting the better of Hauxhurst in the affray, the wife of the latter seized a stick and struck Turnham; and so the fight ended. . Turnham swore vengeance-that he would kill both Hauxhurst and his wife. Early the following day Hauxhurst sent a man by the name of Overton to make the necessary complaint, and file his affidavit of Turham's assault and his threats of violence, to t e acting magistrate for the d section of the colony about Chemeketa. A warrant was duly issued, and as this same Turnham was the only constable elected for a and residing at Chemeketa, a citizen, J. E. Pickerell, was deputized to arrest Turnham. O Turnham resisted the arrest, and in a public manner swore vengeance against Hauxhurst for having the complaint made against him, and against the wife of Hauxhurst for having struck him, she being an Indian woman, saying "there's no law against killing an Indian woman." After the deputized constable had summoned a posse, they went \$ to find Turnham, and on finding him, the g officer again attempted to arrest Turnham, when he attacked Pickerell the deputy with a butcher knife, and the deputy commenced g firing his pistol, and retreating. Turnham followed him up, and the last shot of the six which was in the pistol, struck Turnham in the temple, and he staggered backward and fell a corpse. The Supreme Judge, Dr. I. L. Babcock, was summoned, O and after a brief investigation the Judge & deemed it best that Pickerell should give bonds for his appearance at the next term [4] of the Circuit Court, which was done. The 8 whole matter was before the Grand Jury, 7 and after summoning before them and examing such evidence as they could obtain, the Grand Jury deemed the same a case of justifiable homicide, and came into court and reported the bill drawn up by the Prosecuting Attorney appointed for the occasion by the court, "not a true bill." So ended the unfortunate tragedy, and the majesty of the law so lately inaugurated was vindicated, and a desperado met his reward.

The immigration of 1844 was as large or larger than that of 1843. In the year

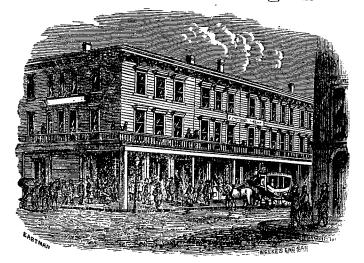
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of 1844, an effort was made by a party, among whom were Mr. Barlow, late of Clackamas county, and Wm. H. Rector, formerly of Salem, to find a route for wagons and stock from the Dalles to the Willamette, passing south of Mount Hood. The party came into the settlements nearly famished, having been compelled to leave their wagons in the mountains. The next year Mr. Barlow and others having obtained from the Legislature a charter for constructing a toll road through the mountains, opened the rand afterwards known as the Barlow or Old Immigrant road. During the years of 1844 and 1845, the settlement extended southwards as far as the bottom lands of the Santiam river, a few miles north and west of the present town of Jefferson.

Dr. Wm. H. Willson, afterward known as the proprietor of the town of Salem, came from the United States in 1836, and arrived in Oregon in 1837. He resided at or near where Olympia, W. T., now stands, from 1840 to 1842, then removed to Oregon City, emained there till 1844; then came to egon Institute, with his wife, Mrs. C. A. Willson, in the autumn of 1844. Mrs. Willson was teacher of the Institute School, and her husband became, the same year, - joint purchaser and proprietor of the Chemeketa Mills at (now) North Salem. The Doctor was not a medical student in the Eastern States, but soon after his arrival in Oregon, he used the opportunity which a residence in the family of Dr. Elijah White (afterward Indian Agent, so-called, of the United States in Oregon) afforded him to study medicine, and the Doctor continued to attend calls upon the sick, until a more thoroughly educated class of physicians arrived in the country, which was not until 1946, when Dr. Willson desisted from the practice of medicine.

The Legislature of the Provisional Government elected in 1845 revised the organic law, and having made provision for the election of a Governor, instead of the triple executive in the original organization. Said Legislature also provided for submitting their proposed amendments to the people at

a special election appointed by law for that purpose, and then adjourned till after the voice of the people should have been expressed upon the proposed amendments.

In the first organic law, the Legislature was empowered, among other duties, to regulate the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, and as there was a strong sentiment in the settlement in favor of the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic expressed to that Legislature by petition, the Legislature deemed it best to refer that question directly to the people, and therefore recom. mended that regulate should be struck out from, and prohibit inserted in the organic law. The people, by a handsome majority, sanctioned both the proposed amendments. One of the voters at Chemeketa precinct put in a ballot written on one side, "regulate," and on the opposite side, in the same handwriting were the words, "more whisky." Although the people sanctioned the change and called for prohibitory liquor law, yet A the Legislature, by a majority of one vote, refused to pass the prohibitory law which the people required.

At the election following the change in the organic law in regard to the Executive, of Hon. Goo. Abernethy, now a resident of Portland, was elected Governor for two dyears.

The immigration of 1845 was larger than R either of the pre eding, numbering probably 1.200 souls; and as the population around Chemeketa was rapidly increasing, & the Trustees of the Oregon Institute judged that the time had come for the laying off a town at Chemeketa, which was done in the L early part of the year 1846, including in the & town survey only that part of Salem lying between Church street on the east, and the river on the west. The only building then standing within the limits of the first town survey is the one now occupied as the North Star Saloon, which stood a little to the north and east of its present location. It was built by L. H. Judson, in 1843, as a family residence, and was occupied as such till late in 1844, and soon after the decease of Mrs. Almira Judson, his wife, which oc-

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curred in December, 1844, the house censed to be his family residence.

In the immigration of 1845 was a man by . the name of Stephen Meek, a brother of Joe Meek, of grizzly bear and Rocky Mountain fame, whe undertook to pilot a part of the immigration of that year from Snake river. at the mouth of the Malheur, by a shorter and more direct route than the immigrant trail across the desert and the Cascade range to the Upper Willamette. He professed to be well acquainted with the country, and told the immigrants that by following his lead he would take them to the Willamette by the time that they could reach the Dalles by the other route. A part, perhaps onefourth, of the immigration followed him on to his cut-off, and after wandering in a south-westerly course long enough to find out that Meek had deceived them, and knew nothing of the country he proposed to lead them through, until their provisions were exhausted, and they were reduced to poor beef, straight, he (Meck) was obliged to flee from the exasperated and betrayed party, ie in at last to the Dalles, some six r more behind those who kept the old route, through Powder river and the Grande Ronde Valleys to the Columbia

In the winter of 1845-6, the section of land held as belonging to the Oregon Institute having been considered in jeopardy, or in danger of being jumped, an arrangement was made by four surrounding claimants or settlers, who were each holding and occupying under the laws of Oregon a section of land, by which the said claimants abandoned each a portion of the outer extremities of their respective land claims, and by so reducing the said four surrounding sections to about three and five-sixths sections, leaving one section for the benefit of the Oregon Institute, and the parsonage claim lying east from the Institute section; and when the lines of said tract were established, a partnership claim of four persons, viz., H. B. Brewer, David Leslie, W. H. Willson and L. H. Judson, was recorded in the office of the Provisional Government

Recorder, including the aforesaid 740 acres as the property of the Trustees of the Institute, and of the society of the church, as a parsonage.

Early in 1848 one Joseph Caples made an effort to establish a claim to a portion of the land so recorded, but was brought before better the court and a decision rendered against him, and he was ejected by the Sheriff, and the cabin he had built was delivered to W. H. Willson, agent of the Institute, who speedily demolished the same.

On the 22d May, 1846, a meeting of the citizens was held at the residence of Mr. Daniel Waldo, of the proceedings of which the following is a copy, printed in the Oregon Spectator, a paper then published in Oregon City, and, after adopting several preambles and resolutions, the company was A organized by electing the following officers: Captain, Charles Bennett; 1st Lieutenant, A. A. Robinson; 2nd Lieutenant, Isaac Hutchins; 3d Lieutenant, Hiram English; Orderly Sergeant, Thomas Holt; 2d Sergeant, Thos. Howell; 3d Sergeant, S. C. Morris: 4th Sergeant, William Herring; 1st Corporal, P. C. Keyser; 2d Corporal, Robert Walker; 3d Corporal, B Forest; 4th Corporal, John Rowe.

T. D. KEYSER, Pres't.

Tuos. Пост, Sec y.

The 4th of July, 1846, was celebrated in a style highly creditable to the people. The oregon Rangers were out in full force, and marched to the campineeting stand, where prayer was offered by Rev. David Leslie, the Declaration of Independence was read by J. S. Smith, and an oration delivered by W. G. T'Vault. The account states that it rained heavily that day. Col. T'Vault's address was published in the Oregon Spectator.

In the summer of 1846, the town survey was made, as before stated, and the name was given to it which it now bears.

Dr. Wm. H. Willson, late in the fall of 1846, built a dwelling house for his own family residence, near where the Salem flouring mills now stand, which is the same building [now standing in the rear of the

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smith's shop, opposite to tl and is occupied as a wagon

In the autumn of 1846, R bought from the owners of Mills the possessory right about thirty-four acres of I dwelling thereon, at which family have continued to present time.

The immigration in 1849 in any former year, and t comprising the counties of Polk and Benton was rapid the prospects for the speecembryo town just survey were supposed to be encountied.

The immigration, as in the Willamette valley by larger portion thereof con route down Snake liver a but a large minority arriv after much privation and come in by the newly dis route via Humboldt river ar crossing the Siskiyou mou river valley, finally becor up in the canyon just bey where many of them, lost were reduced to the very tion. This party followe discovered by an explorir Willamette, headed by H gate, who met the immig Hall, and induced a porti newly discovered route, overtook them in the C have befallen them had earlier in reaching and pa place. A small party, th through with but little di but when the bulk of th the rains had so swelled nearly all lost their team: visions, and barely escap the Umpqua valley dest and but for assistance fur zens of the Willamette, perished. After some me vation, finally all reached ty by the close of the ye J. C. Grubbs & Co., 5

smith's shop, opposite to the Union Hotel, and is occupied as a wagon shop.

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In the autumn of 1846, Rev. J. L. Parrish bought from the owners of the Cheuteketa Mills the possessory right to a piece of about thirty-four acres of land, and built a dwelling thereon, at which place he and his family have continued to reside until the present time.

The immigration in 1849 was larger than in any former year, and the country now comprising the counties of Marion, Linn, Polk and Benton was rapidly filling up, and the prospects for the speedy growth of the embryo town just surveyed out at Salem were supposed to be encouraging.

The immigration, as in 1845, came into the Willamette valley by two routes, the larger portion thereof coming by the old route down Snake river and the Columbia. but a large minority arrived very late, and after much privation and suffering, having come in by the newly discovered southern route via Humboldt river and Klamath Lake, crossing the Siskiyou mountains into Rogue river valley, finally becoming nearly used ap in the canyon just beyond Canyonville, where many of them lost their teams, and were reduced to the very verge of starvation. This party followed the route just discovered by an exploring party from the Willamette, headed by Hon. Jessee Applegate, who met the immigration near Fort Hall, and induced a portion to follow the 'newly discovered route, The disasters that evertook them in the Canyon would not have befallen them had they been a week earlier in reaching and passing that terrible place. A small party, the foremost, came through with but little danger or suffering, but when the bulk of the party came up, the rains had so swelled the streams that nearly all lost their teams, wagons and provisions, and barely escaping, came out into the Umpqua valley destitute and forlorn, and but for assistance furnished by the citizens of the Willamette, many must have perished. After some months of severe privation, finally all reached the land of plen_ by by the close of the year. Among those 3. C. Grubbs & Co., State Street, Salem, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines.

who came in this year by the new route, were Judge J. Quinn Thornton, formerly of Albany, and Virgil K. Pringle, and James Campbell, residing in Marion county, in the vicinity of Salem.

A few lots of the newly surveyed town of Salem were sold at auction, payment to be made therefor in wheat the year after the κ sale, but none of the lots so sold were improved or built upon for some years after. H ward.

During the summer of 1847, an arrangement was made between the trustees of the Oregon Institute and Dr. Wm. H. Willson, to the following effect, Mr. Willson disposing of his land claim previously held in order to make and to perform the conditions in of said agreement: The claim which Willson held was that part of the present farm of Rev. J. L. Parrish which lies east of the public road running in front of said Parrish's residence. The contract between Wilson and the said Trustees was in substance as follows: Willson gave to said 5 board of Trustees his bond for \$100,000, conditioned that he would take charge of A the section of land claimed by said Institute g since known in the U.S. Government survey as the claim of William H. Willson and wife, and that he would use all necessary p means to secure a title by donation from the E United States, and as the Agent of said a trustees, he would sell the town lots, and would pay over to said trustees two-thirds of the proceeds of all sales of lots or lands upon the claim, and on final settlement that E he would divide with said Trustees all unsold land or lots, retaining himself one-third & and conveying as good a title as he should receive from the United States to the said Trustees, of two-thirds of all lots or land & so divided with the said Trustees. This contract was signed by Dr. Willson, but not by his wife, and after the Congress of the United States had passed the donation act giving to the claimant's wife one half of his claim in her own right, Mrs. Willson refused on her part, to convey to the Trustees of the Institute but a small portion of the

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Attorneys-at-Law,

FELLOWS;

Portland, Oregon.

.. 2003C-3254C

Attorney-at-Law,

(CITY ATTORNEY,)

111 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

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The immigra pretty good seas coming in by tl Wailetpu, Dr. V and among tha the measles in a ed. The disease Indians, and wa exciting cause o Dr. Marcus Whi other Protestant of the United Sta that vicinity, exc nate enough to h ated savage; wl a papist, escaped males and childre lies were held as until rescued thro gentlemen connec Company, whose 1 couver, W. T.

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Soon after the n Legislature of Ore were taken to rai teers to go up and I derers for their hori without provocation by the first part four hundred mer were on their way sacre, commanded laim, of Polk coun command the little who responded to tl imperilled their live country and for the murderous savages imbrued their hands innocent and unsusp J. C. Grubbs & Co

iwo thirds of her individual portion of said

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The immigration of 1847 all came in in pretty good season, excepting a few of those coming in by the old route, who tarried at Wailetpu, Dr. Whitman's Mission station, and among that part of the immigration, the measles in a pretty severe form, prevailed. The disease was communicated to the Indians, and was, perhaps, the immediate, exciting cause of the terrible massacre of Dr. Marcus Whitman and wife, and every other Protestant male immigrant or citizen of the United States residing or staying in that vicinity, except a few who were fortunate enough to hide away from the infuriated savage; while every papist or son of a papist, escaped unharmed, and all the females and children belonging to said families were held as prisoners by the Indians until rescued through the aid of prominent gentlemen connected with the Hudson Bay Company, whose principal post was at Vancouver, W. T.

The portion of the immigration which came in by the southern or Applegate route, all came in safely with their teams and stock in good condition, and on learning that the immigration of 1846 had suffered so terribly in the Canyon, some of them declared that they had seen no canyon on the

Soon after the massacre at Wailetpu, the Legislature of Oregon convened, and steps were taken to raise a regiment of volunteers to go up and punish those Indian murderers for their horrid cruelty, in butchering without provocation our fellow-citizens, and by the first part of January, 1848, about four hundred men, including teamsters, were on their way to the scene of the masmcre, commanded by Col. Cornelius Guillaim, of Polk county, who was elected to command the little band of Oregon braves who responded to their country's call, and imperilled their lives for the defense of their country and for the chastisement of the murderous savages who had so wantonly imbrued their hands in the blood of their innocent and unsuspecting victims.

Col. Gilliam was fated never to return. He was shot, as it was alleged, by the accidental discarge of his musket, while taking the same from a wagon, with the muzzle toward him. This was the report of the teamster who was in his company. His remains were brought to his home and buried. His Private Secretary, acting also as Assistant Adjutant to the Colonel, J. B. McClane, Esq., returned to the Willamette with the ri Colonel's deceased body, and did not return again to the seat of war. This was in the E month of April, 1848.

After a few more efforts to capture the principal Indians engaged in that massacre, O our little army returned home, without having brought the principal murderers to their merited doom. Five of the principal Indians who instigated and engaged in that a scene of blood were afterwards captured by a Nez Perce chief, and given up to the authorities here, and hung by U.S. Marshal Joe Meek, in June, 1850.

In the summer of 1848, Mr. Thomas Cox, an immigrant of 1847, who came in by the Barlow route, and brought in a small stock of dry goods, and engaged in merchandizing, the first in Salem, during the winter of $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 1847-8), selected the northeast corner of Commercial and Ferry streets, in Salem, and built a two-story house upon it, which was used by him as a store and dwelling during the time of his residence in Salem. His U was the first building put up in Salem after 5 the town was surveyed. Afterward a twostory house, built by Thomas Powell, blacksmith, about one block west from Commercial street, was removed, and placed in the rear of the one built by Mr. Cox, and these two buildings formed the old Union Hotel, A which was burned, with nearly all the buildings in that block, a few years since.

In the summer of 1848, the wonderful gold excitement arose in Oregon, and by the middle or last of September nearly every able-bodied man or boy above eighteen years of age, in Oregon, and some under that age, took their departure for the gold fields of California.

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Issued every Saturday morning, will contain from FORTY TO FORTY-SIX COLUMNS. of interest printed in the Daily will be found in the Weekly, including telegraphic reports and local items up to twelve o'clock Friday night, and the regular market reports. Is furnished to subscribers at Three Dollars per annum in advance; for Six Months, Two Dollars; Three Months, One Dollar; Single Copies,

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1848-9, was nearly sur the new immigration, diminished by reason (a large portion thereo from the vicinity of Fo wished to hire laborers industrial interests of t have found laborers to and mechanical busin

On the opening of the of 1849, many of the go nearly all successful. A had failed them there, a ers, returned without much success, but the the shining dust brough new impulse to business ry kind of merchandise advanced to a very high

J. B. McClane, one of North Salem mills, wen taking with him Leonar L. H. Judsou, a boy six and in May, 1849, return chased in San Francisco, \$2,500, which, in a very for more than \$6,000, c leaving a considerable p on hand. This was, th goods opened in Salem.

In the latter part of th the third stock of goods lem, by David Carter, w California with a small dise, having been quite hunting, and entered into. Joseph Holman, Esq., in tl ness. Carter soon returi to purchase an additions and returned late in the stock. The vessel ran (about four or five miles b was detained at least two could be got off. Carter v ried by reason of the deten ing that his family were became insane, and, alth some measure capable of a ness, he soon committed su himself in a thicket, abou J. C. Grubbs & Co., Sta

1849-9, was nearly suspended, and but for the new immigration, which was somewhat diminished by reason of the turning off of a large portion thereof toward California, from the vicinity of Fort Hall, those who wished to hire laborers to carry forward the industrial interests of this valley could not have found laborers to perform the farming and mechanical business of the country.

On the opening of the spring and sunmer of 1849, many of the gold seekers returned. nearly all successful. A few whose health had failed them there, and a very few others, returned without having met with much success, but the large amount of the shining dust brought back soon gave a new impulse to business, and prices of every kind of merchandise and produce soon advanced to a very high figure.

J. B. McClane, one of the owners of the North Salem mills, went to the gold fields, taking with him Leonard B. Judson, son of L. H. Judsou, a boy sixteen years of age, and in May, 1849, returned with goods purhased in San Francisco, costing there about \$2.500, which, in a very few months, sold for more than \$6,000, cash in hand, still leaving a considerable portion of the same on hand. This was the second stock of goods opened in Salem.

In the latter part of the summer of 1849, the third stock of goods was brought to Salem, by David Carter, who returned from California with a small stock of merchandise, having been quite successful in gold hunting, and entered into a partnership with Joseph Holman, Esq., in the mercantile business. Carter soon returned to California, to purchase an additional stock of goods. and returned late in the fall with the new stock. The vessel ran on to a sand-spit about four or five miles below Astoria, and was detained at least two weeks before she could be got off. Carter was so much worried by reason of the detention, and by hearing that his family were very sick, that he became insane, and, although he was in some measure capable of attending to business, he soon committed suicide by hanging himself in a thicket, about one-third of a mile south-east from the residence of Rev. A. F. Waller. It was nine weeks from the time he was first missing till his body was found.

The store where Carter and Holman opened their goods was an old wooden building standing just north of the large livery stable on the corner of Commercial and Trade streets.

The fourth stock of goods opened in Salem was brought up from San Francisco by Philester Lee, who came to Salem in the Osummer of 1850, and wished to obtain a building in which to open his store; where upon J. D. Boon effected an arrangement with Lee by which Boon entered into a partership with Lee in the mercantile business, Boon putting in as partnership stock a small house and lot on Commercial street. This store was opened and kept in the said building, the front room being used for a store, the rear room as the family residence of the said Philester Lee, since a settler and resident of Linn county, near Lebanon.

Thus from year to year, Salem increased a in population, and it is no exaggeration to say that the educational facilities of Salem with the well established reputation of the H place for good morals and business enterprise # made the place attractive for all good citi- 5 zens, who desired to make money or to en-Z joy good society and a quiet home. Immigration to Oregon from the Atlantic or the Mississippi States was materially lessened by the inducements of the California gold g fever, yet a few came in each year overland, and the immigration by sea was an important item in the increase of our population. In the early part of March, 1849, General Joseph Lane, as Governor, arrived at Oregon A City, (and was accompanied by Joseph L. & Meek as U.S. Marshal,) having been appointed in August preceding by President Polk to the respective offices, and immediately z proceded by proclamation of Gov. Lane, issued March 3d, to put in operation the Government of the Territory of Oregon. Gov. George Aberenthy, the Executive of the Provisional Government immediately surrendered into the hands of the newly ar-

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rived Governor the records of the Provisional Government, and thus terminated the incipjent organization which had been in successful operation nearly six years.

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About the first of April of this year a band of Klamath Indians came into the Willamette valley as they were accustomed to do for years before, to trade for salmon of the Molallie Indians. They established their camp on the Abiqua creek, but were not there long before they commenced a series of depredations, such as burning houses, killing stock, and using threatening language and jestures. The whites warned them several times to leave, but that merely made the Indians more insolent, and as a last resort, the setlers mot at a certain place, and on the 20th of June attacked the camp. The fight was a running one, but resulted in total anihilation of the male portion of the band. The women portion that escaped the white bullets, immediately started for their own country, and have never returned.

Business and population continued to increase during the year 1849, and in March 1850, the stock in trade of David Carter, deceased partner of Joseph Holman, was sold at auction by Virgil K. Prinsle, administrator of Carter's estate. Up to this time, and for a short time thereafter all the transportation of merchandise on the Willamette river was performed in keel boats or hatteaux, and it was not till the winter of 1851-2, that a steamboat was completed and commenced running on the Willamette above the falls at Oregon City. The first steamboat on the Columbia and lower Willamette rivers, was built in 1850, and commenced running that autumn called the Columbia. The first one which ran on the upper Willamette, excepting a very small one called the Hosier was the Multnomah which was brought out from the eastern States, the hull having been fitted there, and put together at Canemah, and after running a year or so on the upper Willamette, was taken over the portage at Oregon City, and since then has been running on the waters below. Other steamboats were soon built for the upper Willamette trade, among which the J. C. Grubbs & Co., State Street, Salem, Practical Chemists & Pharmaceutists.

principal ones were the Canemah, Oregon. Willamette, and the Portland. The Willamette was taken over the portage and afterwards taken to California and sold. The Portland was taken over the falls during an extremely high water some years after.

In the month of February, 1850, the proprietors of the North Salem land claim, L. H. Judson, and J. B. McClane, laid out and recorded a town called North Salem, which contained twenty-nine blocks whole and fractional; and Dr. Wm. H. Willson also laid out that portion of Salem, lying east of Church street and north of State street as far east as Capital street.

The influx of gold from the California mines during the four years 1849 to 1853, inclusive, gave an impulse to business generally, and the great demand for Oregon bacon, and some portion of the time for Oregon wheat and flour caused those articles of farm 2 produce (as also live hogs, chickens and eggs, shipment to California.) to run up at times to almost fabulous prices; flour selling in d the winter of 1852-3, from \$28 to \$40 per 5 barrel, and wheat at one time as high at \$6 per bushel. Wheat that was bought in at A the North Salem Mills in the autum of 1851 A at \$1 per bushel, on being ground into flour sold as high as \$18 to \$20 per barrel. A consequent almost reckless enlargement of of mercantile business and of expenditures E generally soon followed-laying the foundation of future bankruptcy with many of the farmers, the donces of the rich, large and fertile land claims which early immigrants had received from the generous Government of the United States. In the year 1852, the H first church or house of public worship (the & Methodist Episcopal) was built, which is soon to be superceded by one on the opposite corner the preparations for the foundation of a which have already begun. In the month of March 1853, J. B. McClane, the donee of the North Salem land claim, removed with his family to the Atlantic States. He had completed a residence upon the land claim of more than seven years, and having made and filed his final proof of continued residence and cultivation in the Surveyor General's

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office according to the requirements of the Oregon Donation law, he sold the North Salem Mills to L. M. Savage, Alanson Beers, and J. L. Parrish; and left Oregon, making aconditional sale of the remaindr of the land he owned. In September of the same year, John D. Boon who was the purchaser of several lots from McClane, alleging that McClane by temporary absence of nearly seven months from his claim, gold hunting in California in the fall and winter of 1849-50, had thereby interrupted the continousness of his residence upon said claim, and, therefore Boon assuming that the title was vitiated and consequently fraudulent, jumped the claim by filing in the Surveyor General's Office, his notification of occupancy and residence thereon in order to obtain a title to the same by patent from the United States Government. This gave rise to a long litigation very materially embarrassing and hindering the improvement of the town laid out on the claim, whice after much expense and many vexatious delays, was finally settled by compromise between McClane and the heirs of Boon, in the spring of 1869, Mr. Boon having died about four or five years before. McClane had received his patent from the U. S. Land Office at Washington City, in 1861, and the suit in the Courts of Oregon, was removed to the Supreme Court of the United States, commenced in 1861, and nearly eight years afterwards, was closed by compromise as above stated, leaving to the Boon heirs less property probably than the amount Boon had expended in litigation, and to McClane, equally as heavy loss .-

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On the 13th of January, 1851, the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, passed a law removing the Capital to Salem. The law was declared void by Judges Nelson and Strong and the Governor, John P. Gaines. A resolution introduced in Congress by Joseph Lane of Oregon, confirmed the law as passed by the Legislative Assembly, and settled the question. The session of 1851-2 was held in the old Willamette University. The

Governor called an extra session of Legislature, to meet on the 26th of July, 1852, at this city, and that body met and adjourned until the first Monday of the following December, after three days session. The building known as the Rector building on Commercial street was then occupied by the Legislature and State Library. The Territorial Supreme Court met in Bennett's new hotel, now the Avenue House.

There was a mass meeting held at Monticello on 22d of October, 1852, at which a memorial was drawn up and numerously signed and sent to Congress, asking that the Territory of Oregon be divided, and all & north of the Columbia river be set apart as the "Territory of Columbia." At the next session of the Legislature for the Territory, of Mr. Ebey, of Island county, presented a like # memorial, and that body passed it without any apparent opposition, as the fact had long been demonstrated that the area of territory was too large.

The Willamette University was incorporated during the session of 1852-3. The following are the names of the original incorporators: David Leslie, William Roberts, A George Abernethy, W. H. Willson, Jas. H. g Wilbur, Calvin S. Kingsly, John Flinn, E. M. Barnum, L. F. Grover, B. F. Harding, Samuel Burch, Francis Fletcher, Jeremiah o Ralston, John. D. Boon, Joseph Holman, Webley Hauxhurst, Jacob Conser, Alvin F. 🛱 Waller, John Stewart, James R. Robb, Cyrus Olney, Asahel Bush, and Samuel Parker, as "Trustees of the Willamette University."

On the evening of 21st of March, 1853, the the store of Shlushel & Cohn, (who then A traded on Boon's Island, near where Mr. & W. L. Wade now keeps store,) was entered by two men, whose names was Micheal Sellers and Levi Butcher, who robbed the store of \$5,000 in coin and gold dust. They were captured, but afterwards escaped from the wooden jail that then stood in the flat on Ferry street, between Liberty and Church. They were assisted to escape, but were recaptured, and sentenced to the Territorial Penitentiary, then established at Portland. Thursday, April 22th, the remains of Hon.

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Independent Of Masonic Frater. Sons of Tempe Citizens and str. The procession Church, where the place:

Opening prayer, Sermon by Rev. Closing Prayer I Dedication at th Leslie.

Marshal—A. L.]
Assistant—E. M.
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had been sent here printing with. The a two-story house be Nesmith, and stood and Trade streets.

The 4th of July with grand style. The

held in the vacant ble and between Bellevue A writ of habeas cor attorneys of Robert He his former owner, Na

by E. M. Barnum, and

J. C. Grubbs & Co.

Samuel A. Thurston were taken up from their temporary resting place and re-interred in the Odd Fellow's Rural Cemetery, by direction of the Territorial Legislature. The following are the proceedings as published in the Oregon Statesman.

Commissioners—Wm. M. King, A. Van Dusen and Wm. H. Willson.

Committee of Arrangemencs—Samuel Parker, John A Anderson, Wm. M. King, D. B. Hanna, John D. Boon and B. F. Harding.

Pall Bearers—The Odd Fellows' Society. Family and relations of the deceased.

Governor and other officers of the Territory.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Masonic Fraternity.

Sons of Temperance.

Citizens and strangers from abroad.

The procession formed at the Methodist Church, where the following exercises took place:

Opening prayer, by Rev. F. S. Hoyt. Sermon by Rev. Delazon Smith.

Closing Prayer by Rev. Dr. Yantis.

Dedication at the grave, by Rev. Father Leslie.

Marshal-A. L. Lovejoy.

Assistant-E. M. Barnum.

During the month of June, the Oregon Statesman was removed from Oregon City to this place, and that was really the first paper ever published in this city, although a small sheet had been published here during the session of the Legislature. It was called the "Vox Populi," and was a burlesque sheet, and issued from the press that had been sent here to do the Legislative printing with. The Statesman office was in a two-story house belonging to Hon J. W. Nesmith, and stoed on the corner of Front and Trade streets.

The 4th of July was this year celebrated in grand style. The oration was delivered by E. M. Barnum, and a great barbecue was held in the vacant block east of Commercial and between Bellevue and Oak streets.

A writ of habeas corpus was issued by the attorneys of Robert Holmes (colored) against his former owner, Nat. Ford, who lived in

Polk county, to obtain his three children, whom he claimed to be free in this country. The case was argued before the Chief Justice, Geo. H. Williams, who, on examining the law, gave the children to Holmes. This act of Judge Williams' caused considerable excitement at the time, and the matter was pretty freely handled on all sides.

The first stage line that passed through Salem to carry the mail and passengers, was started by Messrs. Dupuis & Mall, who ran the line for a few months, and then sold out to Messrs. Ray & Danforth, who soon developed it into a profitable business. The termini of the line were Champoeg and Marysville, the latter now Corvallis.

On August 9th, as the steamboat Canemah was going down the river from Champoeg to Canemah, her boiler exploded, and scalded three men. One by the name of Holcroft, who was 2d engineer, died that night, but the other two finally recovered. The damage amounted to about \$4,000.

The steamboat Willamette was launched of and was started out that fall. She was started out that fall the finest boat ever run on the upper Wil hamette, but drew so much water that she started out of the could run conveniently only when the water was at a high stage. She was sold to a Caltifornia Company, who took her San Francisco.

August 12th the Rogue Rivers and other Indian tribes in Souther Oregon commenced hostilities against the whites. Among the first victims were John R. Hardin, a member of the Legislature, and Dr. Rose, a citizen widely known, and of considerable ability. The Indians in a few days scattered terror and dismay through that portion of the Territory.

During this year the census of Marion accounty was taken by the county assessor, and the total number of inhabitants was as follows:

 Males under 21 years.
 1,875

 Males over 21 years.
 2,505

 Females of all ages.
 3,424

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At the call of the ry, a company was go to the assistant They elected their Captain, J. W. N. L. F. Grover; 2d L. The entire communent. This comparaments.

During the sumr ing the name of Among the names noco," "Multnomal old name was final

Governor John V pointed Governor of 1st of December, board the steamer dress of greeting v Williams, and the corted up town by Davis remained in when he resigned a

The house now o Sisters for a school Protestant Church nity. About the tin a strong wind blew age was not over 's speedily rebuilt, an afterwards by the d

On the 18th of Ja Gazelle was launc Falls Canal, Milli Company, and after she exploded her b the 8th of April, w ing at Canemah, so death on all. The wreck, so that her l tied. By this terri persons were insta or thirty wounded, ward died. Every: represented at this the disaster cast a Territory. We rep and wounded as th pers:

Killed—David Pa

At the call of the Governor, Geo. L. Curry, a company was organized in Salem, to go to the assistance of Southern Oregon. They elected their own officers, as follows: Captain, J. W. Nesmith; 1st Lieutenant, L. F. Grover; 2d Lieutenant, Wm. K. Beale. The entire command consisted of forty men. This company was in several engagements.

During the summer, the subject of changing the name of Salem was talked of, Among the names proposed were "Woronoco," "Multnomah," "Chemeketa," but the old name was finally retained.

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ALEM.

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Governor John W. Davis, the newly appointed Governor of Oregon, arrived on the 1st of December, 1853, and was met on board the steamer Willamette. The address of greeting was delivered by Judge Williams, and the Governor was then escorted up town by the citizens. Governor Davis remained in Oregon less than a year, when he resigned and went home.

The house now occupied by the Catholic Sisters for a school was built by the Metho-Protestant Church and the Masonic Fraternity. About the time it was fairly enclosed, a strong wind blew it down, but the damage was not over \$1,000. The house was speedily rebuilt, and used for several years afterwards by the different societies.

On the 18th of January, 1854, the ill-fated Gazelle was launched by the Willamette Falls Canal, Milling and Transportation Company, and after making but a few trips she exploded her boiler, on the morning of the 8th of April, while lying at the landing at Canemah, scattering destruction and death on all. The steamer was a complete wreck, so that her hull sank where she was tled. By this terrible accident, twenty-five persons were instantly killed, and twenty or thirty wounded, several of whom afterward died. Every town along the river was represented at this harvest of death, and the disaster cast a gloom over the entire Territory. We republish the list of killed and wounded as then published in the pa-

tendent of the Company; David Woodhul, Michigan; Joseph Hunt, Oregon City, Surveyor; Rev. James P. Miller, Takenah, (Albany); John Clemmens, Oregon City; David Fuller, Portland; Cyrus Wadsworth, near Oregon City; Sam'l F. Burch, Polk county; James White, Salem; J. M. Fudge, Canemah, Pilot of the "Willamette"; W. S. Morgan, Rickreal, Polk county; Daniel Love, passenger, residence unknown; Antonio, Spaniard, on his way to the mines from Dalles; - Blanchet, St. Pauls, Marion county; John Daly, cabin boy; John K. Miller, & deck hand, Elizabeth, Wisconsin; John Bloomer, deck hand, residence unknown; - Hotch, deck hand; Michael McGee, fireman.

Missing .- Hill, Takenah, (Albany); Chas. 7 Knaust, Portland; David McLane, Portland. Injured .- W. L. White, Canemah, knocked down by splinters while standing on bank; Lavina Pell, Champoeg, slightly scalded and cut in forehead; Mrs. J. P. Miller, wife of A Rev. J. P. Miller, two ribs broken; H. Royce, Linn City, slightly injured; Mr. Murphy, Deputy Surveyor, severely injured; Mr. Shortiss, slightly scalded; Charles T. Gardner, Oregon City, arm broken; Miss White, Salem, daughter, of Jas. White who was killed; J. Herald, Indian, scalded; B. F. Newby, Oregon City, badly injured; Robert F. Rains; Robert Pentland, scalded slightly; D. J. Davis, Salem, cut on the head; Crawford Dobbins, Portland, leg broken; John Trowel, Oregon City, bruised and scalded; Henry Wilson, scalded slightly; M. Hubbard, Cincinnati, (Eola,) badly scalded.

Three men employed on the boat badly A injured, whose names could not be obtained. &

Capt. R. Hereford, scalded; Pascal Plant, 2d Engineer, severely scalded, while at his post; James Partlow, Pilot, bruised; John Boyd, mate, both arms broken; James Stanfield, Steward, slightly hurt; Preston Black, Asst. Steward, slightly scalded; an Indian, leg broken; John Craul, a boy, severely scalded; and Joseph Latshaw, slightly in-

A Coroner's inquest was held over the Killed-David Page, Linn City, Superin- | persons killed, and to ascertain the cause of J. C. Grubbs & Co., Salem, Physicians, Prescriptions carefully prepared.

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sufficient water By order from General C. K. G Salem. The offic

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Bennett House. The Marion (was organized 1 Davis, Presiden tary. This Soc. for sometime wi organization, but the Society sold which transferre ral Society on tl hold annual Fa years, and if the their part of the revert to Marion far have fulfilled

In the month c Willson, propriet of land upon whi cated, died very suffering more or not so much as to and on the morni walked from his I opposite the old 1 into the business was no worse that for some months, full of mirth as us a chair in W. K. street, nearly oppo Mills, he suddenly soon carried to his

Dr. Willson wa time of his death. Northern New Yo. reared up to stead by trade in the Atl one voyage on a w Pacific ocean, befo York in 1836 for (

J. C. Grubbs & (

the calamitous explosion. The following is one section of their report :

"First.-That it resulted from the gross and culpable negligence of the 1st Engineer, Moses Toner, in knowingly carrying more steam than was safe, and neglecting to keep sufficient water in the boilers.'

By order from Washington, the Surveyor General C. K. Gardner, moved his office to Salem. The office for a while was kept in the Bennett House.

The Marion County Agricultural Society was organized by electing Gov. John W. Davis, President, and J. G. Wilson, Secretary. This Society held several fairs, and for sometime was an active and energetic organization, but becoming involved in debt, the Society sold its land to Marion county, which transferred it to the State Agricultural Society on the pledge that they would hold annual Fairs for fifteen consecutive years, and if the Society failed to perform their part of the contract, the land should revert to Marion county. The Society so

have fulfilled their part of the contract. n the month of April, 1856, Dr. Wm. H. Willson, proprietor of the University section of land upon which the town of Salem is located, died very suddenly. He had been suffering more or less for some months, but not so much as to confine him to his house, and on the morning of the day of his death, walked from his residence on Capital street opposite the old University building, down into the business part of town. His health was no worse that morning than it had been for some months, and he appeared lively and full of mirth as usual, and while sitting in a chair in W. K. Smith's store, on Ferry street, nearly opposite the Salem Flouring Mills, he suddenly became lifeless, and was soon carried to his home.

Dr. Willson was 51 years of age at the time of his death. He had been raised in Northern New York, near Lake Champlain, reared up to steady industry, was a cooper by trade in the Atlantic States, and had been one voyage on a whale ship as cooper in the Pacific ocean, before he embarked at New York in 1836 for Oregon. He left the At-

lantic coast in the employ of the Oregon Mission of the M. E. Church, in company with Dr. Elijah White, physician to the Mission, and Alanson Beers, blacksmith, to the Missien, with their families, he (Willson) being unmarried, and after some months delay at the Sandwich Islands, he arrived in Oregon in June or July, 1837. He was married in the summer of 1840 to Miss Chloe A. $\tilde{\mathbf{O}}$ Clarke, one of the four single ladies who b came to Oregon in the Missionary company just before. Dr. Wilson was a man of a o genial and lively turn of mind, a practical man full of life, a man of strong social feelings, a man of sterling integrity, one whom the public looked upon as utterly incapable " of a mean action, a man of strong resolution, as evinced by one incident particularly in the latter years of his life: The Dr. had been for many years in the habitual use of tobacco, both smoking and chewing, even immoderately. He at length, about twelve years before his death became thoroughly ≥ convinced that the use of the narcotic was an injury to his health. He made up his mind to quit the use of it at once and forever, and he took the following method of conquer the long indulged appetite for the weed m which had been continued from boyhood. # He put a piece of the best tobacco in his vest o pocket, and every time he thought "tobac-Z co," he would take it out, look at it, smell of it, praise it as being first rate tobacco, but § said to it in reference to getting into his ♥ mouth "you can't come it in here," and af- g ter carrying this first rate specimen of his old and long indulged solace in his pocket d about six weeks, found himself entirely cured of the desire of it, and never returned again to its use. The above narration the writer hereof had from the Doctors' own lips. Dr. Willson was an accredited member in good standing in the M. E. Church from the town he left in New York, in 1837, till his E death; and a few years before his death, held the position of local preacher. As a man and a Christian, he had in all respects as few faults or failings and as many excellences as are often found among fallible mortals. We trust he " rests from his labors, and his J. C. Grubbs & Co., State Street, Salem, Tollet Articles, Druggists' Sundries.

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PORTLAND - - OREGON.

works follow him," and he has already entered upon his everlasting reward.

In the summer of 1856, the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company built their factory at North Salem. The building was less than half of the present factory building. The company also opened their race from the Santiam river to Mill creek during August, 1856. The project of bringing water to Salem from the Santiam originated many years before, and in the summer of 1850, the proprietors of the North Salem Mills commenced opening a race for that purpose, but the work was stopped by a mob from Santiam City and the neighborhood of Jefferson, and from the vicinity of Mill creek below the proposed race. The North Salem Mill owners expended in that effort hundred dollars, when their operations were thus summarely suspended by what all unprejudiced persons now see, was a blind and suicidal action of a mob.

At the celebration of the fourth of July, Hon. Geo. H. Williams delivered the oration, and the attendance was larger than ever was at this place before. The marshal of the day was E. M. Barhum, assisted by Geo. K. Sheil.

Early in the spring of this year, the State House was built.

In the fall, the Snake Indians murdered a train of immigrants, near Fort Boise, and Acting Governor Geo. L. Curry issued a proclamation calling out the volunteers. For the purpose of carrying on this war, the Governor commissioned the following gentlemen: J. W. Nesmith, Brig. Gen. Commanding; Geo. K. Shiel, Adjutant; John McCraken, Asst. Qr. M'r Gen.; Victor Trevitt, Com. of Sub. and Qr. M'r. Several companies of volunteers were raised, and commanded by officers of their own election. Capt. Charles Bennett commanded the first company that was raised in this county. The regular United States officers who were stationed at different points in the Territory, refused to serve under volunteer officers, and the Territorial officers were refused munitions of war from the arsenal at Fort Vancouver, which, of course, caused considerable excitement, and resulted in a great deal of ill feeling toward the regular army officers. This unfortunate state of affairs hampered the efforts of both branches of the government, as the volunteers refused to serve under the regular officers.

The Legislative Assembly met in the new State House, although it was yet unfinished. and held one session, when they moved the Capital to Corvallis. The Comptroller and Treasury Department, however, ordered the Governor to remove to Salem. The Legis- T lature met in Corvallis, for a few days, and a then adjourned, to meet in Salem. This body occupied the State House only a few O days when it was burned down, undoubted- o ly by an incendiary. From this disaster, Oregon has not yet fully recovered to the present time, as a costly building, happily arranged in all of its departments, was being erected by the Federal Government, and would have answered the purpose for which it was intended, for years to come. A valuable library was also destroyed, which has not been replaced up to the present time.

By a law which was enacted by the Leg- islature of Oregon, the delegates elected the grant of the before, met in Salem during the month of August, 1857, and framed the Constitution of Oregon. The Convention met at the county court house. Probably no other body of the same number of men ever assembled in this State, that possessed on an equal amount of talent, or did as much work as did this body. The members of this Convention met to work, and as they are received no pay, no time was thrown away in long winded speeches. It may seem strange, but the journals of that Convention have never been published.

During the summer of 1859, Mr. B. M. Durelle's saw mill was accidentally burned down. It was situated on Water street, between State and Court streets.

About the 1st of December, 1861, the most disastrous flood that ever occurred in Oregon was experienced. The Willamette river swept every mill, warehouse and dwelling house, from the mouth of the creek on Mill street, north and west of

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J. C. G:

The river covered all of Salem from where Commercial street bridge now stands up to the corner of the University reservation, and there was a broad stream of water extending west of Capt. J. F. Miller's residence to the corner of G. W. Gray's brick building. The water was sufficiently deep, near the court house, to swim a horse.

The flood destroyed a great quantity of property in Salem. B. M. Durelle had a fine steam saw-mill washed away; Brown & Rector lost a cider manufactory; and a warehouse containing a vast amount of wheat, apples and other produce was swept away. Hundreds of horses, cattle and other stock were drowned throughout the valley, and many persons lost their lives, and entire farms were swept clear of every vestige of improvement. The steamer Enterprise, if we remember aright, came up the river to render assistance to any and all who might be found. When the boat arrived at this place, she had on board several persons who had been taken off house-tops and trees where they had climbed for safety. Two young men by the name of Chitwood were drowned a short distance below town.

The great flood was not confined to Oregon alone, but at the same time California and Washington Territory were suffering the same disasters. The First Oregon Cavalry was raised during December and January. The Company raised in Salem was commanded by E. J. Harding, and was mustered into the United States service December 12th, 1861. This was the second company of the regiment.

The city of Salem was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, and the first election was held on the first Monday in December, 1860. Hon. Lucien Heath was elected the first Mayor. . There had been an attempt to incorporate the city two years before, but for some cause the bill failed.

The Salem Light Battery was organized. by electing the following officers: Captain, A. J. Riely; 1st Lieutenant, James Warner; 2d Lieutenant, John Woodbury. This com-J. C. Grubbs & Co., State St., Salem, Prescription Drug Store, open all hours.

pieces from the State of Oregon, and kept an active organization for more than a year.

On June 23d, the Marion County Agricultural Society was held on their Fair Grounds during this week. R. Williams delivered the annual address.

About 3 o'clock in the morning of May 10th, 1863, occurred the most destructive fire ever known in the city. The fire broke out in the rear of Byrne's Saloon, and was d undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, Following are the names of the principal ? losers: Young & Freeman, of the Union Hotel, \$7,000; P. D. Palmer, \$1,500; John Byrne, 5,000; Louis Byrne, \$5,000; John O Taylor, \$400; Gilbert & Fletcher, \$500; N. g Cohen, \$1,000; J. B. & M. Hirsch, \$600; N. Fish, \$400, crockery smashed in removing it; barber shop \$500. Mitchell & Co., Mc.-Credy and others lost semething in damage

During the year 1864, considerable excitement existed in this city relative to the Santiam mines. Companies were organized, and stock sold rapidly, at high rates.

At the June election, 1864, the question of Z permanently locating the seat of govern- m ment for this State was submitted to a vote of the people. The three principal towns that were candidates for that honor were Salem, Portland and Eugene City. . The vote was as follows:

Falem	ß 108
Portland	3,864
Eugene City	1.588
All other places	577

J. H. D. Henderson and James K. Kelly were candidates for Congress. The following are the votes cast in the State; Henderson, 8,759; Kelly, 5,996. Majority for Henderson, 2,643.

Majority for Salem.....

Wednesday, July 20th, 1864, the corner stone of the new University building was laid. The religious exercises and addresses Pany received two six-pounder brass field | Rev. Gustavus Hines, and an address by

were at the M. E. Church, and consisted of singing, under direction of Hon. S. E. May;

hymn read by Rev. D. Rutlegge; prayer,by Rev. Wm. Roberts; a historical sketch, by

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OR

JREGON BULLETIV

Largest

DAILY & WEEKLY



Newspaper

N ORECON.

JAMES O'MEARA, Publisher.

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"	three months		-	. 3	" t	three months	-	-	1
" Single Co	one month py, 10 cents.	-	-	1	Single Copy,	10 cents.	-		

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J. C. G:

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Governor Gibbs. A procession was formed, and marched to the foundation, when the different articles were contributed to be deposited in the corner stone as follows: A historical sketch of the University, by Rev. Gustavus Hines; a certified copy of the charter, by S. E. May; cortificate of scholarship, by Rev. A. F. Waller; sentiment and autograph, by S. Ellsworth; sentiment, by Gov. Gibbs; copy of the Daily Statesman, by C. N. Terry; specimens of postal currency, by Thomas Rowley, W. R. Crump and I. R. Moores; memorial, by J. Quinn Thornton, in relation to a medal awarded to the discoverer of the Columbia river; P. C. Adcocate, by A. F. Waller: Daily Oregonian and Oregon Sentinel, by I. R. Moores; Oregon Spectator, May 14th, 1856, by Rev. D. Leslie; catalogue for 1864; by-laws of Santiam Gold and Silver Mining Company, by A. L. Buckingham; fractional currency, by Geo. H. Jones and J. H. Moores; portraits, by E. O. Smith and W. C. Whitson; closing sentiment, by Gov. Gibbs: photograph of Bishop Janes, by Mrs. Waller; Address, by C. H. Hall; paper, containing the names of Rev. G. Hines, Lydia Hines and Julia M. Bryant, (now Mrs. Terry), the first white persons who settled on the Salem prairie, and the name of Lucy A. M. Lee, (now Mrs. Grubbs.) the first white child born in Salem. After the articles were deposited, the stone was sealed by Rev. David Leslie.

On Saturday, 23d of July, 1864, a fire broke out in the Mansion House, on the south-east corner of Liberty and State sts., and burned the entire block east on State street, to Geo. Shiel's office, which was the only building left uninjured. The following are the names of those who lost property; J. D. Smith, \$5,000; J. G. Wilson, \$500; G. V. Marshall, \$1,600; D, Kronenberger, \$1,700. Total, \$7,800. This included only the losses of real estate owners.

In April, 17th, 1865, a fire was kindled in the rear of Plamondon's Saloon, and in a short time the entire block between Holman's brick, on Ferry street, and Griswold's block, on the corner of State and Commercial street, was in ruins. The loss was nearly \$20,000.

This fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. There was at that time but one fire engine in town, with a very limited supply of water at hand. The owners of the real estate thus suddenly cleared off, immediately commenced to rebuild, but erected brick buildings, far more valuable than those burned down.

A few days after the assassination of President Lincoln, the obsequies were celebrated by a large concourse of people. The address was delivered by Rev. Wm. Roberts.

At the firing of guns on the reception of the news of the capture of Charlston, a gun prematurely discharged, injuring Beverly Waller and Charles Pleasant. The latter lost on his sight entirely, and the former was seriously burned.

Geo. Beal and Geo. Baker, in January of this year, murdered Daniel Delany, Sr. who lived about ten miles east of south of Salem. The murderers were arrested soon after the commission of the crime, were tried and convicted, and executed, May 15th, 1865, in this city.

The history of Salem during the last five E years is well known to most of our readers, and we will only mention, in conclusion. It that the location of the seat of government a here necessitated the removal of the State E Penitentiary to this city, and the Superin-E tendent, A. C. R. Shaw, brought up the convicts from Portland, and set them to work E on a portion of the present prison building. This was in 1866.

The Orphan's Aid Society was organized by Mrs. J. Parrish, who gave to the Society ten acres of valuable land, near Salem, on which a good house has since been built, and other improvements have been made. The reader is referred to the review for more specific information.

During the last five years, the city has improved rapidly. The buildings erected have been all of a substantial nature, and many of them tastefully finished. There have, of course, been some fires, the most destructive of which was the burning of S.

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Has been Established in Connection with this Bank,

Where Persons can Deposit their Earnings and receive Interest on the same.

& I. Durbins' livery gentlemen lost sever On the morning o

On the morning of the Capital House by thing in it. Total le During the year 18

ed the Opera House Mr. T. McF. Patton State street, and th vear previous. Dur Commercial Hotel C meketa House, whi public on the 26th of year. This house is State, and stands fa north of San Franc notice one thing in and that is its stead; and the city is at more prosperous ths the indications are years it will improv did in the last five.

There have towns State, California, an ries, especially in th time, that have tran their birief period, many of them retr cases have almost founders of Salem ' the corner stone, and anchor of our prospe ritorial government the State. Althou Missionaries have still tarry with us c ultation of pride, a time when they fire where the beautiful and feel that their poineer life are am sured that when th they will leave a city,-J. н. в.

The following thistory of Salem, worder of time. In resident of Salem, wife and two child

J. C. Grubbs & (

& I. Durbins' livery stable, in which those gentlemen lost several valuable horses.

On the morning of November 1st, 1869, the Capital House burned down, with everything in it. Total loss \$20,000.

During the year 1869, Mr. C. A. Reed erected the Opera House which bears his name. 4 Mr. T. McF. Patton, built a fine brick on State street, and the Bank was built the year previous. During the last year, the Commercial Hotel Company built the Chemeketa House, which was opened to the public on the 26th of December of the same year! This house is a credit to our young State, and stands far superior to any built north of San Francisco. The reader will notice one thing in the history of Salem, and that is its steady growth, slow but sure : and the city is at the present time far more prosperous than it ever has been, and the indications are that in the next five years it will improve doubly more than it did in the last five.

There have towns grown up in our sister State, California, and the adjacent Territories, especially in the mining districts in less time, that have transacted more business in their birief period, but there have a great many of them retrograded, and in many cases have almost ceased to be; but the founders of Salem wisely laid education as the corner stone, and that has been the sheet anchor of our prosperity, always first in Territorial government, and still first under the the State. Although many of the early Missionaries have passed away, those that still tarry with us certainly must feel an exultation of pride, as they look back to the time when they first viewed the wild spot where the beautiful city of Salem now stands, and feel that their toils, amid the dangers of poincer life are amply repaid in feeling assured that when they shall be called away, they will leave a happy and prosperous city .- J. H. B.

The following tragical incident in the history of Salem, was omitted in its regular order of time. In the summer of 1847, a resident of Salem, a Mr. Popham who had a wife and two children, both boys, came to a J. C. Grubbs & Co., State Street, Salem, Toilet Articles, Druggists' Sundries.

ime.

sudden death in the following manner, and under the circumstances as hereinafter related: The eldest boy of Mr. Popham, was known to all the neighbors as a troublesome, mischievous lad, and he was under no manner of control by his parents. They alleged, that they did not deem it safe to correct him for fear, as they said, that he would go into fits. The boy had a very violent temper, o and did pretty much as he pleased, regardless of the wishes of his parents. While Mr. Popham was absent from home, this boy in going home from school, went out of the direct route toward home to do mischief, and was found throwing stones at Mrs. Bennett's chickens in her enclosure by her residence, which was on the same block where the "Bennett House" now stands. A Mr. Bosworth, who was boarding at Mrs. Bennett's, warned the boy not to come again and molest the chickens. The boy used insolent language to Bosworth, telling him he would throw stones at the chickens just when he pleased. Bosworth prepared him-rd self with a switch, and the next day when a the boy came to fulfil his threat of stoning 4 the chickens, Bosworth caught and gave him a thorough switching. In a day or two A after, the boy's father came home and imme- # diately went to where Bosworth was at work carpentering at the house then being built " by Joseph Holman, being the same building lately moved to make room for the new M. . E. Church soon to be built, and there began ◀ a quarrel with Bosworth, threatening to g whip him. An affray commenced between the parties. Mr. Holman was near by and and heard the contention, but did not see either one of the parties strike the other, but after a blow or two, Popham staggered back H and fell and was gasping, when Bosworth & called to him, to get up and not be playing oppossum, but Popham soon ceased to breathe. He was buried, but after a few 2 days, the public sentiment required a post mortem examination. The body was disinterred, and Dr. J. W. Boyle, assisted by Dr. W. H. Willson, opened the body of Popham and found the lungs filled with blood. They also found that the arterial system in and

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The Best Family Sewing Machine in Market, WITHOUT REGARD TO PRICE.

Agents wanted in counties not already taken. Liberal inducements offered.

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near the tirely den and on pa artery, the The doctor caused by raused dor excitement

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All Orders fro

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and on passing a probe into the pulmonary artery, they found the artery transparent. The doctors decided that death was probably TOOLS caused by an arterial rupture in the lungs, caused doubtless by the violent passionate excitement of Mr. Popham. Mr. Bosworth ham's death. **TEEL.** PAUL RICHTER.

near the lungs, was in places almost or en-

tirely denuded of its outer or muscular coat,

was however arrested, and on being examined was held to bail to the next term of the District Court, but on his trial was acquitted by the jury on the testimony of the physicians, and in the entire absence of any testimony to prove that Bosworth used any sufficient violence in the affray to cause Pop-

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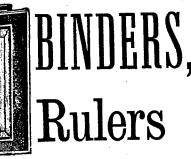
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We beg leave to call your attention to the fact that we are enabled to manufacture to order EVERY VARIETY OF BLANK BOOKS, for Merchants, Lawyers, Courts, Societies, Corporations, Mining Companies, Hotels, &c., in every respect equal to any manufactured in the Eastern States or San Francisco.

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They keep the best stock of Goods in their line to be found in Salem, and SELL AT PRICES that will DEFY COMPETITION.

Salem is the Cacounty seat of M lat. 44 deg., 51 m deg., 48 min., 42 and its altitude is of the sea. It is l east bank of the surrounded by a l cultural country, diversified. The lem possesses one in the State, which into use. The c streets, intersectii gles, and many o maple and locust, ing one of the pr From the streets Hood and Jeffers

Willam

BY EDM

The increasing of the University with the necessit ing as early as 1 ings were held, a discussed, which of a subscription Waller, who act Board of Truste having been see mencement of bu was begun on the digging an excav basement. The and on 24th day stone was laid, v Hon. A. C. Gibbs J. C. Grubbs &

REVIEW OF SALEM.

Salem is the Capital of the State, and the county seat of Marion county, situated in lat. 44 deg., 51 min., 3 sec. north, long. 122 deg., 48 min., 42 sec., west of Greenwitch, and its altitude is 144 feet above the level of the sea. It is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Willamette river, being surrounded by a large extent of fertile agricultural country, and the scenery fine and diversified. The location is healthy. Salem possesses one of the finest water powers in the State, which is being rapidly brought into use. The city is laid off with wide streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and many of them lined with young maple and locust, and gives promise of being one of the prettiest cities on the coast. From the streets can easily be seen mounts Hood and Jefferson, in their stately grand-

Willamette University.

BY EDMUND J. WALLER.

The increasing popularity and patronage of the University impressed the Trustees with the necessity of erecting a new building as early as 1860. Accordingly, meetings were held, and the subject thoroughly discussed, which resulted in the circulation of a subscription by the Agent, Rev. A. F. Waller, who acted by instruction of the Board of Trustees. A sufficient amount having been secured to justify the commencement of building operations, the work was begun on the fourth of March, 1864, by digging an excavation for a foundation and basement. The work steadily progressed, and on 24th day of July, 1864, the cornerstone was laid, with appropriate exercises. Hon. A. C. Gibbs delivered an address, and

an historical sketch of the Institution from its first use as a school was read by Rev. G. Hines. Rev. David Leslic placed the stone in position. Rev. William Roberts delivered the prayer on the occasion. The corner stone contains a Bible, a hymn book and discipline of the M. E. Church, the historical sketch read on the occasion, several copies in of the Oregon Spectator, the first paper of the Oregon Spectator, the first paper of the oregon spectator articles printed in Oregon, and many other articles contributed by the friends of the Institu- $\ddot{\Omega}$ tion. The stone is placed in the north-east corner of the main building.

The edifice is built of brick made on the premises. Its form is that of a Greek cross according to a plan suggested by Bishop Janes, and its dimensions are as follows: -- g Eighty-four feet in length by forty-four in width, and one hundred feet to the top of the dome.

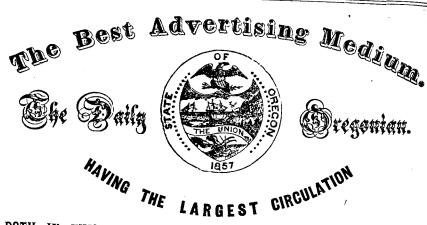
It is five stories in hight, including attic # and basement, and is about two.thirds finished.

The first floor contains the chapel, which 2 occupies the entire length and breadth of \$ the main building, and will comfortably seat six hundred persons. The room is d beautifully and tastefully finished. West of E the chapel are the ladies' reception room, or 5 parlor; the library, which contains between five and six hundred volumes; and the la-Fe dies' hall. East of the chapel are the gen-8 tlemen's reception room, at present used as Ξ a recitation room for the classical department, the apparatus room, and the gentlemen's hall.

The second story contains four rooms, and is occupied by the preparatory, young ladies' and academical department, the latter being under the supervision of two teachers.

The third story contains six rooms-two being occupied by the Medical Department, three by the Societies connected with the J. C. Grubbs & Co., State Street, Salem, Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines.

bles.



BOTH IN THIS CITY AND WHEREVER A DAILY CAN CIRCULATE,

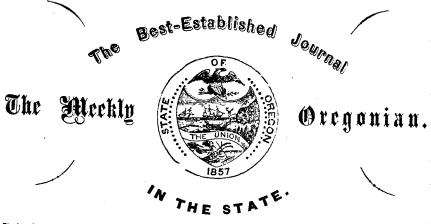
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RCULATE,

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SHINGTON

school, the Hesperian, Alka and Young Ladies Literary Society, and one as the painting room.

There are three entrances to the building —one main and two side entrances. Spiral stair-cases extend from the side entrances to the attic, and a straight flight from the attic to the cupola, from which a fine view of the city, surrounding country and distant mountains can be obtained. On a clear day, four snow-clad peaks, Hood, Adams, St. Holens and Jefferson, are in full view, adding grandeur to the prospect. The University occupies a commanding position near Willson Avenue, and is easy of access from all parts of the city.

Its reputation as a school is firmly established, and it ranks first among the educational institutions of Oregon.

Medical Department.

The Medical Department of the Willamette University, owes its existence to the wants of the profession in the State. Looking with a clear insight to the future of Oregon, the founders of the Willamette University, embraced in its charter provisions by which the departments of Law, Theology, and Medicine, could be instituted whenever in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, such action might be proper and advisable.

The first step towards the formation, was attempted in 1865, by which the physicians in Portland were invited to give the necessary course of lectures, selecting their own faculty, and receiving their charter from the University. Failing to consummate that arrangement by organizing and perfecting the work, by mutual agreement the charter was withdrawn, and a subsequent contract effected with the physicians of Salem and vicinity.

The first lectures were given in April, 1867, and continued with good success until June of the same year, at which time, three gentlemen took their degree. The number of students in attendance was twenty.

Finding out by experience that the winter

term would be the best adapted for the course, and most convicnient for practitioners of medicine who desired to attend, a change of the time was made to November 4th, of the same year. Twenty-one students were in attendance, nine of whom graduated.

The attendance in the session of 1868-9, was seventeen, nine of whom received their diplomas.

Since then, in 1869-70, fourteen attended the term, and seven graduated; and in 1870-71, by the presence of an epidemic of small pox, the number was still further reduced.

One feature of the last session was the admittance of females to the course of medical instruction.

A new enterprise must expect to meet with obstacles, and prejudice and ignorance can only be overcome by effort and perseverance.

The elements of success are characteristic of the energy displayed by the Faculty connected wit this Department. Owing to change of residence, their number has been often broken, and death has taken two, yet they have as full and efficient a corps of Professors now, as in their palmiest days.

As other elements of prosperity are developed in this rapidly growing State, not the H least in the estimation of its future population will be that enterprise which sought to instruct and prepare for useful action, those 2 upon whose skill and ability they may de- E pend for life itself. We refer to the twentyseven graduates that thus far we have presented to the State as an evidence of the adaptness and success of our efforts.

The following gentlemen constitute the present Faculty: D. Payton, M. D., Physi- Fe ology, and Microscopy; J. Boswell, M. D., & Materia Medica, and Therapeutics; E. Y. Chase, M. D., Clinical Medicine and Toxicology; J. A. Richardson, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of women and children; H. Carpenter, M. D., Civil and Military Surgery; E. R. Fiske, M. D., Patholopy and practice of Medicine; L. L. Rogers, A. M., Chemistry; S. R. Jessup, M. D., Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy; S. C. Simpson, A. M., Medical Jurisprudence.

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the winter season will commence on the fourth day of November annually, to continue during the succeeding four months. Six lectures with an hour of clinical instruction and private examination will be given each day of the week excepting Sundays.

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Requirements for graduation are as follows: The candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and must present proper testimonials of a good moral character, and satisfactory evidence of having studied Medicine three years (Lectures included) with a reputable practicioner of medicine. He must have attended two full courses of Lectures, the last of which must have been in the Medical Department of the Willamette University. He must pass a satisfactory examination, and submit to the Faculty an acceptable thesis on some medical subject, in his own handwrithing.

For an ad eumdem degree, a diploma from a regular Medical College and a satisfactory examination in the practical branches, and payment of the usual fee.

The fees for a full course of Lectures. \$100	00
Matriculation fee 5	00
Graduation fee 30	00
Demonstrator's Ticket 10	00

Deaf and Dumb School.

Mr. M. S. Smith, a deaf and dumb gentleman of thorough education, and a graduate of a New York college for deaf and dumb, proposed to the Legislature of 1870, that if they would appropriate \$2,000, he would start a school for the purpose of educating that unfortunate class of people, and accordingly the Legislature appropriated the amount asked, paying out of the same, \$350 per year for rent of building, also allowing a moderate sum to Mr. Smith and wife, as teacher in charge, and the rest to be used in maintaining the school. Mr. Smith organized his school about the 15th of last November, which at the present time, shows every indication of being the beginning of a permanent institution, that will supply a great | need in our midst. There are now thirty or more deaf mutes in Oregon, and as the State increases in population, the demand for this kind of school will correspondingly increase.

We are happy to note this school, also to pay a slight tribute to the commendable energy displayed by Mr. Smith in getting the enterprise under way. All of the scholars have not yet arrived that have given notice, on account of the preparations for their reception being still incomplete.

The Willamette Woolen Manufactur- Sing Company.

This important industrial enterprise, was origionally organized as a joint stock association, April 14th, 1856, by the adoption of a constitution, and the election of officers under it. George H. Williams, President; Alfred Stanton, Vice President : Joseph G. Wilson, Secretary; John D. Boon, Treasurer; Joseph Watt, Wm. H. Rector, Joseph Holman, L. F. Grover and E. M. Barnum, Direc tors. The company thus formed, appointed Wm. H. Rector, Superintendent of construction of works, and proceeded to purchase the right of way for the introduction of the Santiam river water to Salem for hydraulic and 🕏 manufacturing purposes. The canal and head works were completed in August, 1856, o and the water of that river was introduced to Salem, amid the rejoicing of the people, and the firing of cannon.

On October 7th, 1856, Wm. II. Rector was & authorized to proceed to the East, and purchase machinery for the woolen mill, and at the same time, propositions were received for the erection of buildings for the same in Salem.

December 17th, L. F. Grover, then a member of the Territorial Legislature, procured the passage of an act incorporating said association as a manufacturing and water power company.

In the following season, the old part of the present mills was completed, and two sets of woolen machinery were received and

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MILLER

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set in motion by L. E. Pratt, the Superintendent of the works, secured from the East for that purpose. Bankets, flannels and caselineres, were manufactured of Oregon wool in 1857, the first ever produced on the Pacific coast..

In 1858, Joseph Watt, who had taken an active part in the organizing the company, was appointed agent for the sale of the goods. In the autum of this year, Wm. H. Rector, was selected to visit the first State Fair of California; and to exhibit there the woolen fabrics of this mill, which he did to the surprise and admiration of our California neighbors. The Society not having woolen fabrics on their list of premiums, held the matter under special advisement, and awarded the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company, a special diploma, for the first wooled fabrics produced on the Pacific coast, and for their general good quality.

The interest and attention attracted by this exhibition of Oregon woolen goods in California, was the origin of the establishment of the first woolen mill in that State In 1859. In 1860, the Willamette mills were doubled in size and capacity. L. E. Pratt was Agent and Superintendent from 1859 to 1863, when J. S. Smith was made Agent, and Joseph Hoyt, Superintendent of the mill. During Mr. Smith's Agency, which extended until 1857, the Salem Flouring Mills were built. March, 1857, L. F. Grover was elected Managing Agent. He rebuilt the Salem Flouring Mills inside, with entire new works throughout, and raised the character of the mill to its present commanding position. He also overhauled the the woolen mills, and enlarged the buildings and works.

The present woolen works, make a six set mill, with capacity and power for twelve sets. Building, 200 feet by 54 feet, three stories and an attic, dry house, 112 by 30 feet, wool house, 60 by 40, steam works, scap house and other works to make a complete mill, propelled by a forty-eight inch Leffel double turbine water wheel, with 17 foot fall. This mill consumes 400,000 pounds of wool per annum, and turns out blankets,

cassimeres, flannels, tweeds, cloths, yarns and hosiery, equal to the work of any mill working on the same grade of goods, in the United States.

The present officers of the company are:
Daniel Waldo, President; John F. Miller,
Vice President; Wm. S. Ladd, Treasurer:
L. F. Grover, John F. Miller and Daniel waldo, Directors; L. F. Grover, Managing O
Agent; and Joseph Hoyt, Superintendent of E
mill.

Salem Flouring Mill.

Of these there are two, the largest belonging to R. C. Kinney & Co., which contain five sets of burrs, and is capable of turning out 400 barrels of flour per day. The grompany have bought 256,000 bushels of wheat during the last year; and have sold and shipped 50,000 barrels of flour. This will's machinery is driven by one wheel of growth wheat during the last year; and have sold and shipped 50,000 barrels of flour. This will's machinery is driven by one wheel of growth will amette Woolen Manufacturing Company, growth whom Messrs. Kinney & Co. purchased. It is a three stories high basement, congruenced of wood, and stands on the corner growth front and Trade streets.

South Salem Steam Flouring Mill.

This a custom mill, having two burrs, is and is capable of grinding 46,800 bushels of wheat per anumn. It is kept running most but of the time, and the company have bought between eight and ten thousand bushels of wheat, which when floured finds a ready market. The mill is constructed of wood, two story and basement high, and run by steam.

Lumbering Mills.

There are three steam saw mills in this city, but two only have been running regu-

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The Souring 1870, a other. This the best the mills, amount his wants of there is a ning countrierge amou

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larly. The operations of the Capital Lumbering company are as follows: Amount of lumber sawed during last year, 1,500,000 feet, and of that amount, about 500,000 feet have been planed. Planed lumber sells readily at the average price of \$19 per one thousand feet: rough, at \$14 per thousand feet.

The South Salem Steam Mills sawed, during 1870, about the same quantity as the other. The total amount sawed, according to the best estimates that could be made of the mills, is 3,500,000 feet; but still that amount has not been sufficient to meet the wants of the city during the last year, as there is a number of mills in the surrounding country, which have also furnished a large amount.

Meat Packing Establishment.

Mr. Thomas Cross, who has been for several years engaged in the meat packing business, and who has gained considerable reputation by his sugar cured hams, has his establishment a little south east of this city, and furnishes us the following figures:—Gross sales for 1870, \$120,000; killed and and packed about 6,000 hogs and 212 head of cattle. This business is at present only in its infancy, but it is a good indication of what enterprise will do.

Machine Shops.

The first foundry and machine shop was started by Messrs. Drake & Nation, but the latter gentleman drew out of the firm, and Mr. B. F. Drake carried on the business for several years with a financial success that was gratifying to himself, when he was unfortunately burned out on the 22d day of last September. But that gentleman, in company with Boothby & Stapleton, immediately commenced to rebuild, and have erected a brick building of the following dimensions: One hundred and sixty five feet

on Front street, and fifty-five on State street, and one story high, constructed in such a manner as to make the establisments as nearly as possible fire-proof. The total cost of the two buildings is \$15,000.

Mr. D. L. Riggs established his machine shop in South Salem in 1865, and has found steady and remunerative employment, having at present rented a portion of his ample of power to Mr. E. J. Colbath, who has embarked in the enterprise of preparing wagon timbers, and also in carrying on a sash and of door manufactory.

Sash and Door Factory.

The pioneer establishment of this kind was started by Eyre, Ferguson & Co., about 1856, and was built on the creek forming the northern boundary of Salem proper, and is now occupied by Mr. J. Stahley as a chair manufactory, and that company sold out, we think, to the W. W. Manufacturing Co. The next was started by Mr. S. Bass & Co., who sold to Messrs. Boothby & Co., who carried on the business successfully for several m years, on Front, bet. State and Court streets, 日 until last September, when they were unfortunately burned out. Mr. A. Myers & Co. Z built a shop on Ferry, between Liberty and High streets, and carried on the business of for a year or two, when they leased the establishment to Messrs. Smith & Cook, who ਰ bought the machinery of Messrs. Johnson & Co., who had been carrying on a Cabinet Shop in East Salem.

There are now three sash and door manufactories in this city, namely: E. J. Col. where the same shaded of the same place where their wooden building was burned down last fall. The enterprise this last mentioned company has displayed, and, in fact, of the others, shows conclusively that the city is steadily and permanently increasing in wealth and stability.

J. C. Grubes & Co., State St., Salem, Prescription Drug Store, open all hours.



By S. A. CLARKE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Weekly Oregon Statesman, \$2 50 per Annum.

Daily Oregon Statesman, \$8 00 per Annum.

Delivered in the City by Carrier, 25 cents per Week.

THE WEEKLY

Is published on WEDNESDAYS and sent in the MAILS leaving Salem THAT MORNING, which supplies the STATESMAN, by a close connection, at every important point in this State.

The Portland weeklies are all published on Saturday. The publication day of the STATESMAN is fixed on Wednesday, so as to accommodate those who desire news twice a week, and wish to take a paper at both points.

The Statesman is republican in politics.

Chair Factory.

Mr. J. Stahley, of this city, is la gaged in the chair and furniture r aring at his shop on the north enerty street. At first, this gentle considerable opposition from the market, but by the aid of good a machinery he is fast driving from ket several styles of chairs, and keeping in our midst a considerable money.

Water Works.

The subject of water works, for pose of supplying the city with & pure water has occupied the minds of our citizens for years, and an ef once made to organize a company purpose, but for some unknown was not completed. At present, can possibly get along without a ; penditure of money, as it now fills terns by means of hydraulic rams, I the fall in the mill-race. The den such an enterprise is daily growing er, and by the time that we issue a Directory, we hope to be able to c the organization of a company as commencing operations. With tl tion that can be obtained east of t it would not cost a company such ontlay of money as to preclude the; of a good dividend to a company, demand would grow from year to ye Lake Tahoe and San Francisco Works Company has organized, wit ital stock of \$20,000,000, and expect 1 water from Lake Tahee to San Fran distance of one hundred and fifty in will be necessary to run a tunnel a c of two and a half miles through a tain, connecting the lake with a br the American river—to Auburn, whe water will be conveyed in a pipe o. dred and eight miles to San Francisc do not for a moment suppose that c zens will organize a company with tl J. C. Grubbs & Co., State Street

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Chair Factory.

Mr. J. Stahley, of this city, is largely engaged in the chair and furniture manufacturing at his shop on the north end of Liberty street. At first, this gentleman had considerable opposition from the Eastern market, but by the aid of good and rapid machinery he is fast driving from the market several styles of chairs, and thereby keeping in our midst a considerable sum of money.

Water Works.

The subject of water works, for the purpose of supplying the city with good and pure water has occupied the minds of some of our citizens for years, and an effort was once made to organize a company for that purpose, but for some unknown reason it was not completed. At present, the city can possibly get along without a great expenditure of money, as it now fills the cisterns by means of hydraulic rams, placed at the fall in the mill-race. The demand for such an euterprise is daily growing stronger, and by the time that we issue the next Directory, we hope to be able to chronicle the organization of a company and their commencing operations. With the elevation that can be obtained east of the city, it would not cost a company such a great outlay of money as to preclude the yielding of a good dividend to a company, and the demand would grow from year to year. The Lake Tahoe and San Francisco Water Works Company has organized, with a capital stock of \$20,000,000, and expect to bring water from Lake Tahoe to San Francisco, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. It will be necessary to run a tunnel a distance of two and a half miles through a mountain, connecting the lake with a branch of the American river-to Auburn, whence the water will be conveyed in a pipe one hundred and eight miles to San Francisco. We do not for a moment suppose that our citizens will organize a company with that capital, but merely aim to show what can and will be done to supply the wants of people, when necessary. Water is now being brought to this city from the Santiam river for manufacturing purposes, and for very likely one fortieth the capital that it takes to supply San Francisco, this city can be supplied with good and pure water, for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and which can at the same time be of great use to prevent fires.

The Bank.

Messrs. Ladd & Bush, who are at present carrying on the business in this city, built the present commodious and substantial building on the south-east corner of Commercial and State streets, in 1868, the dimensions of which are as follows: Twenty-five feet on Commercial street, and seventy-five feet on State street, is two stories high, with an iron front on both streets, and has with an iron front on both streets, in 1868, the dimension of the iron front on both streets, in 1868, the dimension of the iron front on both streets, and has with an iron front on both streets, and has with an iron front on both streets, and has with an

New Court House.

The want of a new court house has long been felt by the city and the community at large, and after mature deliberation by the county officials a tax was levied last summer, which will amount to about \$8,000 for this year, and by continuing this for three or four years, a sufficient amount will be raised to build a good and substantial public building, without being burdensome to the taxpayers.

The present court-house was built in 1854, and constructed entirely of wood, and for several years has been considered unsafe as a repository of valuable documents. Seveyears ago, a brick vault was built in the

J. C. Grubbs & Co., State Street, Salem, Tollet Articles, Druggists' Sundries.

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State street, next door to G. W. Gray, SALEM, ORECON.

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Fancy Dress Goods

Moores' Block, Salem, Oregon.

County Clerk's room, for the better preservation of the public records. But it is very doubtful whether the vault is fire proof, and if the building were to burn, and an actual trial demonstrate that it is not fire proof, the loss thus occasioned would be irreparable. The present house is going to decay, and is inadequate to the purposes for which it is used.

Steam Fire Engine.

One of the most essential necessities of our young and growing city is a good steam fire engine. It is true that our firemen have always evinced a commendable energy and promptitude at all fires, but the truth is that muscle cannot contend with steam, and the loss of property in one year would buy a good engine, and thereby pay for itself in a short time, by the amount of property it would save. At the same time it would better enable the firemen to engage themselves at removing movable property, and clearing away for better work. At the last fire of any note, the community was entirely worked out, and both engines did nor accomplish as much as the same amount of money expended in steam for a motive power would have done. A steam fire engine is a necessity, and must come.

3MITH.

Water Power.

Without a doubt, this city possesses more available water power than any other city in the Willamette valley. As early as 1844 a saw-mill was crected on Mill creek, in the northern part of the city, and in a year or two afterwards, a grist-mill was started in the same place. Afterward the steckholders of the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company concluded that the motive power could be materially increased by turning a portion of Santiam river into Mill creek, by cutting a short race from the former into the latter, which project was car-

ried out, and now there is water sufficient to run the Woolen Mill, Salem Flouring Mill. Oil Mill and Chair Factory. There is a splendid water power unoccupied at the Oil Mill, and another on Trade, between Liberty and High streets, which has several feet of fall in a very short distance. The present owner of these privileges is the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Co.

Pioneer Oil Mill.

The Pioneer Oil Mill Company was incor of porated Nov. 1st, 1866, with a capital stock of \$60,000, in 600 shares, of \$100 each. Machinery of the latest and most approved pattern was manufactured for the Company in the East. It was shipped via Cape Horn, and arrived in October, 1867.

The first Linseed Oil was made on Christmas Eve., 1867, since which time the mill has been doing a fair business, the only drawback being a lack in quantity of seed, as they are unable to obtain enough to run more than about six months in the year. In the quality of the oil manufactured by this company stands A No. 1, in San Francisco, Oregon and Washington Territory markets.

The present season, the company have a fair stock of seed on hand—probably about 325,000 bushels. The present capacity of the mill is to crush 30,000 bushels per annum.

The prospect is flattering for a future supply of flaxseed, as the Company have contracted with the farmers for a very large amount of seed the coming year.

The oil-cake meal manufactured by the company is meeting with very great favor among stockgrowers, dairymen, and farmers generally who have tried it. They find by actual trial, that it is a valuable food for cows, calves, beeves, stock hogs, and in fact all domestic animals.

Besides the manufacture of oil and oilcake meal, the Company work up and keep on hand a large quantity of flax straw, or lint, from the finest long line, for the manu-

J. C. Grubbs & Co., State Street, Salem, Genuine French, Amer. Perfumeries.

s Manhattan Life Insurance Co, Portla

& Ferry, General Agents Manhattan I

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Commercial st., Salem, Oregon,

Groceries, Provisions,

Flour, Feed, etc., etc. A FULL STOCK OF GROCERIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Devoe's Oil, Clothes Wringers, Salt of various Kinds,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
And other articles too numerous to mention,

All for Sale Cheap for Cash or Marketable Produce.

A Choice Lot of

TOBACCO and CIGARS

GEO. H. CHANCE,



DENTIST

Moores' Block, Commercial street, Salem, Oregon,

Solicits the continued patronage of those desiring FIRST-CLASS AND PERMANENT OPERATIONS.

Nitrous Oxide for painless extraction.

ROOMS ADJOINING MONTGOMERY'S GALLERY.

SALEM SHAKER SOCK

MANUFACTURED BY

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All Kinds of Ribbed Goods.

Under the Patronage of Willamette W. Mfg. Co.



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facture of fine linen fabrics, down to the roughest tow, used by carriage manufacturers and cabinet makers for upholster. ing purposes, the bulk of which is marketed in San Francisco, all of which ought to be manufactured in this State.

Here is a fine opportunity for a company to engage in a profitable business, manufacturing bagging, rope, twine, crashes-tons of which are imported annually into this State.

The Oil Works of this city have at present a capacity to manufacture linseed oil enough for three times the population of Oregon, and when the machinery was made it was constructed with a view to increase its manufacturing capacity, at some future day; so that by a very moderate outlay for an additional "Press," the capacity of the mill would be increased fifty per cent.

The Company have made additional improvements, this season, to the amount of about two thousand dollars, having put in a 48-inch Leffel turbine water wheel, which gives a strong, steady power, capable of driving all the machinery at once, with but partially opened gates. They have also erected conveyers, elevators, a weighing or receiving house, hopper scales, &c. At present, the daily product of the mill is from 250 to 275 gallons of oil, and 4,000 pounds of oil-cake meal.

The officers of the Company are Jos. Holman, President; G. P. Holman, Secretary and Agent; O. F. Dennis, Superintendent.

Glen Oak Urphan Home.

The above named institution is located half a mile directly east of this city, upon ten acres of land donated for that purpose, by Mrs. Elizabeth Parrish.

Realizing the necessity in the future of such an institution, and the importance of its being managed by Christian mothers; Mrs. Parrish was led to offer this land for a certain purpose. In view of this offer, and as a proper step to secure the land, a society was organized and incorporated, September

16, 1866, to collect funds to further carry out this object, which society is known and designated as the "Oregon Children's Aid Society," the incorporators being Elizabeth Parrish, Virginia L. Moores, Harriet T. Clarke, Julia A. Smith,

A building 30x30 feet, two stories high, was erected, which, with other improvements of grounds, cost \$3,000. The Home it pleasantly located, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country.

It is now open for the reception of orphan & and friendless children, and such will receive the kindest care and attention from Mrs. E Raymond, the matron of the institution.

The Home is supported by voluntary conributions, and its affairs managed by twelve ladies, who compose an executive committee.

The following are the present officers: President, Mrs. D. Leslie; Vice President, Mrs. I. N. Gilbert; Treas., Mrs. G. W. Gray; Cor. Sec., Mrs. L. T. Woodward.

Street Railroad. in this city, for the purpose of establishing a street railroad, for conveying people from one portion of the city to another, with safety of and dispatch, and when thoroughly in ope. ration, will prove a great convienience to 2 our increasing population.

The Militia.

The City Guards were organized June 25th. 1870, at the City Council rooms, by cleeting 1870, at the City Council rooms, by the following named officers: Captain, M. L. Culver; 1st, Lieutenant, F. J. Babcock; geant, Wm. Appleby; Secretary, O. J. Carr. The company mustered 47 members. Drill every Wednesday night at Fire Department

Associations.

ODD FELLOW'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION-J. C. Grubbs & Co., State Street, Salem, Practical Chemists & Pharmaceutists.

Nurseries!! Nurseries!

H. W. PRETTYMAN,

Railroad urseries. EAST PORTLAND.

Orders Solicited. Everything warranted true to the Name.

ALL KINDS OF

BEST FRUIT TREES SHRUBS, AND

Berry and Flowering Plants, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, GRAIN, PERD,

Paints, Oils and Window Glass, Colors, Putty, Graining Tools, etc., SALEM

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OREGON.

E. Y. Chase, M. D.

Drs. Carpenter & Chase.

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Library room in third story of Holman's Block, and contains at present 500 volumes.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Organized November, 7th, 1870, C. N. Terry, President; L. Laughary, Secretary. Meets on the second Friday evening of each month. There are at present twenty members belonging to the Association.

Societies.

MASONIC.

The Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Oregon, will be held at Salem, on Friday, June 16th, 1871. James R. Bayley, Corvallis, M.E.G.H.P.; Jacob Con er, Jefferson, D.G.H.P.; Francis Wallace, Canyon City, G. Scribe; R. P. Earhart, Salem, G. Sec.; B. F. Goodwin, Portland, G.T.; F. J. Babcock, Salem, G.C.H.; D. G. Clark, Corvallis, G.P.S.; T. McF. Patton, Salem, G.R.A.C.; F. N. Shurtleff, Salem, G.M.3dV.; A. G. Walling, Portland, G.M.2dV.; A. P. DeLin, Portland, G. M. 1stV.

The 21st Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Oregon, will be held in Salem, June 16th, 1871. D. G. Clark, Corvallis, G.M.; T. McF. Patton, Salem, D.G.M.; Geo. M. Stroud, Scio, S.G.W.; Saml. Hughes, Forest Grove, J.G.W.; B. F. Brown, Salem, G.T.; J. E. Hurford, Portland, Grand Secretary.

MULTNOMAH R. A. CHAPTER.—Regular convocation at Masonic Hall, on 1st, Saturday of each month. T. H. Cox, H.P.; John F. Miller, K.; T. McF. Patton, S.

SALEM LODGE, No. 4.—Regular communication at Masonic Hall, on 2d and 4th Friday of each month. L. S. Scott, W.M.; R. Williams, S.W.; S. T. Church, J. W.

PACIFIC LODGE, No. 50, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communications at Masonic Hall, on the 3d Friday of each month. F. J. Babcock, W. M.; T. M. Gatch, S. W.; James. A. Waymire, J. W.; J. W. Smith, Treas.; T. H. Cox, Secretary.

MASONIC CHAPTER OF THE ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—Holds its regular convocation at the Masonic Hall on the second Monday of each month.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Grand Lodge will meet in Salem. on the Second Tuesday in June, 1871. C. Beal, Portland, G.W.C.T.; J. Conser, Jefferson, G.W.Con.; Mrs. M. E. Hoxter, Centerville, G.W.V.T.; J. A. Smith, Portland, G.W.S.; H. A. A. Bonny, Salem, G.W.A.S.; J. B. McClane, G.W.Chap.; W. Harman, Dalles City, & G.W.Chap.; W. H. Lewis, Aumsville, G.W. M.; Miss S. Hunsaker, Oregon City, G.W.D. M.; J. W. Powell, Needy, G.W.I.G.; W. H. E. Wilmot, Marshfield, G.W.O.G.; H.N. George, J. Jefferson, P.G.W.C.T.

CAPITAL LODGE.—Regular meeting every of Saturday evening. J. M. Garrison, W.C.T.; of W. P. T. Grubbs, W. S.

ODD FELLOWS.

The Sixth Annual Communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Oregon, I.O.O.F., will be held in the city of Portland, June 16th, T. 1871. W. Dierdorff. Portland, M.W.G.M.; C. C. A. Hewitt, Olympia, W. T., R.W.G.W.; C. N. Terry, Salem, R.W.G.S.; I. R. Moores, Salem, R.W.G.T.; A. L. Stinson, Salem, R.W.G. G. Rep.; Silas J. Day, Jacksonville, R. W.G. G. Rep.; E. Schutz, Dalles, W.G.M.; J. T. Apperson, Oregon City, W.G.C.; J. J. Walton, Engene City, W.G.G.; L. Goodman, Portland, W.G.C.; J. F. Backensto, Albany, M. W.G.H.

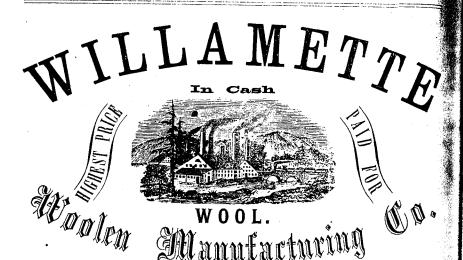
CHEMEKETA LODGE No. 1—Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall on Wednesday evening of a cach week.

ANNIVERSARY LODGE No. 13—Meets in a Odd Fellows' Hall, on Saturday evening of each week.

WILLAMETTE ENCAMPMENT No. 2—Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE No. 1—Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the 1st Friday evening of each month.

J. C. Grubbs & Co., State st., Salem, pure Foreign & Domes. Wines & Liquors.



Having undergone thorough repairs, with the addition of IMPROVED MACHINERY, are now turning out all grades of their former Manufactures of GREATLY IMPROVED QUALITY AND FINISH.

The Superintendent of these Mills, having spent the last winter in the East, visiting the leading Woolen Manufacturing Establishments of the United States, has introduced into the Works the LATEST METHODS of manufacturing and finishing Woolen Goods of all descriptions.

BLANKETS.

- 6	Point	White,	12	pounds	, Bound	Fancy Border.
5	66	66	10	66	66	66
4	66	66	8	66	66	66
3	66	66	6	66	46	66
3	66	66	6	66	66	Black Border.
4	66	Plaid,		66	Travel	ing.
24	f to 6 P	oints, B	lue,	Green,	Vienna, S	carlet and Grav.

FLANNELS.

White, Blue, Green, Scarlet, Orange, Ruby and Magenta (plain and twilled). Fancy Shirtings, Heavy Twilled Shirtings.

Fancy Stripes and Plaids,

CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, ETC.

Plain, Mixed and Fancy: Heavy Beavers; Double-width Ladies' Waterproof; Double-width Gent's Fancy Dress Goods; Steel-Mixed Gray and Black Doeskins; Steel and Drab (mixed), Black and White; Checkered and other styles of Tweeds.

ITARNS | Gray, White and Mixed, Blue, Scarlet and other Colors.

Best Quality of Ladies' and Gent's Woolen Hose. HOSE.

GOODS OF THIS COMPANY ARE WARRANTED ALL WOOL. Steamboat and Hotel Blankets, and Woolen Goods of special make and quality, furnished to order at short notice. Samples furnished upon application.

L. F. GROVER, Agent.

Incor HAVIN

WILLAMET corporated by 1856. Capita

PEOPLE'S Incorporated \$50,000. Incc C. S. Kingsle 1832, increase

GREY EAGI Сомраку-Іп ital stock \$2 Parrish, Thos

MONTEZUM. rated Oct. 19, Incorporators, T. J. Dennis.

WILLAMET rated Dec. 10, Incorporators, J. L. Parrish.

SALEM LUM porated Dec. 2 Incorporators, John F. Miller AURORA MI 19, 1865. Car

J. W. Ryan. HESPERIAN 25, 1865. Cap tors, N. L. But Simpson.

porators, J. M.

INDEPENDE Nov. 25, 1865. corporators E. . J. C. Bell.

NORTH SALE Co-Incorporat stock, \$106,000. L. H. Judson, a

GALENA MI 9, 1865. Capita rators, J. Drigg Comegys.

J. C. Grubbs

Incorporated Companies. HAVING OFFICES IN SALEM.

WILLAMETTE WOOLEN COMPANY.—Incorporated by act of Legislature, Dec. 17th, 1856. Capital stock, \$25,000.

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,—Incorporated Oct. 23d, 1862. Capital stock, \$50,000. Incorporates, D. McCully, S. Coffin, C. S. Kingsley, A. C. R. Shaw. Dec. 4th, 1862, increased to \$2,000,000.

GREY EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY—Incorporated Oct. 18, 1864. Capital stock \$200,000. Incorporators, J. L. Parrish, Thos. Rowley, and E. N. Cooke.

Montezuma Mining Company—Incorporated Oct. 19, 1864. Capital stock \$500,000. Incorporators, A. Miller, G. M. Stroud, and T. J. Dennis.

WILLAMETTE FALLS, R. R. Co—Incorporated Dec. 10, 1864. Capital stock \$75,000. Incorporators, D. McCully, E. N. Cooke, and J. L. Parrish.

SALEM LUMBERING ASSOCIATION—Incorporated Dec. 20, 1864. Capital stock \$3,000. Incorporators, J. S. Smith, R. P. Boise, and John F. Miller.

AURORA MINING Co—Incorporated June 19, 1865. Capital stock, \$360,000. Incorporators, J. M. Foley, G. W. Cranston, and J. W. Ryan.

HESPERIAN SOCIETY—Incorporated Nov. 25, 1865. Capital stock, \$400. Incorporators, N. L. Butler, J. M. Bewley, and S. L. Simpson.

INDEPENDENT ECHO CO-Incorporated Nov. 25, 1865. Capital stock \$22,000. Incorporators E. A. Starr, A. P. Ankeny, and J. C. Bell.

NORTH SALEM GOLD AND SILVER MINING Co—Incorporated Nov. 15, 1865. Capital stock, \$106,000. Incorporators, J. B. McClane, L. H. Judson, and D. Leslie.

GALENA MINING Co—Incorporated Oct. 9, 1865. Capital stock \$160,000. Incorporators, J. Driggs, D. L. Riggs, and A. S. Comegys.

CAPITAL LODGE No. 22, I. O. G. T.—Incorporated May 28, 1866. Capital stock \$450. Incorporators, L. J. Powell, W. R. Patty, and J. B. McClane.

Capital Lumbering Co.—Incorporated Nov. 28, 1866. Capital stock \$49,000. Incorporators, W. R. Patty, and J. B. Forsythe.

OREGON CENTRAL R. R. Co.—Incorporated Nov. 17, 1866. Capital stock, \$500,000. Incorporators, J. S. Smith, J. R. Moores, and E. N. Cooke.

OREGON CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—Incorporated Oct. 3, 1866. Capital stock \$1,000. Incorporators, E. Parrish, Harriet Clarke, and Virginia Moores.

PIONEER OIL COMPANY—Incorporated 5 Nov. 19, 1866. Capital stock, \$60,000. Incorporators, C. M. Cartwright, J. C. Cartwright, and O. F. Dennis.

ALKA SOCIETY—Incorporated July 16, 21866. Capital stock, \$150 Incorporators, A. Gesner, J. V. B. Smith, and D. D. Denure.

BUTTE CREEK COAL ROAD CO.—Incorporated Dec. 16, 1866. Capital stock, \$10,000 Theorem of the Country of the Coun

Anniversary Lodge, No. 13, LO.O.F. Incorported June 4, 1867. Incorporators, H. Denlinger, C. M. Cartwright, and H. Carpenter.

SALEM REAL ESTATE CO—Incorporated March 23, 1868. Incorporators, J. H. Moores, E. N. Cooke, and D. McCully.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Incorporated March 29, 1869. Capital stock, \$10,000. Incorporators, J. H. Moores, I. R. Moores, and J. Hoberg.

LEE MISSION CEMETERY—Incorporated of June 27, 1869. Capital stock, \$500. Incorporators, Charles Craft, I. D. Driver, and J. E. Parrish.

OREGON, AND PUGET SOUND R. R. Co—Incorporated, Nov. 17, 1868. Capital stock, \$500,000. Incorporators, J. F. Miller, I. R. Moores, and E. N. Cooke.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL CO—Incorporated Dec. 8, 1869. Capital stock, \$40,000. In-

J. C. Grubbs & Co., State Street, Salem, Practical Chemists & Pharmaceutists.

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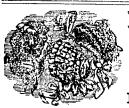
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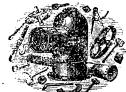
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MRS. J. H. HOWELL MILLINER.

Establishment, N. W. cor. Commercial and Court streets SALEM, OREGON.

L



Sawmills, Threshers, Reapers, SICKLES,

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All kinds of Patterns made; False Teeth inserted in Circular Saws; Saw-Smithing in all its branches Castings Furnished to Order.

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Best Brands

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CIGARS,

DISPENSED AT THE BAR

corporat and M. OPER

1,1869. tors, C. Rhodes.

Rosa rated Ji Incorpor and H. I SALEM

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Rosa Lodge No. 13, I. O. G. T-Incorporated July 16, 1868. Capital stock, \$400.

and M. Hirsch.

Incorporators, W. D. Cole, W. W. Patterson, and H. M. Clark. SALEM HOMESTEAD CO-Incorporated Feb.

corporators, J. F. Miller, Geo. P. Holman,

OPERA BUILDING CO-Incorporated Nov. 1,1869. Capital stock, \$100,000. Incorporators, C. A. Reed, P. L. Willis, and G. W.

5, 1869. Capital stock, \$120,000. Incorporators, B. F. Brown, M. R. Cox, and Wm. England.

SALEM DRAY AND HACK CO-Incorporated June 2, 1869. Capital stock, \$10,000. Incorporators, C. Adams, J. H. Bridges, and W. J. Herren.

SALEM AND MCMINNVILLE R. R. CO-Incorporated Feb. 23, 1870. Capital stock, \$1,000,000. Incorporators, M. P. Berry, B. F. Bonham, and G. W. Lawson.

SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO-Incorporated April 12, 1870. Capital stock, \$45,000. Incorporators, R. C. Kinney, J. M. Pugh, and W. J. Kinney.

MASONIC AND ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING Association.—Incorporated Sept. 22, 1870. Capital stock, \$50,000. Incorporators, A. L. Stinson, T. McF. Patton, and F. J. Babcock.

PACIFIC LODGE, No. 50, A. F. & A. M.— Incorporated Nov. 26, 1870. Incorporators, F. J. Babcock, B. F. Brown, and J. A. Way-

Western Union Telegraph Company.

Office, Chemeketa House, B. F. Brown & Son, Agents.

The following are the rates charged from Salem to the places named:

Waconda	10 w'ds.	Each ad. 5 w'ds.
Oregon City.		. 10
roreland	50 50	
vancouver.	, p	. 25 . 25
-rouncemo	75	
J. C. Camber		

Grubbs & Co., State Street, Salem, Tollet Articles, Druggists' Sundries.

1			Each ad.
ļ	Olymoria		
1	Otympia	nn -	*O
İ	L'CHIEIU	00	50
į	1 ictoria	95	50
į	Atbany	25	10
ĺ	Corvains.	50	9.5
	Eugene	77	0~
	Jacksonville	77 7π	
	Yreka 1	00	
	Sacramento 1	vv	. 50 S
	San Francisco	90	50
	San Francisco 1 Eastern messages, \$5.00	<i>1</i> 5	75
	messages, \$5.00	to \$5.75	onal.

additional word, 38 cents.

Oregon and California Railroad.

The following are the rates of fare on the Oregon and California Railroad, from Salem, north and south.

· North.				, ue
To Garvais	mi'	na dh	1 0/	ž
Aurora24	"		1 00	, e
Canby28	"	• • • •		
Rock Island33	"	• • • • •		
Oregon City		;		
Oregon City37	"	5	3 75	isb
Marshfield42	"		3 00	분
Milwaukie 46	**	8	25	Ä
East Portland52	"	8		_
South.				ö
Turner's 8	"			Z
Marion14	"	••••	75	3
Jefferson19	"	1		
Albert		1	50	9
Albany28	"	2	00,	·
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Table of Distances.

DISTANCES FROM SALEM TO PORTLAND AND EUGENE CITY, BY STEAMBOAT.

To Wheatland	13 r	niles.
raitheid	20	"
ChampoegButteville.	45	"
Oregon City.	49	"
rormand	72	··
cola	ß	"
Independence	14	"