PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

DIRECTORY. OFFICERS of the NATIONAL GRANGE.

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Ass't Steward—Mortimer Whitehead, Middleduso, omerset, N. J., Chaptain—S. H. Ellis, Springborough, Warren, O., Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, Steuben, N. Y. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Ky. Gate-Keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Ind. Ceres—Mrs. John T. Jones, Barton, Phillips, Ark. Flora—Mrs. Samuel E. Adams, Monticello, Minn. Pomona—Mrs. Harvey Goddard, North Granby, Ct. Ledy Assistant Steward—Miss Caroline A. Hall, oulsylle, Ky.

Notes of Travel in Linn County.

Leaving our home in the Waldo Hills on the 15th of April, we crossed the roaring Santiam at the enterprising town of Stayton, where we found a large tannery in course of construction. Near Stayton are large quantitles of hemlock bark, and tanning will doubtless be profitable here. From here to Scio the country is rough, but the brush is being slashed, and new houses and barns and orchards are the order. We created the and orchards are the order. We crossed the South Santiam on a fine bridge. The country from here to Scio is rather wet, but seems to produce well. Scio seems to be waiting for something to turn up, but is a place of considerable trade. We stayed over night here. Next day we passed on to Lebanon, which is a thrifty, busy town, and is building up fast. From here we took the road to Shedd's Station. On passing the foot of Saddle Butte the scenery was magnificent. We counted ec the scenery was magnificent. We counted ed. The Constitution contains no definition twenty-one teams putting in grain, in going of the word "deprive," as used in the fourone mile. Linn county is literally one grand wheat field. In the vicinity, of Shedd and Halsey the country is flat, but the farmers have an easy-going way of ditching, just suiting old Oregonians. They plow a few furrows in the center of the sloughs, and by just waiting the winter rains do the balance. I saw drains made in this way that were seven or eight feet wide and three feet deep, which were used as main drains, into which were run one or two furrows at right angles, and this slow way of draining has enhanced the value of the land very much. Show me an easy way an old Oregonian won't find out. Passing Shedd's, we reached our old friend, A. D. McMichael's, who is Master of Halsey. He and his accomplished wife went with us next day, and we visited Halsey; looked through the Patrons' co-operative store, where we met Bro. Pearl, who seems to be as much at home at waiting on customers as in running a farm. Halsey is a flourishing place. and quite a town, and not a saloon, nor is drinking at all countenanced here. I found the WILLAMETTE FARMER pretty generally read by the Patrons of Halsey. The Grange store here is considered a perfect success, keeping from three to four clerks busy all the time. Lots of wide awake Patrons around here, and the scenery is grand. We next visited Bro. Condra, of Charity Grange, Past Master of the same. I here saw a fine field of winter oats. Bro. Condra says he gets from 40 to 60 bushels per sere, and this from land that will not bring wheat. I would like to see these oats introduced in the Waldo Hills. The grain is large and heavy. 1 was surprised to see the apple tree full as ber of a society he necessarily parts with healthy as in Marion county, notwithstandtrees standing on wet land, not two feet to cold hard pan, perfectly healthy. I also noticed that grapes do very well. Bro. Condra raises buckwheat with good success on his land that is too wet for wheat cr oats. We next visited Bro. Kizer, Master of Charity Grange. Bro. Kizer is a live Patron, and has the finest field of fall, wheat that I noticed of forty acres, also some fine winter oats.—Charity, No. 163, is one of the live ones. The Patrons here live like princes. Sister Hunt cold hard pan, perfectly healthy. I also nolectured here, and the Brothers and Sisters seemed much pleased with her effort to entertain them. We next visited Harrisburg Grange, where we met [Sister Hargraves, of Rock Point. After the lecture, we witnessed the initiation of a class of seven persons, and we must say that Bro. Levis, Master of this grange, is a strict disciplinarian, and is fully up to the work. Harrisburg Grange is in a flourishing condition. We stopped over night with Bro. Levis, and observed a field of wheat that he took his reaper and

field of wheat that he took his reaper and cut down, it being so rank. I hope he will send notes of the result to the FARMER, so we can have his experience to profit by. He has good stock, and is a No. 1 farmer.

While at Bro. Mack's, he went with us to visit the farm of John Rector, and found him a genial companion. On his farm I noticed a fine grove of locust timber which he planted seven years ago, which was quite an ornament to his farm. The grove comprises an acre or more. He showed us a bearing fig tree, and said the fruit wes good, and was only killed down once in seven years, was only killed down once in seven years, always sprouting; and it had fruit on when I always sprouting; and it had fruit on when I saw it. There is no blossom, the young fruit taking the place of the blossom. He has an orange tree, but I believe he keeps it in doors in winter time. Bidding Bro. McMichael good bye, we next stopped with Bro. Wm. Powers, of Shedd Grange. Bro. Powers has a fine field of Irish Lamath wheat, which was beautiful to look on. This wheat has a large berry, makes fine flour, and yields 35 bushels per acre, average, but will not succeed on hill land; it likes good, strong land. Bro. Powers has many things of note on his farm, and Sister Powers is a useful Matron, and correspondent of the FARMER. I wish she would write often.

I neglected to observe that Bro. Condra. of

she would write often.

I neglected to observe that Bro. Condra, of Charity Grange, has a kind of scraper, to work three horses to, which fills up holes in the road. The scraper is made with a lever mortised in, not at right angles, but in a mitre angle, so the board or scraper proper works fike a plowshare, forcing all the dirt to the center of the road as well as filling all the holes. It is made of wood, and is shod with iron. He makes them himself, and the cost is nominal. I found the road this was used on smoother than other roads, and it ought to be generally adopted. Bro.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

up serve court

The Power of State Legislatures.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-The Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, decided the so-called Granger cases, the first one being that of Ira Y. Munn and George L. Scott, plaintiffs in error, vs. The People of the state of Illinois, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the Court.

The question to be determined in this case The question to be determined in this case is whether the General Assembly of Illiuois can, under the limitations upon the legislative power of the States, fix by law the maximum of charges for the storage of grain in warehouses in Chicago and other places in the State having not less than 100,000 inhabitants, in which grain is stored in bulk, and in which the grain of different owners is mixed together, or in which grain is stored. mixed together, or in which grain is stored in such a manner that the identity of the different lots or parcels can not be accurately preserved. It is claimed that such a law

is repugnant:
1. To that part of section 8, article 1, of the
Constitution of the United States which confers upon Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States."

3. To that part of the fourteenth amendment which ordains that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal proection of the laws.

We will consider the last of these objections first. Every statute is presumed to be Constitutional. The Courts ought not to de-clare one to be unconstitutional unless it is clearly so. If there is no doubt the express-ed will of the Legislature should be sustainteenth amendment.

THE EFFECT OF USAGE.

To determine its signification, therefore, it is necessary to ascertain the effect which usage has given it when employed in the same or a like connection. While this pro-vision of the amendment is new in the Con-stitution of the United States as a limitation upon the powers of the States, it is old as a principle of civilized government. It is found in Magna Charta and, in substance. if not in form, in nearly or quite all the Con-stitutions that have been from time to time adopted by the several States of the Union. By the fifth amendment it was introduced into the Constitution of the United States as a limitation upon the powers of the national government, and by the fourteenth as a guaranty against any encroachment upon an scknowledged right of citizenship by the Legislatures of the States. When the people of the United Colonies separated from Great Britain , they changed the form but not the substance of their government. They retained for the purposes of government all the powers of the British Parliament, and through their State Constitutions or other forms of social compact, undertock to give practical effect to such as they deemed necessary for the common good and the security of life and property. All the powers which they re-tained they committed to their respective States, unless in express terms or by impli-cation reserved to themselves. Subsequentoation reserved to themselves. Subsequently, when it was found necessary to establish a national Government for national purposes, a part of the powers of the States and of the peoples of the States was granted to the United States and the people of the United States. This grant operated as a further limitation upon the powers of the States, so that now the Governments of the States, so that now the Governments of the States possess all the powers of the Parliament of England, except such as have been delegated to the United States or reserved by the people. The reservations by the people are shown in the prohibitions of the Constitutions. When one becomes a member of a society he necessarily parts with his relations to others, he might retain.

quiring each citizen to so conduct himself and so use his own property as not unneces-sarily to injure another. This is the very essence of government, and has found expression in the maxim, sic utere two ut alternam non lordas. From this source came the police powers, which, as was said by Chief Justice Taney in the license cases (5 Row., 583), "Are nothing more nor less than the powers of government inherent in every sovereignty. That is to say the power to govern men and things. Under these powers the Government regulates the conduct of its citizens, one toward another, and the manner in which each shall use his own property, when such regulation becomes necessary for the public good. In their exercise it has been customary in Eng-land from time immemorial, and in this country from its first colonization, to reguiate ferries, common carriers, hackmen, bakers, millers, wharfingers, inn-keepers, etc., and in so doing to fix a maximum of charge to be made for services rendered, accommodations furnished and articles sold. To this day statutes are to be found in many of the States. of the States upon some or all these subjects, and we think it has never yet been successfully contended that such legislation came within any of the constitutional prohibitions against interference with private property. With the fifth amendment in force, Congress in 1870 conferred power upon the city of Washington to regulate gress in 1870 conferred power upon the city of Washington to regulate the rates of wharfage at private wharves the sweeping of chimneys and to fix the rates of fees therefor, and the weight and quality of bread (3 Statutes, 587, section 70); and in 1848, to make all necessary regulations respecting backney carriages and the rates of fare of the same, and the rates of hauling by cabmen, wagoners, carand the rates of fare of the same, and the rates of hauling by cabmen, wagoners, carmen and draymen, and the rates of commission of auctioneer" [9 Satutes, 224, section 2). From this it is apparent that down to the time of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment it was supposed that the statutes regulating the use or even the price of the use of private property necessarily deprived an owner of his property without due process of law. Under some circumstances they may, but not under all. The amendment does not change the law in this particular. It simply prevents the States from doing that which will operate as such a deprivation.

WHERE THE POWER OF THE REGULATION

when used in a manner to make it of public consequence and affect the community at large. When, therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest he in effect grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good to the extent of the interest he has thus created. He may withdraw his grant by discontinuing the use, but so long as he maintains the use he must submit to the

After quoting Lord Hale as to ferries, wharves and wharfingers, and the decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama, because the Court thought they found in them the principle which supports the legislation they were examining, the opinion continues as

Enough has already been said to show that when private property is devoted to a public use it is subject to public regulation. It remains only to secertain whether the warehouses of these plaintiffs in error and the business which is carried on there come within the operation of this principle. For this purpose we accept as true the statements of fact contained in the elaborate brief of one of the counsel of the plaintiffs in error.

WHAT THE PLAINTIFFS' STATEMENTS SHOW From these it appears that the great producing region of the West and Northwest sends its grain by water and rail to Chicago, where the greater part of it is shipped by vessel for transportation to the seaboard by the great lakes, and some of it is forwarded by railway to the Eastern ports. Vessels to some extent are loaded in the Chicago harbor and sailed through the St. Lawrence directly to Europe The quantity of grain received in Chicago has made it the greatest grain market in the world. The business has created a demand for means by which the immense quantity of grain can be handled or stored, and these have been found in grain warehouses, which are commonly called elevators because the grain is elevated from the boat or

car by machinery operated by steam, into the bins prepared for its reception, and ele-vated from the bins by a like process into the vessel or car which is to carry it on. * 7 In this way the largest traffic be-tween the citizens of the country north and west of Chicago and the citizens of the counwest of Unicago and the citizens of the country lying on the Atlantic coast north of Washington is in grain which passes through the elevators of Chicago. In this way the trade in grain is carried on by the inhabitants of seven or eight of the great States of the West with four or rive of the States lying on the seashors and forms the largest part on the seashore, and forms the largest part of inter-State commerce in these States. grain elevators or warehouses in Chicago are immense structures, holding from 300,000 to 1,000,000 bushels at one time, according to size. They are divided into bins of large capacity and great strength. They are located with the river harbor on one side and the railway track on the other, and the grain is run through them from car to vessel or boat to car, as may be demanded in the course of business. It has been found impossible to preserve the swners' grain separate, and thus has given rise to a system of inspection and grading by which the grain of different owners is mixed and receipts inspection to the number of business and the system of t issued for the number of bushels which are negotiable and redeemable in like kind upon negotiable and redeemable in like kind upon demand. This mode of conducting the bus-iness was inaugirated more than twenty years ago and has grown to immense pro-portions. The railroads have found it im-practicable to own such elevators, and pub-lic policy forbids the transaction of such business by the carrier. The ownership has, therefore hear by private individuals are therefore, been by private individuals, who have embarked their capital and devoted their industry to such business as a private pursuit. In this connection it must also be borne in mind that, although in 1874 there were in Chicago fourteen werehouses adopt. were in Chicago fourteen warehouses adaptabout thirty persons, nine business firms controlled them, and that the prices charged and received for storage were such as have been, from year to year, agreed upon and established by the different elevators or warehouses in the city of Chicago, and which rates have been annually published in one or more newspapers printed in said city, in the month of January in each year, as the established rates for the year then next ensuing such publication. Thus it is apparent that all the elevating facilities through which those vast productions of seven or eight great States of the West must pass on the way to four or five of the States on the the way to four or five of the States on the sea-shore may be a virtual monopoly. Under such circumstances it is difficult to see why, if the common carrier, or the miller, or the ferryman, or the inn-keeper, or the wharfinger or the hackney coachman pur-sues a public employment and exercises a sort of public office, these plaintiffs in error do not. They stand, to use again the lan-guage of their counsel, in the very "gateway of commerce," and take toll from all who pass. Their business most certainly "tends to a common charge, and is become a thing of public interest and use." Every bushel of grain for its passage pays a toll, which is a common charge; and therefore, according to Lord Hale, every such warehousemen ought to be under public regulation and, that he take that he take but reasonable toll. Certainly, if any business can be clothed with a public interest and lease to be juris privationly this has been: It may not be made so by the operation of the Constitution of Illinois, or this statute, but it is by the facts.

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS DID.

We also are not permitted to overlook the fact that, for some reason, the people of Illinois, when they revised their Constitution in 1870, saw fit to make it the duty of the General Assembly to pass laws "for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce" (article xiii, section 7), and by section 5 of the same article to require railroad companies receiving and transporting grain, in bulk or otherwise, to deliver the same at any elevator to which it might be consigned that could be reached by any track that was or could be used by such company; and that all railroad companies should permit connections to be made with their tracks, so that any public warehouse, etc., might be reached by the cars on their railroads. This indicates very clearly that during the twenty years in which this peculiar business has been assuming its present "immense proportious" something has occurred which led the whole body of the people to suppose that remedies such as are usually employed to prevent abuses by yirtual monopoless might not be mappropriate here. For our purposes we must assume that if a state of facts could exist that would justify such legislation, it actually did exist when the statute now under consideration was passed. For us the question is one of power, not of expediency. If no state of circumstances could exist to justify such a statute then we may declare this one void, because in excess of the legislative We also are not permitted to overlook the and it ought to be generally adopted. Bro. Condra is the only Patron I have met who seems to have given our roads much attention, and I, for one, would be willing to be be taxed to have such a man for road engineer for Marion county, to insure some uniform system of road work.

WHERE THE FOWER OF THE REGULATION RESTS.

This brings us up to inquire as to the principles upon which this power of regulation, and I, for one, would be willing to be be taxed to have such a man for road engineer for Marion county, to insure some uniform system of road work.

G. W. HUNT.

WHERE THE FOWER OF THE REGULATION RESTS.

This brings us up to inquire as to the principles upon which this power of regulation rests, in order that a sudden shock is fatal such a statute then we may declare this one void, because in excess of the legislative power of the State, but if it could we must the other day. He had been a beavy drink-presume it did. Of the propriety of legislative presume it did. Of the propriety of legislative interference within the scope of legislative power the Legislature is the exclusive glass of water and he drank it. A moment proposed in the case of a Nevada man to rests, in order that we may determine the new may declare this one void, because in excess of the legislative power of the State, but if it could we must presume it did. Of the propriety of legislative presume it did. Of the propriety of legislat

Constitution protects? We find that when priwate property is affected with a public instanted property it cases to be juris privati only. This was said by Lord Chief Justice Hale its growth has been rapid, and that it is almore than 200 years ago in his treatise, "De Portibus Maris," and has been accepted without objection as an essential element in the law of property ever since. Property does become clothed with a public interest when used in a manner to make it of public consequence and affect the community at this statute simply extend the law so as to meet this reactive property to a use in which the public has an interest he in effect grants to the public an these owners to grant the public an interest in their property, but to declare their obliga-tion, if they use it in this particular manner. It matters not in this case that the plaintiffs in error had built their warehouses and es-tablished their business before the regulatablished their business before the regula-tions complained of were adopted. What they did was from the beginning subject to the power of the body positic to require them to conform to such regulations as might be established by the proper authori-ties for the common good. They entered upon their business and provided themselves with the means to carry it on subject to this condition. If they did not wish to submit themselves to such interference they should not have claimed the public with an interest in their concerns. The same princi-ple applies to them that does to the proprietor of a hackney carriage, and as to him it has never been supposed that he was exempt from regulating statutes or ordinances be-couse he had purchased his horses and carriage and established his business before the statute or the ordinance was adopted.

THE POWER TO REGULATE.

It is insisted, however that the owner of the property is entitled to a reasonable com-pensation for its use, even though it be clothed with a public interest, and that what is reasonable is a judicial and not a legisla-tive question. In countries where the com-mon law prevails, it has been customary from time immemorial for the Legislature to declare what shall be a reasonable compensation under such circumstances; or perhaps more properly speaking to fix a maximum beyond which any charge made would be unreasonable. Undoubtedly in mere private contracts relating to matters in which the public has no interest, what is reasona-ble must be ascertained judicially. But this is because the Legislature has no control over such a contract. So, too, in matters which do affect the public interest, and as to which legislative control may be exercised, if there are no statutory regulations upon the subject the Courts must determine what is reasonable. The controlling fact is the power to regulate at all. If that exists, the right to establish the maximum of charge as one of the means of regulation is implied. In fact, the common law rule which requires the charge to be reasonable is itself a regulation as to price. Without it the owner could make his rates at will, and compel the publie to yield to his terms or forego the use. But a mere common law regulation of trade or business may be changed by statute. A person has no property, no vested interest in any rule of the common law. That is only one of the forms of municipal law, and is no more sacred than any other. Rights of property which have been created by the common law can not be taken away without due process, but the law itself, as a rule of common law can not be taken away without due process, but the law itself, as a rule of conduct, may be changed at the will, or even at the whim, of the Legislature, unless prevented by constitutional limitations. In-deed, the great office of statutes is to remedy defects in the common law as they are de-veloped, and adapt it to the changes of time veloped, and adapt it to the changes of time and circumstances. To limit the rate of charge for services rendered in a public employment, or for the use of property in which the public has an interest, is only changing a regulation which existed before. It establishes no new principle in the law, but only gives a new effect to an old one. We know that this is a power which may be abused, but that is no argument against its existence. For protection against abuses by Legislatures the people must resort to the Legislatures the people must resort to the polls, not to the Courts. After what has already been said it is unnecessary to refer at length to the effect of the other provision of the fourteenth amendment, which is relied upon—viz; that no State shall "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal pro-tection of the laws." Certainly it can not be claimed that this prevented the State from regulating the fares of backmen or the charges of draymen in Chicago, unless it does the same thing in every other place within its jurisdiction. But, as has been seen, the power to regulate the business of warehouses depends upon the same principle as the power to regulate hackmen and draymen, and what can not be done in the one case in this particular can not be done in the other. THE POWER OF CONGRESS. We now come to consider the effect upon

this statute of the power of Congress to regulate commerce. It was very properly said in the case of the State tax on railway gross receipts (15 Wall, 293) that "it is not everything that affects commerce that amounts to a regulation of it within the meaning of the Constitution." The warehouses of these plaintiffs in error are situated and their bus-iness carried on exclusively within the limits of the State of Illinois. They are used as instruments by those engaged in State as well as those engaged in inter-State com-merce, but they are no more necessarily a part of commerce itself then the dray or the cart by which, but for them, grain would be transferred from one railroad station to an-other. Incidentally they may become con-nected with an inter-State commerce, but not necessary so. Their regulation is a thing of domestic concern, and certainly until Congress acts in reference to their in-ter-State relations the State may exercise all the powers of Government over them, even though in so doing it may indirectly operate upon commerce outside its immediate juris-diction. We do not say that a case may not arise in which it will be found that a State, under the form of regulating its own affairs, has encroached upon the extensive domain of Congress in respect to inter-State commerce, but we do say that upon the facts as they are presented to us in this record that has not been done.

THE QUESTION OF REFERENCE.

The remaining objection—to-wit, that the statute in its present form is repugnant to section 9, article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, because it gives preference to the ports of one State over those of another—may be disposed of by the single remark that this provision operates only as a limitation of the powers of Congress, and in no respect affects the States in the regulation of their domestic affairs. We conclude, therefore, that the statute in question is not respect. fore, that the statute in question is not repug-nant to the Constitution of the United States

nant to the Constitution of the United States and that there is no error in the judgment. In passing upon this case we have not been unmindful of the questions involved. This and cases of a kindred character were argued before us more than a year ago by the most eminent counsel and in a manner worthy of their well earned reputation. We have kept the case long under advisement in order that the decision might be the result of our nature deliberations.

The judgment is affirmed.

The judgment is affirmed.

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> P. C. SULLIVAN. ATTORNEY AT LAW. OPERA HOUSE, SALEM.

S. E. corner, at head of stairs.

Administration Sale of Land.

By order of the County Court of Marion county. State of Oregon, made April 14th, 1877, I will sell at public anction the following real property, belonging to the estate of Drury S. Stayton, deceased: The N. half of Lots 5 and 6 in Block 4, baving a barn thereon: Lot No. 2, beginning 20 feet W. and 60 feet S. of the N. W. corner of Water and Third Streets in the town of Stayton, thence S. 48 feet, thence 72 deg., 50 min. W. 39 feet, thence N. 53 deg. 38 min. W. 129 feet, thence E. 126 feet to place of beginning, in tracts to suit purchasers; Lot No. 3, 5 feet wide on the S. side of the Mulkey block in the town of Stayton; Lot No. 4, 61 feet wide on the N. side of the Mulkey block aforesaid; Lot No. 5, beginning 60 feet E. of the N. E. corner of the Mulkey block in Stayton aforesaid, thence E. 155 feet, thence N. 61 feet, thence W. 155 feet, thence S. 61 feet to place of beginning; Lot No. 6, beginning 60 feet E. of the S. W. corner of High and 3d Streets in Stayton aforesaid, thence N. 46 feet, thence 9, the W. W. Mfg. Co.'s ditch 165 feet, thence 8. 21 teet, thence W. 160 feet to place of beginning; Lot No. 7, a piece of hand 52 feet front on the S. side of the Stayton ditch, and on the west of Powell & Hoeye's wagon shop, the same being locations for water, privers, and running S. about 40 feet to see, line of sees, 10 and 13; Lot No. S. a strip of land 40 feet wide and 27s feet lone, lying on the N. stde of G. W. Cusica's land and present residence in Stayton aforesaid; Lot No. 1, beginning 493 feet E. of the S. E. corner Administration Sale of Land.

of land 40 feet wide and 378 feet bong, lying on the N. side of G. W. Cusica's land and present residence in Stayton aforesaid;
Lot No. 1, beginning 493 feet E. of the S. E. corner of the Mulkey block, thence S. 130 feet to bank of Stayton ditch, returning them to beginning point; thence N. 106 feet, thence E. 215 feet, thence S. 30 min. E. 221 feet, thence E. 294 feet, thence S. 36 deg. 30 min. E. 221 feet, thence S. 39 feet, thence South Westerly, meandering the Stayton ditch, to the S. end of the first-run line at said ditch; containing 3.15 acressmore or less, to be sold in tracts to sait purchasers, and the water-power tracts will be sold with rights of water of 48 inches urder a two foot head, or otherwise as may be agreed on at the sale. Said lands all lie in, or adjoining, the town of Stayton in Marion county, Oregon, and will be sold on baTURDAY the 19th day of May, 1877, upon the premises, for gold coin, one third in six months; payment of notes secured by mortgage on the premises purchased.

Sales will commence at 11 a. m.on said day.

G. W. LAWSON.

Administrator of said Estate.

Citation.

In the County Court of the State of Gregon for the county of Marion. In the matter of the Gnardianship of George Parker, a minor,

IT appearing to the Court, from the petition this day presented and filed by J. W. Thernbury, guardian of the person and estate of George Parker, a minor, to be necessary that the land of said minor described as follows, to wit the one undivided one sixth of the Donation Land-claim of Henry Martin and wife, in Sections 2, 10, and 11, in T. S.N., R. 9 W. of Willamette Meridian, according to the plat and survey of the United States returned to the office of the Surveyor General of Oregon; said interest being all the right of the said George Parker as one of the heirs of William Parker, deceased, in said premises, situate in Clatsop county, Oregon; should be sold; it is hereby ordered that the next of kin of said minor, and all persons interested in said estate, appear before this court on the 4th day of June, 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the courthonse in the city of Salem, in Marion county, Oregon, then and there to show cause why a license should not be granted said guardian for the sale of the above described land, and that service of this order be made on all parties interested in said cetate, by publication in the Willametre Farnett, a newspaper of general circulation, published weekly it said Marion county.

Dated this lith day of April, 1877.

Dated this lith day of April, 1877.

June 19 June 19