

PEN AND SCISSORS.

CHICAGO wants the next world's fair, but perhaps the next world won't have any.

ROBINSON will be elected in New York despite the rebellion of Tammany.

NEXT year in this State we will have to elect our Congressman, three Supreme Judges, and five Circuit Judges.

GREAT BRITAIN is beginning to find out that Afghanistan is a good deal like matrimony—it is by far easier to get into than out of it.

GEN. BOB TOMBS has given \$100 for the support of Gen. Hood's orphaned children and says he will contribute \$100 a year to that end as long as he lives.

NEXT Tuesday election will be held in Ohio and Iowa. In the former State the fight will be very close, but we believe the Democrats have the best chance of winning.

OUR people should begin to study up some new plan for making the yearly assessments. The present law is very lame and should be superseded by one that would do justice to all.

PROF. JEVONS states that great events are to happen in the year 1882, as, according to the best prophet authorities, at that time the world is to have the greatest convulsion it has ever experienced.

It will be impossible for the Democrats to gain the election in Iowa next Tuesday for the last Republican majority there was 42 thousand, but we feel assured those figures will be greatly reduced.

FOR some reason an All-wise Providence seems disposed to "sit down" on Salem's fair. It is probably for the reason that the boarding houses down there couldn't refrain from charging \$2 per day for 50-cent board and lodging.

POSTAL AGENT STEEL has resigned his position and a man named George Sealoff, of Omaha, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. By the way, Hayes sends in people from other states to fill our offices it would seem that we have none of the "faithful" in Oregon. How do our Republican friends like this?

REPUBLICAN leaders in Massachusetts are terribly scared over the prospect of Butler being elected Governor of that State. At the last election he polled 110,000 votes, and his chances are a great deal better now than they were then. Besides the Greenback vote he has secured the support of the Democrats, and also the anti-firing Republicans.

THE Master Armorer of the United States Army at Springfield, Mass., Eakine S. Allen, aged 70 years, died a few days ago. He has been with the army for fifty years, and was possessed of much practical inventive talent, and the Springfield breech-loader and other arms having been perfected by him. In Masonry he was a Knight Templar.

SAYS the Philadelphia Times "There is absolutely perfect agreement among the organs that the Rhode Island affair did not hurt Senator Conkling." This is very comforting. It would be a sad thing for this country if a man should lose his high standing and influence in a great party merely because he happened to be chased out of Rhode Island at the muzzle of a shot gun.

WHILE some of our people are growing red in the face their terrible excitement over the fact that we have 900 tons of silver dollars on hand, the Raleigh Observer says, although there are 9,000 tons of silver in the Bank of France. Our silver is doing its intended work quite efficiently. A good deal of it is working into the channels of trade, and the balance counts the same as gold in the coin reserve. There is no occasion for any agony on this score.

A DEMOCRATIC outrage has just been perpetrated in North Carolina that the republican press will never hear about. General Davis not only held three of his black servants in bondage for twelve long years, but died the other day and left each of them \$20,000. Keep your eyes open and see if any Republican paper will tell you of it. On the contrary, if a negro should be killed for in a row there would be columns on Democratic outrage.

OTHER reports to the contrary, Kansas has evidently already had enough of the colored exodus. The Mayors of Kansas City and Wyandotte, Kansas, and Kansas City, Mo., which is on the Kansas border, have invited a conference with the refugee committee at St. Louis, Topeka, and other points, to be held in Kansas City, Mo., September 24th, the object being in the language of the call, to "concert measures for diverting the tide of negro exodus to other states than Kansas," and to discuss other subjects of interest in the same connection. It is probable that the Republican instigators of the exodus will now try to run the darkies up into Indiana, as that State will very likely, if not colonized, go Democratic next fall.

PURE, UNADULTERATED CHEEK.

It never occurs to the people of Memphis to call upon their Southern brethren for pecuniary aid. It is to the North that they look in time of need—Boston Cultivator.

Readers, glance over the above several times, and then reflect upon it.

At the close of the war the people of the South were bankrupt, and the villainous reconstruction policy being immediately put into effect by the Republican administration, prevented them from amassing any wealth. In consequence of the corrupt job put up by carpet-bag officials sent down from the North, who had full and complete control of all the State offices, taxes ran up so high that nearly all the lands belonging to the farmers were sold to make the payments demanded.

Even the negro soon found out that this was a ruinous policy, and he afterwards voted with "ole massa." Of course the negro vote, in conjunction with that of the better class of the whites, put the thieving carpet-baggers out of office, and then the South began to prosper.

After a year's prosperity the city of Memphis was last year stricken with that great plague—the yellow fever—and as business was entirely suspended it did not require a great length of time to exhaust its financial resources. Neighboring cities in the South contributed as much as they could, but having a very little the amounts were of course small. The North also contributed, and the citizens of Memphis could not find words sufficient in which to express their thanks. When first came the plague disappeared and business again resumed, but this year they were again visited by death the same as before, and it found them very poorly prepared to oppose its progress. All who had money made their way North, and the poor were left to suffer. They had no money and the South being impoverished and all her principal cities quarantined against the plague, few ventured to give them aid, and in consequence appeals to the North were made by ex-Union soldiers who had settled there.

Aid came from all over the North except from the life-bound locality in which this so-called agricultural paper is published. It came in money, clothing, provisions, etc., and Jay Gould, the railroad magnate, alone contributed \$5,000 a week, and the only star cast upon the unfortunate sufferers was entered by this cowardly sheet—the Boston Cultivator.

"It never occurs to the people of Memphis to call upon their Southern brethren for pecuniary help," it says. Such inflexible cheek is rarely met with. After the South has been impoverished by villains sent among them by the North, their farms sold to pay taxes, and the money (or most of it) carried up into the New England States, it sounds well for a Boston newspaper to make such a remark.

Thank God the people of the North (especially of the Western States) are not so heartless and inhuman as this Boston editor. When they ascertain that any community needs their assistance they respond promptly, and their aid is not given with the hope of reward.

WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS. A great deal has been said and is being said in regard to what the Southern Democrats will support as their candidate for the Presidency next year, and after reading their leading newspapers closely we are of the opinion that they will really have no preference, except for the candidate who seems to be the most popular at the time of holding the National Convention. A short time ago the N. Y. World proposed the names of Bayard and Gen. Hancock as the Democratic standard-bearers in 1880, and in commenting upon it the Raleigh Observer, the leading journal of North Carolina, and one of the ablest in the South, has the following:

It seems to us at present rather early to designate the Presidential nominee. Whether the South will go for hard money or for the Ohio idea depends greatly on which faction offers the surest road to success. The World may be certain, however, that the action of the Tilden Democracy at Syracuse on yesterday rendered it almost impossible for an Eastern man to be taken. Governor Tilden and the World must now elect Governor Robinson or prepare to be ignored by the Southern Democrats hereafter.

OF this New York Democracy may be assured, the South will seek success, and will urge the nomination of that man who can afford a reasonable expectation of overthrowing the Republican party and resuming our government from the evils that threaten it. They are satisfied that any Democrat would be a change for the better, and all they want is a candidate who is sufficiently popular to be elected. If some of our Northern States would be satisfied so easily it would contribute a great deal to the success of the party.

GREAT COING. The telegraphic dispatches inform us that Grant and his party arrived at San Francisco from Yosemite last Tuesday, and that they would sail for Portland yesterday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon on the steamship St. Paul. The party will consist of General Grant, Mrs. Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., John Russell Young, Mr. Dent and daughter, Gen. J. P. Miller, wife and daughter, Miss Jennie Flood and brother, Mrs. Gen. McDowell and daughter, ex-Gov. Low, Senator Jones and a few others. Portland is making arrangements to give them a grand welcome.

PRENS CONVENTION.

Representatives of the various papers published in Eastern Oregon met at the Union County Fair last week and organized a press society, the object being to gain the various advantages of cooperation. Following are the officers: J. H. Shepherd, President; E. S. McCann, Vice President; J. H. Turner, Secretary; W. J. Sandgren, Treasurer; Paul McIlreay and S. H. Shepherd, Executive Committee. They adjourned to meet on the 1st Saturday in March next, at Pendleton.

Among the many resolutions passed is one affirming that "the laborer is worthy of his hire, and that members of this union hereby declare that we will not advocate through our columns the election of any candidate for political office gratuitously." We are glad to see the press of Oregon introducing such measures. When a newspaper publisher runs at the head of his columns for several months the names of the candidates of his party he should receive some remuneration. Here in Linn we have advocated the election of men who never paid us a cent for our work, and did not even subscribe for our paper. At the same time other candidates would come forward and magnanimously subscribe for the Democrat and then fail to pay for two or three years. We are glad to say that there are a great many exceptions to this rule; many candidates come forward promptly and pay us for our trouble, and thus materially assist in the success of the party.

MONEY IN MAINE. According to the N. Y. Herald a great deal of venality was practiced in the late Maine election, especially by Blaine and his lackeys. Beyond the arguments on the stump, distribution of political literature, bulldozing of employees and United States pensioners, they employed a lever which was more powerful than all the others combined, viz: Money. They evidently had a large fund and they expended it judiciously and to the best advantage. It was raised at home, and the National committee gave permission to the State committee to draw upon it for as large a sum as might be necessary to buy the State. All the Republican, State and National officials were assessed 5 per cent. on their salaries, while the candidates were mercilessly bled to raise an immense corruption fund. One of the mail route agents on the train from Bangor to Portland was assessed \$12.50 on his salary of \$850, and I suppose he paid it, for he is still running on the train, and that would not be possible had he refused. A country postmaster, with a salary of \$45, was forced to disgorge \$2.25 as his share of the fund. Voters were bought in this city like sheep in the shambles, and the same was true in the other cities and many of the larger towns of the State. The price paid for voters varied, and was somewhat smaller than in former years. I am told that \$5, \$10, \$15 and \$20 were paid, and that in some instances \$25 and \$30, and even as high as \$45 were paid for a single vote in the close districts.

HOW TO GET THE GREENBACK IN CIRCULATION. The government owes to the Union soldiers about \$100,000,000 in bounties which as yet have never been equalized. Grant and his party refused to pay this debt. There are not less than \$40,000,000 due the men who fought in the Mexican war, that the Republican party refuse to pay. There is back pension money due the soldiers of the late war, amounting to perhaps \$50,000,000. The annual pension appropriation amounts to about \$30,000,000. All of these debts foot up \$220,000,000. To meet this just debt the government can issue the amount needed in full legal tender treasury notes and pay off the debt at once. This can be done and yet no violence be offered to the constitution under which the original greenback was issued. The Republican leaders admit that government had the right in time of war to issue paper money. We ask them, then, if the government cannot issue paper money in time of peace to pay a war debt? We challenge the press and the leaders to take up this matter and dispose of it. If they are opposed to repudiation why do they not pay the soldiers? If greenbacks paid the soldiers during the war, why will they not pay them now? Gentlemen, meet the issue, or stop your bloody shirt talk.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK. The late Indian outbreak in Wyoming and Colorado is a great deal worse than was reported at first. Six hundred troops have been sent forward and two more cavalry companies are on their way to the front. The agent and all the employees at the White River Agency have been murdered. The soldiers at that place have been fighting them, and according to latest reports all the officers are killed, the troops surrounded and away from water.

LATER.—Gen. Merritt has arrived on the scene and rescued the troops. SECRETARY EVARTS'S anti-Mormon order has netted like a poultice on the polygamously-inclined people of Europe, drawing them to a head in this country. Nearly 350 of these pests of good society arrived on one steamer last week. If the Secretary was in earnest when he wrote the order he must adopt the severest measures against Mormon emigration.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

The following from the Mark Lane Express shows that the condition of crops in England and France is considerably worse than heretofore reported. The following was telegraphed from London last Tuesday:

The Mark Lane Express says that bad weather has continued with but brief intervals of sunshine. In the middle countries the rainfall has been excessive and harvesting carried on in a very desultory manner. Much of the corn in other parts of the kingdom remains unstacked. The greater part of the wheat and barley recently cut in such a damp state that sprouting or heating in the stack will inevitably ensue. The cutting and carrying proceed very slow in the north, and the want of dry weather is much felt.

In Scotland farmers have also suffered further loss owing to the prevalence of gales which have shaken out much standing barley; but oat fields withstood the action of the wind to a great extent, so the grain is yet unripe. Crops and pastures have improved a little as a rule.

Ireland has been more favored, and with the exception of a stoppage for a few days, owing to heavy rains, harvest operations have been carried on briskly. In South England many fields are now cleared; but the result upon threshing is most disappointing as to condition, quality and yield. Judging from a few samples hitherto shown, wheat is light, damp and sprouting. Barley is in many instances discolored and unfit for milling. The deliveries at 150 principal towns are 14,186 quarters of wheat, against 70,791 quarters for the corresponding week of last year. The average price is nearly a shilling lower.

Trade opened very firmly at the beginning of the week both in the country and Mark Lane, and there was an advance of two to three shillings on wheat and a shilling on sack and barrel flour. A large business was done in London on Monday, but on Wednesday the edge seemed to be taken off the trade, as, having satisfied their more pressing needs, millers seemed disposed to stand aloof and watch the course of events. At the same time a fair degree of steadiness has been preserved, the imports in London having been quite moderate; but the excitement of ten days since has been altogether wanting. In occasional instances, where sales were pressed, sellers accepted a shilling less money, but as a rule the advance has been maintained; nor does there appear any probability of a decline, as there is some reason for believing that the requirements of France have been under rather than overestimated, and it is doubtful whether Russia and Germany can be depended on for 5,000,000 quarters, which have been indicated as the quantity we might expect from those sources.

After an unusual phase of excitement, accompanied by a smart advance in prices, business has come to a pause, not from any inherent weakness or from the effect of any of those causes which tend to depression, but simply through a judicious cessation of operations on the part of buyers to give time to thorough examination of the situation unobscured by existing influences, with a view to further transactions.

The foregoing remarks apply to trade up to Friday, since when a decided return of strength has been apparent, and on Monday prices advanced for wheat fully a shilling per quarter, making a total improvement of two or three shillings on the week's sales.

A LOOSE-JOINTED COCKEN. It is not generally known, but nevertheless it is fact, that a sister of the famous guerrilla, Mooby, and a niece of Jackson, the man who assassinated Ellsworth, are now in the employ of the administration in the treasury department. In weeding out this department of the public service a short time ago a widow of a Union soldier received notice of dismissal, but she went before some of the chief Republican organ-grinders and showed them it was not very consistent for them to make the "bloody shirt" their chief campaign document and then discharge a Union soldier's widow and retain in their service the relatives of prominent Confederates. She put the affair before them plainly and threatened to make it public, so she was told to take her old place and hold her tongue. And thus it was another anti-Hayes boom "busted."

DEMOCRATIC SOLDIERIA. The following figures from the Albany (N. Y.) Argus are valuable, and answer charges which are often made by the Radical press:

President Lincoln, whose magnanimity, patriotism and love of justice would fit him for a Democratic leader were he alive to-day, repeatedly said that but for the loyalty of the Democratic party the rebellion would have been successful. As all the little one-horse Radical papers take special delight in deriding the war record of the Democratic party, we have taken the pains to look up a few facts, which show that of the 2,078,967 volunteers who fought on the Union side, 1,691,927 came from Democratic States. We find that Kentucky—the very hot-bed of Democracy—furnished more Union soldiers than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Minnesota, Iowa or Kansas. We find that Missouri furnished more Union soldiers than Iowa and Minnesota combined, or twenty full regiments more than Zach Chandler's dominion—the State of Michigan.

OF NO CONSEQUENCE. It so happens that the Oregonian has long been sending a daily to the Lafayette "wiper," and the other day in pruning its exchanges list found it out and out the thing off. It is in a terrible rage since, and seeks its revenge by denouncing the Oregonian and praising the subordinate press of Portland. All this, however, is of no consequence.—Oregonian.

OF course it "is of no consequence," and still Scotty devotes more space to the Lafayette "wiper" in that issue than he did to the North Pacific Railroad. To see Scott shake his mane and snort around one would think he had a hide like a rhinoceros, but when he devotes a half column to a little weekly "wiper" it would seem that once in a while he gets prodded in a tender spot.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

The First National Bank of New York is still \$23,000,000 behind in its contract with Secretary Sherman for four per cent. bonds. The contract was for these bonds should be paid for by the first of July. Fifty days have elapsed since the time set for payment, and yet less than one-half the money has been paid.

Had it been a private individual or a business firm that was thus in default to the government, he or they would long before this have been pushed to the wall and forced into liquidation or bankruptcy. Being a national bank, the Secretary of the Treasury steps in and grants it an extension. At the same time he allows them to draw the interest on the bonds they have not yet paid for.

He told the Cincinnati merchants that he didn't press this pet but he would because if he had done so it would have caused a stringency in the money market and perhaps a crisis. Is the Secretary of the Treasury authorized to interpose in the collection of debts in order to prevent a stringency in the money market? By the same rule he would have the power to empty the treasury of the United States, to break a corner in wheat, or to assist gamblers in their operations. The Union to cover its margins. If the government treasury is to be used to protect Wall street, it is time the people here in the west, who produce the wealth of the country, knew of it.

Mr. Sherman told the people of Maine when he went down there to defend his policy that the funding operations of the government were closed. At that very time he knew that more than \$10,000,000 of four per cent. bonds had not been paid for, and his funding operations could not be closed until this was done. He mistated the facts for political effect.

Four per cent. bonds are selling in this market at 102 1/2—that is, nearly 10 per cent. quarterly interest nearly due on them. After the first of October they will drop to 101, and this will barely pay the contract price he made in the Ohio election, which is yet to be fulfilled. If the First National Bank of New York still remains in default after drawing their six months' interest for bonds they never paid for, he may have to throw them on the market and suffer a discount. This would bring about the very crisis that Mr. Sherman told the Cincinnati merchants he was so anxious to avert.

Of course it will be a part of his scheme to put off that crisis until after the Ohio election. A panic would be disastrous to his ambitions. But still if it came after the election he would be none the less responsible.

The country has had magnificent crops this year, and Mr. Sherman will claim that the Republican party, not Providence, gave them. There is an appearance of a revival of trade, and this he will also claim for his party. But the thing he has most to fear is a let-down in Wall street—Wall street, the only place in all the country he has been at the greatest pains to strengthen and support.

The treasury of the United States should not be permitted to be used in stock jobbing operations for the protection of one class of people and to the detriment of another. If the Secretary of the Treasury has, as he says, sold those bonds to his favorite bank, it should be required to pay over the money. If not, they should be sold without delay, as the claim that he makes of the funding operations being closed should be abandoned.

All at events, let us have an end put to this thimble-rigging game in dealing with the finances of the country.

REPUDIATION.

The Republican press of Oregon are very quick to follow in the footsteps of Blaine, and it seems that they cannot say enough against the people of the South. One of their heaviest charges is that the Southern States are repudiating their debts, and in their blindness they forget that Northern States sometimes do the same thing. The following little squib will give them some information.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch publishes a full account of bonds repudiated in the States of Kansas and Illinois. It shows that Kansas has repudiated \$5,547,000, and that sixteen different counties and nine cities refuse to pay the interest on their debts, which aggregated the sum of \$3,547,000. Seventeen counties and five cities and towns of Illinois have refused and still refuse to pay the interest on their debt, aggregating \$5,517,000.

A GRAND MISTAKE.

Our Republican friends charge that the Democrats and Greenbackers are continually making war upon banks, and that it will have the effect of driving capital out of our country. There is no sense at all in this charge. We do make war upon national banks, and we make it to keep it up continually, but the abolition of the national banks and the repeal of the national banking laws will in no way disturb the private banking houses. Private banks issue no notes; they do business on such money as may be in circulation. The national banks issue their own notes, and draw interest on their promise to pay. These are the banks we are after. They must give way to the Government, and let it issue its own money, and legislate for its distribution and circulation.

ADMIRAL AMMEN has received a letter from General Grant, over his signature, declaring his interest in the Nicaragua Canal enterprise and his willingness to accept the presidency of the American company. General Grant writes that, after a careful consideration of the matter, he has concluded that a company properly formed and influential enough to secure needful concessions from the Nicaraguan Government should in his opinion be successful, and he is willing to lend his name and devote his energies to the advancement of such an enterprise. He approves entirely of the route and agrees with Admiral Ammen that it is the only sensible one.

Subscribe for the DEMOCRAT.

PAN O'REILLE DIVISION OF THE N. P. RAILROAD.

The Sort of Country It Inhabits.

Mr. Philip Ritz, of Walla Walla, addressed a letter last year to the Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, describing the peculiarities of the great plain of the Columbia, through which this Division is soon to be constructed. This letter was printed for general circulation. The following is an extract from the letter:

This great billowing sea of rolling hills covered with bunch grass, stretches out on to the south to the forty-second parallel, the southern boundary of Oregon, on the north to the British Possessions, and eastward to the Blue and Bitter Root Mountains (offshoots of the Rocky Mountains) embracing a scope of country 450 miles east and south, by 250 miles north and west.

I have gone over this great body of wheat country in several directions, and have estimated it carefully by township, by sections and by acres, and having left out a fair proportion for rough land suitable only for grazing purposes, and estimated the wheat at a low average for that country, I find the ultimate capacity of these great plains, for the production of wheat, to be fully 100,000,000 bushels per annum. Farming has but just commenced in this country; yet, last year there was 1,000,000 bushels of surplus, and to show the capacity of the soil, it is only necessary to state that it is not uncommon for large fields to average forty, fifty, and even sixty bushels per acre, in some instances one hundred bushels per acre have been grown. This yield may seem incredible to many, but nevertheless it is a fact, and what is more remarkable, there has not been a failure of a crop for twenty years, where the land has been put in proper cultivation, and seeded in good season. Another very remarkable fact about the soil is that the same fields have produced uniformly the same great crops for twenty years in succession without any fertilization. This led to an analysis of the soil, which shows it to be composed of the very elements that will produce the most perfect crop of wheat in abundance and in unlimited succession.

The soil is very largely made up of volcanic ashes and carbonate of lime, the proportions being almost the same as the great wheat fields of California and the Island of Sicily, and the country bordering on the bay of Naples, which has been the granary for the Southern Europe for ages, and has furnished 2,000 years these facts, with a mild and healthful climate, render this country of great commercial importance.

The Northern Pacific railroad running from the mouth of Snake river to Pan O'Reille Lake would pass directly through this great wheat belt, and would supply the one great need, fuel and lumber, which could be brought cheaply over the great coal and lumber country of the Puget Sound basin on returning trains.

This extensive country is well watered and at present covered with the nutritious bunch grass, making it a very desirable country for raising horses, cattle, and sheep; but it is almost unknown to commerce, where if it had railroad facilities, there could be found homes and employment for more than 500,000 persons from the overcrowded countries of the Atlantic States.

In this brief article I shall but glance at the mineral wealth of the northern part of this country, where there are great deposits of lead ore so pure that the Indians at times hammer it out into bullets, and in every ton of it there is more or less silver. There are also extensive and rich gold mines, that will be worked when machinery can be taken into the country; also inexhaustible forests of valuable soft pine.

GOOD NEWS FROM OHIO.

The Republicans are evidently trying to prepare a way so that in the event of a defeat next Tuesday in Ohio they can come down out of the tree in good order. Last Wednesday's Oregonian contained the following telegram:

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Times says: There is a moral for New York to be had from the conduct of the republican campaign in Ohio, so freely criticized by our Columbus correspondent. With the advent of the closing week of the struggle, republican leaders of Ohio find they have been exaggerating their own chances of success as grossly as they have been underestimating the strength of adversity. Republican estimates of their majority on the state ticket have suddenly shrunk to one third of the figure lately claimed, and the legislature is regarded as rather worse than doubtful.

THERE'S LIFE IN THE OLD LAND YET.

It seems that all the Democrats in Massachusetts were not such fools as to run off after that old cock-eyed slyster, Butler. The dispatches tell us that the "old lines" have nominated John Quincy Adams for Governor, and have completed the ticket with the same style of men. The party when united only casts about 10,000 votes in that State, and now being divided these candidates will not receive more than their own support. Although there is not much more than a "corporal's guard" of them they are entitled to as much honor as if their name was legion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALLARD & POWELL, Physicians and Surgeons, Lebanon, Oregon. Office in Lebanon Drug Store, 151st St.

BEER! BEER!

CHEAPER THAN EVER

STAR BREWERY!

30 gallon barrel, - \$9 00
10 gallon keg, - - \$3 00
5 gallon keg, - - - \$1 50

NEW BARBER SHOP!

J. H. SURLS, Prop'r.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FOR SALE.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Sheriff's Sale.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALBANY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MUSIC ROOMS!

MISS NETTIE PIPER

D. G. CLARK,

Dealer in Heavy and Shell Hardware, Iron, Steel and Mechanic's Tools.

E. BOYLE,

Good Stock of Boots on Hand All the Latest Styles.

Ladies, Look Here!

MRS. MARTIN

WASHINGTON, D. C. HAS A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AT \$2 50 per day.

TREMONT HOUSE.

PACIFIC COASTERS.

The Cornelius Courant has suspended.

A sawmill is being constructed at the upper falls of the Spokane river. Four acres of land in Union county yielded 500 bushels of oats this year.

A \$200 nugget was recently picked up on Silver creek by a Kerbyvillian. Ten thousand shingles are manufactured daily by a mill at Spokane Falls.

The Star claims that Roseburg is improving more than any other town in Oregon.

Burton M. Bonham, aged 17 years, son of Judge Bonham, died at the family home near Salem on the 2d inst.

Silver is at a premium in the valley towns, and merchants have great difficulty in gathering up enough to make change with.

Hillsboro Independent: The wheat crop is nearly all safe in the granary. Some spring oats is not yet harvested, very little however, we are told.

The Indian agent at the Fort Hall reservation has been suspended from duty by the department, and the business turned over to the agent at Lemhi.

Lieut. Thos. W. Symons, U. S. A., chief engineer of the department of the Columbia, who is to locate a government bridge at some point on the Spokane, is at present surveying and estimating the chances for a bridge at Spokane Falls.

Lieut. E. S. Farrow, 21st infantry, Commanding the Umatilla scouts in the field, reports to Gen. Howard from "20 miles west of Middle Fork," that on September 21st he struck the hostile Indians at noon, and captured four of them. Following them up he again overtook them at daylight the next day. The hostiles dispersed in thick timber, but Farrow captured their camp, horses and provisions. Among the latter was 1,000 lbs meat.

REPUBLICAN EVIDENCE.

We commend the following from the Baltimore Sun to our Republican friends. Coming from the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of North Carolina they will probably believe it:

Col. Thomas B. Keogh, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of North Carolina, is in the city. He denies the statement made by Judge Tourge, in a published interview, giving his reasons for leaving North Carolina after a residence there of nearly fourteen years that he (Keogh) was also about to give up his residence in that State on account of the ostracism of himself and family on account of political reasons.

Col. Keogh says that he settled in North Carolina directly after the war, and has been living there with his family ever since, and that he has no intention of leaving. He finds no difficulty in getting along quietly and peaceably with his neighbors, except in the matter of politics, and people fight the country over about politics, so that in North Carolina it is no exception.

HORATIO SEXTON has given out for publication an address before the New York State Agricultural Society, whose delivery his health made impossible. With the philippic grasp which marks all his utterances, Gov. Seymour points out that the division of our country into broad tracts, each devoted to some great staple, "is exerting influence not only upon agriculture, but upon the intelligence of our people and the permanence of our Union. Great distances might in time alienate, but now the diversities of their pursuits keep alive active commerce and reciprocal interests. This system cannot be introduced in Europe because it is broken up in different nationalities separated by the jealousies and wars of centuries. From this interplay of common interests between the commerce and the manufacture of the seaboard and the production of the great interior, Gov. Seymour draws the conclusion that the productive forces of the country have only begun to exercise their dominant influence on the fortunes of the civilized world.

GOOD NEWS FROM OHIO.

The Republicans are evidently trying to prepare a way so that in the event of a defeat next Tuesday in Ohio they can come down out of the tree in good order. Last Wednesday's Oregonian contained the following telegram:

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Times says: There is a moral for New York to be had from the conduct of the republican campaign in Ohio, so freely criticized by our Columbus correspondent. With the advent of the closing week of the struggle, republican leaders of Ohio find they have been exaggerating their own chances of success as grossly as they have been underestimating the strength of adversity. Republican estimates of their majority on the state ticket have suddenly shrunk to one third of the figure lately claimed, and the legislature is regarded as rather worse than doubtful.

THERE'S LIFE IN THE OLD LAND YET.

It seems that all the Democrats in Massachusetts were not such fools as to run off after that old cock-eyed slyster, Butler. The dispatches tell us that the "old lines" have nominated John Quincy Adams for Governor, and have completed the ticket with the same style of men. The party when united only casts about 10,000 votes in that State, and now being divided these candidates will not receive more than their own support. Although there is not much more than a "corporal's guard" of them they are entitled to as much