

Oregon Spectator.

OREGON CITY:

Saturday Morning, Jan. 7, 1894.

Advertisements should be handed in as early as possible on Thursday evening, to secure insertion the same week. This notice we emphatically enjoin upon all our patrons.

G. T. Allan is our authorized agent at Seaside, Oregon. C. W. Smith is our Agent for Winchester and Deer Creek. Mr. Lockhart is authorized to act as agent for us at Koono Bay.

Inducements to Subscribe.

We offer to Clubs the following inducements to subscribe for the SPECTATOR:

We will send 10 copies to one address, one year, for \$45.00.
Or 15 to one address.....\$65.00.
Or 25.....\$100.00.
N. B. The cash must accompany the list; or payment guaranteed by a responsible person.

D. J. SCHNEELY, Publisher.

The Foreign War.

The accounts of the late collision between the Russians and Turks are not fully to be relied upon. The latest news is the 4th of November. It is rather vague and indefinite. The most of the reports that we have seen seem to regard the demonstration in favor of Russia. We append below what purports to be the latest:

Reports of an actual conflict were received just on the eve of the departure of the steamer. They are indefinite and contradictory, and all that we can gather from the reports of a reliable character, is that a collision has taken place. One account says there was an engagement at Guirgero, and the Turks were defeated, and retreated up the river towards Kalafat. Another account says the vanguards of the Turks had a serious conflict with 2500 Russian cavalry, between Kalafat and Krajowa. The affair lasted 2 hours, when the Russians retreated towards Slatina. These may have been, and probably were, 2 distinct engagements. The Turks seem to have crossed the Danube at two points—the main body from Widdin to Kalafat, and a detachment at Rouschuck, about 300 miles further down the river. It was probably a detachment from the main body which had the engagement between Kalafat and Krajowa, towns the locality of which we are unable to fix.

Prior to these engagements there appears to have been a battle on the frontiers of Asia, which is said to have occurred about the 21st of October. We have the following accounts:

"The 20,000 or 25,000 men forwarded in such haste from Sebastopol are now on the frontiers of Armenia. Sheik Schamyrl has informed A. di Pasha, the Commander-in-chief of the Turkish army, that he is prepared to act in concert with him at the head of 20,000 men. The news is spread to Constantinople that after having, as they supposed, gained over Schamyrl by making him a present of 60,000 ducats, the 20,000 Russians who were in Daghestan left for the Turkish frontiers. On their way they were attacked in the defiles of Zakatala by some 30,000 mountaineers, and completely routed."

Officers of Multnomah Lodge.

No. 1. F. & A. M. Oregon City.
Peter G. Stewart, W. M.; D. B. Haner, G. W.; Thos. Charman, J. W.; Forbes Barclay, Treas.; A. Holland, Sec.; J. H. Miller, S. D.; A. McKinlay, J. D.; C. M. Cue, Tyler.

The above officers were duly installed by R. W. D. G. M., J. C. Ainsworth, on Saturday, Dec. 24.

We learn from the Times that a man by the name of Lambek, a dissipated man, in a fit of delirious tremens, attempted to enter the house of a Mr. Simons, who refused him admittance, but persisting in his efforts, Simons struck him a blow upon his head, which caused his death. Another victim of rum.

If it can be made profitable to raise turkeys at \$30 each by the Times; but how much more profitable would it be to raise young bears?

The arrival of the Peytons, and the promise of her continuance in the trade, has greatly uplifted our neighbors at Portland. They celebrated the event with an oyster supper and wine. It awakened an enterprise among the editors—they both issued an extra or steamer paper—an extra idea with them.

A FIBRE.—The Marysville Express says that a meeting held in that place on Friday evening to adopt proceedings relating to Lower California proved to be a complete fiasco. Nothing was done. The rumor, therefore, of 400 men being raised there as volunteers to aid the recent conquerors, must be a mistake.—Sac. Union.

The project of taking Lower California, of late, has assumed a more encouraging aspect, to those who have had it in contemplation, than the above notice would indicate as the state of feeling at Sacramento. We fear that this movement may cause new difficulties between Mexico and the U. S. Thus it seems there are Mexican filibusters as well as Cuban. We regret to see this lawlessness of spirit becoming so rampant in the U. S.; it has a tendency to compromise the dignity of our government, and makes her assume an air of supineness.

We go no further upon this subject.

rounding inhabitants want and are glad to see.

I was not more astonished than pleased to observe the many magnificent buildings erected by Mr. Moss, Dr. M'Laughlin and others. These gentlemen are not only making investments which will add an immense revenue to their daily funds, but are giving employment to scores of carpenters and joiners, they also furnish capitalists and merchants with fine and commodious buildings, in which to follow the profitable employment of selling goods.—We wish them all the speed and prosperity imaginable.

We were pleased to find our old friends Latourette and Holland; Messrs. Atwater and many others, with large stocks of goods in their new and convenient buildings—success to them.

A year ago but very little was done in the way of wholesaling at Oregon City, but how sudden the change, and how satisfactory the present state of things must be to the upper-country people, who have, heretofore, been under the necessity of going to Portland for their goods, the transportation of which to Canemah, above the falls has usually been at high rates.

In passing through town a short time since, my attention was drawn towards the new Foundry and Machine shop; to all appearance in successful operation.—The puff and blows of the steam engine in that section of the city were quite unexpected, and as my eye caught a huge saw mill crank slowly making its revolutions in the lathe, together with all the machinery in lively motion, I came to the conclusion that no ordinary nor small additions had been made to the improvements of the city. The establishment is one of note, and is far from being a disgrace to that class of manufactures. The machinery runs with accuracy and promises much to the enterprising proprietor. The establishment of a machine shop and foundry had been too long neglected, and previous to the erection of this one now in operation at Oregon City, our people engaged in the building of steamboats, saw and grist mills, have been under the expensive necessity of getting their engines, castings, &c. from the States. We were pleased to learn from the Proprietor that he is in readiness to supply all in the Territory who are building steamboats, mills, &c.

But the most masterly improvements are those of the W. F. M. & T. Co. The plan is admirable, and no giant power of water could have been more completely controlled and managed. The break-water is some thirty rods east from, and running parallel with the west bluff of the river, and continues near one-fourth of a mile up the river from the perpendicular falls, so that by a connection of the west bluff with the break-water, by a dam passing along near the brink of the precipice, the various designs and objects in view are fully accomplished, viz: the reception of water into the harbor for the admission of steamers, and for the purpose of driving their large and extensive saw and flouring mills, and to enable them to exchange the lading from boats above and below the falls. How beautiful the arrangement! The boats floating above the falls, loaded with the various productions of the upper country, and those below laden with goods, can come together and have their freight discharged by an ingenious water-power elevator.

The material of the work is heavy fir timber built into cribs, which are filled with stone and sufficiently covered with plank. The works are placed upon the solid rock, and are as lasting and durable as the very hills. Ferguson & Co. are much applauded for the undertaking of that which seemed almost an impossibility, a contest with an irresistible foe. Their severe loss of the first steamer by fire makes no visible embarrassment in their operations; but they now have another upon the same spot nearly ready for launching, which surpasses the former in size and beauty.

I believe if my memory serves me right, that in the year 1851 there was nothing in the form of a water conveyance on the upper Willamette, above the common skill and Indian canoe, and thus the trip from the city to Salem and Marysville was anything but a pleasant task. But when we compare the improvements of the present day with those of that period, we find a very pleasing contrast. Now, almost every day steamers are leaving for Salem and Marysville, touching at every intermediate landing. Many of these steamers are of superior construction, especially the Wallamet. Her build appears to be in imitation of the boats running on the Mississippi, which is well adapted to the navigation of the upper Willamette, as in many places rocks and rapids make their appearance and greatly hinder the speed of steamers which have a sharper build.

The Wallamet has every facility for rendering a passage comfortable and pleasant. She has two splendid cabins, and some 60 elegantly furnished state-rooms.

In conclusion I will briefly add, that the last 12 months have indeed wrought a wonderful change in the improvements of our Territory. One great reason why improvements never die while in progress is that our capitalists and great builders are immensely rich, and have ample means to consummate any speculation or improvement in which they may see fit to engage. This being the case great results may soon be expected.

Oregon is now in its infancy, and the present improvements are only preludes to others which will the more enhance the wealth and happiness of all classes in our midst. The people of Oregon cannot but be happy eventually, for the present blazing prospects in the future, warrant and confirm to them the hopes of participation of immense wealth and happiness, such as their unparalleled exertions and economy deserve. Many indeed are now happy

from their new and prosperous country all that their hearts could wish for; yet we wait impatiently for the arrival of that day which will farther extend our improvement, establish our laws, and seal our union to our parent land.

E. C. * * * T.
Tualatin Valley, Dec. 22, 1853.

For the Oregon Spectator.

MR. SCHNEELY—Sir:—I have seen a petition that has been in circulation to get signers for the erection of a new county; to be composed in part of Clackamas, Marion, Yamhill, and Washington counties. This must of course, include much territory that is, as yet, not settled. I think this effort is being made, if ever necessary, at too early a day. I am opposed to the erection of any such county, and I hope you will set your face against any such movement. I think my taxes are high enough already, and I am unwilling to lend my aid in making them higher. It is intended to present the petition at this session of the legislature. I helped to build a court house in Washington Co. last year; that is as much as I wish to pay out in the shape of taxes, for such buildings, in my present situation. I am poor, and do not wish, in this way, to encourage a set of men who are eager to obtain office. The petition, I believe, is gotten up by a set of hungry office seekers.—By inserting this you will greatly oblige this neighborhood. Yours,

OLD WASHINGTON.

Dec. 23, 1853.

Fraud of Fashionable Education.

The Southern Ladies' Companion has a valuable article upon the education of girls, from which we extract an important passage:—

"The popular fondness for numerous and showy attainments, even were the system of teaching perfect, can lead to nothing but shallowness. Take up the plan or programme of our fashionable schools, and ask yourself how could it be otherwise? Here is a 4 years' college course—40 months of instruction—and see what is to be learned in that brief period. Take a sample—Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, American History, Botany, Writing, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic, Criticism, Algebra, Geometry, European History, Evidence of Christianity, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Moral Philosophy, Latin, French, Grecian and Modern History, Astronomy, Geology, Mental Philosophy, Mineralogy, Animal Physiology, Rhetoric, Moral Readings, Instrumental Music, Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, Ornamental Needle work. Wax work, Shell work, etc. Here we have some 20 sciences, two languages, extensive historical readings, fine arts, and sundries, some 40 distinct studies to be mastered in 40 months, and among them 2 languages, the natural, moral and exact sciences, and instrumental music. Perhaps no student ever mastered those 2 languages thoroughly in 4 years. (and Greek is often included) and few, if any, ever become accomplished performers on the piano or harp in so short a time. But by what magic is it that girls beginning Latin in the latter half of their junior year, and French in their senior year, can master them before the end of the course. Pardon us for speaking plainly; but we can hardly look on this course as less than fraud. A girl studies Latin 12 or 15 months, and French half as long—at the same time having a dozen other studies on hand—and graduates with credit, and takes her diploma as having taken the regular course, Greek, French, Latin, and all.—Is not the girl cheated into the opinion that she understands the languages—of which she can know nothing of any value—and the parent cheated out of his money? Any man, capable of teaching languages, knows that such a mere cramming as can be acquired in so short a time, can be of no value to the student; then what is the object? What can it be, if it be not to give a false character to the school, and get money virtually by false pretences? Perhaps some palliation may be found in the vitiated public taste, and the false pride of parents, which leads them to seek as large a literary name as possible for their daughter, whether true or false; but this cannot, it would seem, be a full justification of trustees and teachers, who are the persons to correct those errors, rather than by bowing to strengthen them. With defective modes of teaching, and an amount of studies pressed into the course, much greater than could be compassed by the best possible teaching, it must necessarily happen that female education must be superficial, and in the same proportion inutile."

Horace Greely.

The N. Y. Sunday Times gives the following sketch of the principal editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Horace was born in Vermont, and is now about 42 years of age. If it were not that he bends his body forward so much, he would stand nearly 6 feet high. His eyes are blue, hair thin and flaxen, forehead broad and high, complexion fair as a child's, face smooth and round, features rather small, but symmetrical, and a countenance beaming with simplicity, good nature and benevolence. So far from there being any "devil lurking in his eye," or "snake-like" in his appearance, he is the very picture of mildness—we have seen babies not 6 months old with countenances less gentle than nature has bestowed on Greely. He is a practical believer in the water cure, and uniformly applies as much of the primitive liquid to his inner and outer man as is necessary for perfect cleanliness and health. But that he is a "slouch" we cannot deny. With his old hat, neckerchief awry, ill-fitting coat, vest and pantaloons, and unpolished boots, a world two wide," he is the very antipode of a dandy; yet if he should hear himself

erect and wear neatly-fitting garments, N. Y. could boast of few handsomer men.—His appearance at woman's rights and world's temperance conventions is that of a mild orderly individual. He speaks but seldom, uses few gestures, voice neither loud nor clear, is earnest and pointed, and does not often occupy more than 10 minutes in the delivery of a speech. In this community he is not looked upon as an agitator, but like every one else, utters his own thoughts in his own way, and when uttered, they pass for just what they are worth—no more—without exciting any terror, or even extraordinary attention.

New Dry Dock.—The Evening (San Fran.) News says that a company is being formed in San Francisco with the object of building a Dry Dock at Sausalito, of sufficient capacity to raise the largest ships and steamers. It is to be built after the plan of the famous screw dock of Philadelphia, and so arranged that a vessel can be raised in one hour. Capt. Peck, who has in operation a steam-mill at Sausalito, has made an examination of the bay, and reports favorably of the enterprise.

A HOPEFUL COMMUNITY.—Morals in San Diego do not appear to be at a very high standard. Rev. Dr. Reynolds preached a sermon a week or so ago on the Sabbath day, according to the Herald, when the quiet was much disturbed by the rioting of the inebriated, and the very words of holy writ drowned by the click of billiard balls and the calls for cocktails from the adjacent saloon. Whisk and whisky, poker, port wine, seven up, sangaree, cigar, sherry, gin and monte, with a word or two from a scripture text are audible in one indiscriminate medley.

A half-dozen heathen missionaries would find an excellent field to operate in by visiting this God abandoned place.—Sac. Union.

Local and Personal.

Second Crop.—Mr. Husaker of this county discovered on one of his apple trees last week, several small apples not quite half grown. The tree is of an early variety, and bore one crop, which was pulled some time in August. These are supposed to be the second crop. They were regularly shaped and had a healthy appearance. It is rather remarkable that they hung on until near the last of December. These are telling how much longer they would have remained had they not been pulled when they were. We have heard of 2 and 3 crops of potatoes in one season, but it is the first time we have heard of 2 crops of apples the same season.

MAX DOWNER.—On Saturday last, James Lang, an Irishman, who has been on the Falls improvements all summer, was working one of the principal blast furnaces. He was badly injured last summer, whilst engaged in boring out an old hole that was charged; the blast exploded, his face was badly cut and he had one eye put out. On Saturday in walking over a foot-bridge over the inner chute leading to the island, he slipped into the chasm and was drifted down the falls into the boiling steam below. He has not been seen since. He was a hard working and industrious man. He leaves a wife in Lou City to mourn his loss.

THE MAILS.—We have several letters containing complaints of our mail regulations. Among the number is one from Butteville. The writer wonders why the Spectator is not often received until it is a week and sometimes two weeks old. He says that for the past two weeks (his letter is dated Dec. 26) they have not received the Spectator at all. He says, too, sometimes they receive the mail matter from down the river, from Salem, on the return steamer. We are a poor one to complain to, we cannot effect anything. We would refer our correspondents to the Times and Statesman; they promised the people of Oregon if they could only get the whigs out of office here, everything would soon swim. Now we want you to hold them in accounts of these failures, not us. We have had no agency in placing these men in office, consequently we are free from responsibility.

VALENTINE NE.—The notorious individual is again at large. Having worn out his welcome in this place, he whiled away a few days in Lou City, until it was discovered who he was. He was then driven off. It is not known whether he has sloped. We warn our neighbors against harboring or countenancing this desperate fellow. It is supposed he made for Portland. He is tall and slender and has light hair, and we suppose him to be about 18 or 20 years old.

NEW COUNTY.—It will be seen by the correspondence of "Old Washington," that a petition for a new county is in circulation; a part of Washington county is asked for in it. It is proposed to make the Tualatin river the boundary from the mouth up some 12 or 15 miles, and is to be on both sides of the Willamette river, and the Butte or Champong to be the county-seat. We do not wish to be included in the new county.

SINGING SCHOOL.—We understand the singing school in the Congregational church is well attended, and although the training has been short the scholars are now able to make very excellent music. Prof. Newell understands thoroughly the teaching of vocal music, as the proficiency of the scholars will attest. We think our young folks employ their evenings well in attending the singing school.

PENITENTIARY FUND.—It will be remembered that several weeks since that Mr. Davis brought the penitentiary fund, \$30,000, with him. Upon his arrival at Portland he deposited the money for safe keeping with a responsible merchant at that place. He did not like the appearance of the acting commissioner sufficiently well to entrust to him. We believe, for the good of the Territory, it was a very necessary precaution.

MURDER.—Cornelius Sharp, the condemned, was shipped on board the steamer Portland, on Saturday for the penitentiary, which is to be built some time or other, at Portland. His wife and child accompanied him. Our town, thank fortune, is rid of one nuisance.

There must be something remarkably attractive in Washington life, if the correspondent of the N. Y. Mirror is not at fault. He says "ex. Members of Congress are seeking the office of door-keeper in the House of which they were members last year."

TALL TANK.—William and Edwin had out a tank up on the Tualatin river, about 3 miles from Lou City, from which they have a stock of timber 18 by 18 inches square and 75 feet long; above that from the same tree they hewed another, 14 inches square and 80 feet long, making in all 190 feet running timber. This shows how gradually the fir trees topple.

To Commissioners.—The item by T. are in file for our next. Our correspondents will have to bear with us a few weeks longer. We shall have room for the legislative proceedings.

CONGRESSION.—Glad, on the upper river, we are informed, are now carried for a song; and what is more the merchants, have the privilege of stinging it themselves.

THE WAVE.—For a week or more the weather has been mild; and in that time sufficient rain has fallen to swell the river 2 or 4 feet below the falls.

LANES TURNS.—Mr. Chase, of Clark Co., W. T., brought to this office a ternip weighing 194 pounds.

Case.—Thursday morning the 5th inst. the mercury was down to 18 deg., being 10 deg's colder than any time previous this winter.

WEATHER TABLE.

(We present below a report of the weather, as indicated by the Thermometer; taken at 6 in the morning, at mid-day, and 6 in the evening.)

1853-4.	6 a. m.	12 m.	6 p. m.	Remarks.
DEC. 22	46	54	41	do
" 23	39	45	41	do
" 24	30	41	43	rain
" 25	48	49	49	do
" 26	49	57	54	do
" 27	49	49	44	do
" 28	49	49	44	do
" 29	49	49	44	do
" 30	49	49	44	do
" 31	49	49	44	do
JAN. 1	34	40	40	do
" 2	40	50	53	do
" 3	43	47	45	do
" 4	41	40	30	pleasant—fine air
" 5	18	22	20	cold—very fine.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

LOT 7 in block 13. Lots 1 and 2 in block 60, Oregon City, for sale. Enquire at the Law and Land office of JNO. S. PRESTON. Oregon City, Jan. 7, '54-4711

Fire in the Woods.

The fire is still raging in the woods of Michigan; the continued dry weather parching the ground so that it also was burned to the depth of 18 inches.

The fire has already extended over an area of 1000 acres, within a mile of Detroit. Houses, barns and fences are being swept away by the devouring element. The woods are also on fire on the Southern Railway, between Toledo and Adrian; also on the Central Railway, near Dearborn, and also on the Pontiac Railway. The trains are obstructed by the falling trees. The fire is spreading towards Ann Arbor.

The Detroit Tribune, thus speaks of its ravages:

"The fire in the woods is spreading fast, and in its progress devouring thousands of dollars worth of property. It is estimated that a strip of country, at least 80 miles in length, has been burnt over, that 27 houses have been destroyed, and the crops and wood on at least 100 farms have been entirely destroyed. The fire does not confine itself to the woods, but spreads in the soil which it burns off entirely to the depth of a foot or more. The smoke envelops our city as in a dense fog, rendering it almost impossible to breathe, or get about, even at mid-day. Hundreds and thousands of people are vainly endeavoring to fight the devouring element, but we apprehend it will continue to spread until we get rain.

NEW ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—Mr. Aubrey, who crossed the Sierras at the Ligon pass, striking the Del Norte at Peratts, arrived safely at California, and described the route he took as being an excellent one for a railroad, and presenting no obstructions to a wagon route.

Mr. Aubrey found gold at the crossing of the Colorado and other places, and all over and copper ores in great quantities. The Indians were very hostile and very numerous. They fought them for 30 days. Almost all of his party were wounded, and he himself received 8 wounds at different times. The fighting was chiefly with the Garretos. Mr. Aubrey's party subsisted more than a month on moose meat.

They met a tribe of Indians 300 miles west of Zuni, who used gold bullets for their guns.

From New Mexico, it is thought that Gov. Kane will get the certificate of election as a delegate to Congress, although Padre Gallegos is represented to have a majority of 800 votes; but it is said that the vote of San Miguel county will be rejected as illegal.

The above items are telegraphed from Independence to the St. Louis Republic.

The Edinburg News describes a magnificent carpet just completed by Tompkins & Co., Miland, Glasgow, to order for the White House. The carpet is of the patented Axminster fabric, and is the largest ever made by Messrs. Tompkins, being 80 feet in length by 40 wide.—The portion woven in the loom without seam is 75 feet by 31, and the remainder consists of a handsome border, sewed on. The filling is a sea ruby and crimson damask, with 2 tasteful medallions in the center, and rich corner pieces to correspond; the medallions are filled with arabesques of flowers, designed and executed with exquisite taste. The entire piece weighs upwards of a ton, and its value is between \$450 to \$500 sterling—\$2,400.

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