SALEM, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876.

LANDS OF EASTERN OREGON.

The following circular, which gives a very reasonable account of the portion of Eastern Oregon herein described, has been issued by ex-Gov. Geo. L. Curry, agent for the company which owns the land great of the Military Road leading from the Dalles; via John Day river, over the Blue Mountains, to Fort Bosse, through Wasco, Gram, and Baker counties. Our columns contain the advertisement of the Secretary, offering these lands for sale, and we have no reason to doubt that they offer great advantages for

The Cascade range of mountains, crossing the State of Oregon from north to south, di-vides it into two main divisions—the Eastern and Western—such division having its own distinctive peculiarities of climate, soil and topography. Eastern Oregon is an elevated plateau, lutersected with numerous water courses flowing in a general northerly direc-tion into the Columbia River. The Klamath Basin, situated in the southwestern corner of this division, discharges its water through the rivers of Northern California. An ele-vated ridge, called the Blue Mountains, crosses Lastern Oregon disgonally from

from the valleys, supplying the settlers with abundant materials for lending and building

The settlements in Eastern Oregon are chiefly confised to the valleys of the northern part and to the mining regions. This part of the State has an extensive mining territory, very much of it still undeveloped and capable of affording employment for later and capital for many years at remunerative rates. The mining population makes a home market for the products of the farms and dairies of the adjacent valleys—an im-portant fact not to be overlooked in forming an estimate of its agricultural advantages. Eastern Oregon consists of high table lands

and rolling prairies, with a number of val-leys along its water courses of considerable extent. Taken as a whole it is especially adleys along its water courses of considerable extent. Taken as a whole it is especially adapted to grazing purposes, although its valleys contain farming lands equal in productivness to those of any country, and wherever cultivated the high prairies produce excellent copys of grain. The soil of the uplands is a loanly nature, producing in its natural state a beavy growth of wild tunch grass of the most nutritious quality. It springs up fresh and green in the first warm days of early Spring, and in a few weeks stock begins to latten on it. It was the custom of the Indians of Eastern Oregon, in former years, to raise large herds of horses without providing any food for them for the winter. The settlers and stock-raises steers now raise and fatten every year thousands of cattle, graz-

settlers and stock-raisers there now raise and fatten every year thousands of cattle, grazing them the year round. Fat beef cattle, wintered and fattened on the "range," have been shipped down the Columbia and thence to Victoria, to Vancover Island, to market, as early in the Spring as the middle of March. The valleys of Eastern Oregon have a rich soil of black loam, producing wheat, oats, barley, corn, vegetables and fruits. Wheat succeeded equally as well as elsewhere, while barley does much be ter, often yielding as high as sixty to eighty bushels per acre. Corn makes a good crop, the warm summer weather of this region being sciapted to its growth and maturity. Some of the tender fruits and vegetables, as peaches, grapes, meions, tomatoes and sweet potatoes, are being generally cultivated with the nest success. In a general sense the range of farm products varies very little frem that of other farming sections, making due allowance for the different sangaphlitics of a dreading and making the strength. farming sections, making due allowance for the different adaptabilities of a dry climate. It is carmed by the people of Eastern Oregon that for productiveness is valleys cannot be excelled on the Pacific Slope. The absence of timber in the valleys is considered a dis-advantage by some: this , however, is more apparent than otherwise from the fact that the usightering mountains afford an inex-

the neighboring mountains and though of haustible supply.

The winter of Exitern Oregon, though of short duration, generally brings with it several inches of snow on the table-lands and in the valleys. The weather is usually dry and sold. Snow remains from three to six renders the days pleasant and the nights good and refreshing; and continued invalids

have found the climate and invigorating breezes of Essiara Oregon most beneficial and in a number of cases surprising restoration to perfect health has been attained.

Six hundred thousand acres of land in Eastern Oregon, situated in Baker, Grant, and Wasco counties, are offered for sale in such sized traces as purchasers may desire. and was countries, are offered for sale in such sized tracts as purchasers may desire, at \$1 is per acre, and upwards, according to quantity and quality. One fourth of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale, the defered payments to be annual for three years, with ten per cent, interest. The title to the land is indeputable.

Here is afforded a most favorable opportunity to immigrants and eather the respective bounds.

ity to immigrants and settlers seeking homes and low priced lands to acquire both on the most reasonable terms. These lands are excellent for farming and grazing. On most of the tracks no grubbing, or other preparation of the land for plowing is requisise. A growthof nutrice us grass covers the uplands. affording the best of pasturage, while in the valleys and bestom lands the grass can be mowed and made into hay. Living aprings and a reams waver the lands in various directions. The uplands, or rolling lands, can be put into grops with the most satisfactory returns. Fruit, particularly peaches, plums, grappes, apples, pears and cherries, as well as the smaller fruits can be grown in great abundance. The climate of Lastern great abundance The climate of Pastern Oregon's very healthful. Flourishing towns are located at convenient points for traffic:

and population with Portland, the commercial metropolis of Oregon. Stages run daily carrying a daily mail between the Dalles and Canyon City, the county seat of Grant county, and from thence by diverging routes to Boise City, the capital of Idaho Territory, and to Baker City the county seat of Baker county.

The lands which are now for the first time The lands which are now for the first time placed in market are located contiguous to the line of the Dalles Military Road, the present travelled road from the Dalles City, on the Columbia river, to old Fort Boise, on Snake river. About forty miles of the western end of the road runs nearly parallel with the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is prairie land well adapted to the raising of grain. Within fifty miles of the eastern terminus of the road there are 50,000 scres in a body, of the road there are 50,000 acres in a body, of the finest timber land in Oregon. This land will be the more valuable, as it is near the line of the proposed branch from the Union Pacific Railroad to the Columbia River.

WASCO COUNTY-Bounded on the north by the Columbia river, east by Umatilla and Grant, south by Lake, and west by the Cas-Grant, south by Lake, and west by the Cascade range of mountains. Area 16,000 square miles. Population 3,953. Assessed value of property \$1,613,826; county seat, The Dalles. The name Wasco is of the Indian language, signifying grass, and this is emphatically a grazing country, being unsurpassed in this respect. But its agricultural capacity is not confined to the production of grass, as large areas comprised in the numerous valleys of the many streams that flow from the Cascade and Blue Mountains through this country, are well adapted to the production of ty, are well adapted to the production of vegetables, grain, vines and fruits. More especially is the soil and climate adapted to crosses Lestern Oregon disgonally from nor; heast to southwest across the central and southern parts of that division.

This part of the State has a number of time valleys, including the Grande Ronde, Powder River, Umstilla and John Day valleys in the north, the Harney Lake valley in the north, the Harney Lake valley in the central part, and Sink River, Lost River, Spragne River and other valleys of the Klaman Basin. The navigable rivers are broad and magnificent Columbia, on its northern border, and the Snake on its eastern broder. The valleys and table lands of this division, comprising more than two thirds of its entire area, are prairie lands.

Timber of excellent quality, embracing syveral varieties of pine, ir, larch and cotton wood, grows on the high ridges of the mountain ranges and along the senters with along it is convenient of access from the valleys, supplying the settlers with along the access from the valleys, supplying the settlers with a division of the latter river into Grant county, where its fortile valley of the latter river into Grant county, where its fortile valley of the latter river into Grant county, where its fortile valley of the latter river into Grant county, where its mountain can be contained to some the properties of the latter river into Grant county, where its mountain can be contained to some the properties of the latter river into Grant county, where its mountain can be contained to some the properties of the latter river into Grant county, where its mountain can be contained to some the properties of the latter river into Grant county, where its mountain can be contained to some the properties of the latter river into Grant county, where its mountain can be contained to some the properties of the latter river into Grant county, where its mountain can be contained to some the properties of the latter river into Grant county. of the latter river into Grant county, where it strikes the fertile valley of the Upper John Day's and follows that to the Blue Mountain divide, when it crosses a branch of the Malheur and strikes the head of Willow Crock, and flows down the valley of that stream to the main Malheur, near where it intersects the dod entire transfer. it intersects the old emigrant road, which it follows sixteen miles to old Fort Boise on

GRANT COUNTY—Bounded on the north by Umatilla, east by Baker, south by the State of Nevada, and west by Lake and Wasco. Population 1,882. Area 21,000 square miles, Assessed valuation of property, \$1,084,395; county seat, Canyon City. Gold was discovered on Canyon creek near the Upper John Day's river in 1861, and since that date it is estimated that upwards of \$10,000,000 have been taken from the mines within that county. The yalleys of that river are very fortile, as well as the lands watered by its branches. The road passes through the centre of the main yalley for a distance of over tifty miles. The grazing capacities of the county are very extensive, the native grasses being abundant and nutritious. The winters are mild and the climate remarkably healthy. Forests of the different kinds of timber common to Oregon are sufficiently distributed for all the uses of the farmer, mechanic and miner, when the immense mineral, grazing and agricultural wealth of the mountain, hill, plain and yalley shall have been developed. The Dalles Millsary Koad traverses the entire breadth of the county and a mail stage makes regular trips from The Dalles in Wasco county, on the above maned road. GRANT COUNTY-Bounded on the north by stage toakes regular trips from The Dalles in Wasco county, on the above named road, through Grant and Baker, to Boise City, con-necting with the line from that place to Kelton on the Central Pacific Railroad.

BAKER COUNTY - Rounded north by Union county, east by the Territory of Idaho, south by the State of Nevada, and west by Grant county. The county is of great area, comprising all that portion of the State south of the north fork of Powder river, and east of the 18th meridian. Powder river and Burnt river, the Malheur and Owybee are considerable streams entering into the Snake river or Lewis' Fork of the Columbia, which is along the eastern border of the county. The valleys of the rivers and streams are very fertile and the hills are covered with luxuriant grass. The mountains are filled with untold mineral wealth, which to a great extent still remain undeveloped. The Dalles Military Road runs for a disance of fifty miles through what is known as the Willow Creek Valley, an excellent section for agricultural, and stock raising purposes. Assessed valuation of property \$975,403. Population 2,450.

Baken County - Rounded room to Grant area, onto the size of five young braves from the Crees and Assimitoines of Manitoks. Every summer for five years he has been up north among these tribes, and now they are docking to his standard.—

Dakout Corr. Chicago Tribune.

Message from the President.

Washington, Ang. 1.—The following message was received by the Senate from the President to-day:

In response to the resolution of the Senate of July Sist, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate any information in regard to the sizugance of American citizens at Hamourg, S. C., I have the honor to the find the information in the information in w possessed to the Hamourg massager. BAKER COUNTY - Bounded north by Union

and cold. Snow remains from three to six weeks in the mouth of December and January, some seasons in others a few days. It is usual for stock to be grazed through those mosths without interruption. The Spring begins in February and lasts to the end of May, with warm, pleasant meather and the eventhers of the Ev May, with warm, pleasant weather, and the overthrow of the French power in Amer-rain sufficient to give life and vigor to vege-tation. The Summers are warm but not op-pressive; the freshness of the mountain air ica. The second was with the Iroquols, allies of Great Britain in our revolution. of color, have been of two recent date and of The third accompanied the second war with England, when Tecumsel roused all the tribes between Lake Erie and the Guif. The Apache war in Arizona was a consequent of the Mexican war and our occupation of the out the subject of francis and violence in election of the subject of francis and violence in election. southern pigins. We are now fighting Indians whose hands were first raised lie, but I await its forthcoming with a feelagainst us while the rebellion was at its ling of considence that it will fully sustain height. If there are twenty-five thousand all that I have stated in relation to fraud shour, of all kinds, they are count to the and violence in the State of Mississippi. Sioux, of all kinds, they are equal to the whole number of Indians east of the Mississippi when we met Pontiae in war, one hundred and twenty years ago. That was the number of Indians computed between the ing an enormous profit out of its contract Mississippi and the Atlantic in 1775 by Mr. with the Government by which it is allowed Parkman. Pontise attacked every fort from to kill :0,000 seals yearly in Alaska waters. Niagra and Pittsburg to Detroit and Mack. It is believed that such a depletion does not inse. The Sioux are now fenced out from endanger the existence of the species in that our settlements by a line of forts built along Beighborhood. Two thirds of all the males the water channels of the Missouri, Yellow- are never permitted by other and stronger stone and Platte, must of which have been portions to be upon the same ground with erected since the rebellion, as their names the females, which always herd together, indicate: Fort Esno, Fort Lincoln, Fort and the killing is done wholly among the Rice, Fort Sully, Fort Russel, etc. The re- bachelor seals, as they are called. At cormoval of the Eastern Sioux to the plains was twin seasons the bachelors go out of the water promptly followed by running railroads to and doze on the shore, and a dozen men run-

in the land of the Dakots, which are common. nicated with by steamers running once a month. These steamers go several hundred miles up the current to reach the junction of the Yellowstone with the Missouri, Both rivers are navigable. The Yellowstone and its branches, of which the Big Horn and the Rosebud are two, flow northwestward, and all its leading branches come from the south side, as the Rocky Mountains lie there, and emit the snows and springs. It is 300 miles from everywhere to the spot wherethe Sioux have encountered Sheridan's officers-200 miles north of the Union Pacific, 300 miles from Missouri, 300 or more from Helena and Bismarck, or Fort Lincoln. The Black Hills are far to the southeast and much nearer civilization. The Yellowstone Park, of which so much has been written, is 200 miles to the west. The game of the continent has been driven to that lofty region of streams, canyons and mountain ridges, and 20 tribes, seeking to get subsistence there, are kept in mortal fear of the Dakotas. Their numbers, radical difference from other Indians, skill as riders, and superior size and courage, make them overbearing. Intelligent, restless, unprincipled and despotic, they are made up of bands who have seen civilization and others which seldom or never saw a white man-of outlaws and barbarians, many sided as Mohammedanism.

Gen. Sitting Bull.

years of ege. Captain McGarry, of the Evaporation removes from manure carbon, steamer Benton, tells me, he has known Sir- in the form of carbonic gold; hydrogon and ting Buil about the Upper Missouri trading. Oxygen, in the form of water; and nitrogen, posts for many years. His principal barter- in the form of ammonia. ing place was at Fort Peck, though of late years he and his band have followed the buffalo north on the Souris and Pembina tongues for guns and ammunition with the French half-breeds of Manitoba. Sitting Bull was a convert and friend of Father DeSmet, who taught him to read and write French. He has always scorned to learn English, but is a fair French scholar. In the Dakota language he is also versed, and de- by absorption the otherwise escaping gases. ctared to be a greater orator than Little Pheasant, Chief of the Yanktonnais, Captain McGarry says he knows that Sitting Bull has read the French history of Napoleon's generalship after the little Corsican Corporal. Sitting Bull has never accepted an overture of peace, the report that he gave in his adhesion to Sully, to the contrary notwith standing. He has always been an unrelenting and vindletive savage-to the Americans what Schamy! was to the Russian. Father DeSmet kept the Teton-Sloux from the warpath until 1868. He then left the Upper Missouri, and Sitting Bull became a chief. No organized effort was made to array the Sloux nation against the whitee until after the Minnesota massacre of 1863, when the Sioux were driven west of the Missouri into the bad lands and mountains of Dakota. Sitting Bull aspired to the leadership, but Red Cloud, Spotted Tall, Little Phonsant and the Ogalaila Sitting Bull chie's repudiated him. From that time he has been a malcontent, and at war with the chiefs of the Sioux nation, though he has by his persussive arts of oratory seduced many hundreds of their young braves into his ranks. He is also largely reinforced by

Indian Wars.

Indian Wars.

The Americans have had three great Indian wars, each raging coincidently with a foreign war. The first was with the Algonquin nations, to which the Chippeways belonged, led by Pontiac. It immediately followed the overthrow of the French power in Americans and the intermediate of the analogue and brother in the continuous at the town of Hamburg, S. C. My letter to Gen. Chamberlin contains all the comments I wish to make on the subject. As allusion is made in the intermediate condition of other States and particularly Louisians and Mississippi, I may added to the analogues, letters and testimony to regard to the subject of a portion of the latter Sares. In regard to the latter Sares. In regard to Louisians all sire, morders and massages of on the subject of frau is and violence in elec-

EXECUTIVE MASSION, SIST July,

The Alaska Commercial Company is mak-

Manures - Their Value.

Farming is a very practical business; and no one can succeed in farming without fine practical abilities. Food is at the bottom of all action; tood is a means used to produce ends; food gives life; food is a force. Manures contains food-force, stored away, ready to be used when applied. Manure is organic and inorganic matter, and, when judiciously used, is food for plants; these are food for animals, and those are food for man. Hence we see at once the vaine of manure.

Manure is of two kinds, mechanical and hemiest; and the action of manures is always either mechanical or chemical, or both. A mechanical manure mellows the soilreduces it to a time 1:11b. For instance: potosh, when applied to a sandy soil, eats, or roughers, the particles of sand-enlivers it, -and produces a compound, siticate of potash; and this compound is a chemical manure. Properly, mechanical manures mellow the soil, as stiff clay is crumbled by lime, and chemical manures are direct food for plants, as carbonic acid, silicle acid, &c.

Many manures are only absorbents, as carbon, peat, tur', muck, Ac. These retain chemical manures, so plants can extract them through the action of the spongioles which ramify the soil.

There is a great muste of manure all over our courtry, through carelessness. All maunre should be under a shed, as by evapora-He is a Teton-Sicux, and only thirty-five | tion and leaching the best portions are lost.

Leaching removes a large portion of the soluble parts, the most valuable, for the roots of plants can only take up the soluble rivers, and have bartered their robes and portion. Hence the great importance of preventing manure from evaporating and leaching away.

A free use of absorbents, under cover, will prevent both. A good, tight floor, or a tank, will prevent loss by leaching; and charcoal einders, dry muck, tan-bark, &c., will retain

The manure question is a deep, an all-important one. If we would manure our fields judiciously, they would never wear ont .-Every species of manure should, must, in wars, and believes that he has modeled his order to keep up the fertility of the roll, be scrupulously saved, and applied to the tields.

A great English statesman was once asked if the Bank of England was not the main prop of the English nation." He wisely answered. "No; the real prop of the English nation is her banks of manure."

For the Willamette Parmer.

THE MOON AND THE OAK.

One night, sad and weary, I went to my bed, And I scarcely had entered my room, When I saw, through the window, the widespreading oak
Bowing gracefully to the bright moon.

The bright queen of night was aleastly gazing
Dispensing her silvery light,
Through the green leafy boughs of the brave
old oak,
That so oft has been by and white.

The calm-looking moon, as a monarch, doth

Rules the night, and the restless tide.

Her silvery light and the rections clud, Her mivery light and the glittering stars Illumine the universe wide. For centuries past, the brave-hearted oak Has stood under many a storm, Has shelter'd the flocks on a cold, stormy

And shaded when summer was warm. These majestic trees, for grandeur and strength.

No others excel, or improve, Endure as the oak that strikes deeper its When the storm enters into the grove.

Though the branches are bare and the leaves

swept away
By the winds and the cold brums! blast, again they'll put forth their

And flourish, forgetting the past. The sweet little birds, they have come from

the south, Stately kings of the forest to see, Now their nests are suspended, they'll rear their young

In the green branches, tenderly.

The young feathered songaters, how awaetly they chirp
As they fly from apray to apray,
But the time will come when they will de-

To their warm, sunny home, far away.

O, may I, like the birds, seek a country afar That will lead me to mansions above: O. may I endure all the changes through life With patience, with kindness, and love.

All selfish eeeds scatter'd afar from my heart,
Leaving room for rich blessings to come,
From our Father above, who does comfort

and love
All His cuildren, and welcome them bome. Philomath, July 12, 1876.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—The following particulars are given of the accidental shooting of T. J. Handsaker, eldest son of Postmaster Handsaker, at Gosten: Whileriding on the Des Chutes with his cousin, G. W. Handsaker, of Dexter, their horses became mired in a swamp, and in the act of getting off, Mr. J.T. H. write left from his mand and directoraged the contents into his left leg below the knee, shortering the large bone and carrying away a large portion. Fortunately Messrs. Averill and Redford, of Sammer Lake were near and rendered all the assistance in their power. In the clarkness of the ance in their power. In the darkness of the night the young man was conveyed a distance of twenty five miles to the house of Mr. Rigdon, where he was kindly cored for until methal aid sould reach him. Dr. T. W. Shelton, was immediately called for, but although no time was jost, did not succeed in a continuous him will Salve have reaching him until Saturday. As soon re-the wound was dressed, the young man was conveyed to the residence of his lather, making in all a ride of masty miles in a two burse wagon. Dr. Sheltan informed us on Tuesday he had hopes of saving the limb, and that the young man was ceiting she Pacific, and to Sioux City and Bismarck, on thing between them and the sea may turn the Missouri river. The former and the thousands of them inland. The drove is as well or tester than would nate ally be expected under the eliminatances. About driven toward the slaughter ground slowly. the mails are regularly conveyed throughout the section, and a prosperous population is already established, occupied in farming, crossed the bunting region, the last subsistant section, and various other pursuits. Steambosts ply regularly on the Columbia river, and during the boating season on Snake end of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Ristory, connecting the various centres of trade.

W. WRATHERPORD.

J. W. WEATHERPORD. WEATHERFORD & CO.,

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, Patent Medicines. CHEMICALS.

Perfumery TOILET GOODS.

Etc., etc. PURE WINES and LIQUORS. For Medicinal purposes

Medicines Compounded, and Prescriptions Filled.

Weatherford & Co., Commercial street, SALEM.

BARGAINS TO BE HAD!

Spring Trade of 1876! & E. HIRSCH.

Successors to Herman & Hirsch.) COMMERCIAL ST ..

AgComplete and Well-Selected Stock

MERCHANDISE Suffed to the Country Trade,

And inform their customers and all others that these

Bought Low,

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GREAT BARGAINS: For Cash in Hand.

All persons calling on them will have the full bene-

CENERAL

in prices at San Francisco and the East.

Salom, May 5, 1816.

Pacific University

AND-TUALATIN ACADEMY. Forest Grove, Oregon. FACULTY:

REV. S. H. MARSH, D. D., President, and Professor of Intellectual Philosophy.
REV. HORACE LYMAN, A. M., Professor of Rhet-GEO. H. COLLIER, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, T. CONDON, A. M., Professor of Natural-History, JOS. W. MARSH, A. M., Professor of Latin and

J. D. ROHB, A. M., Printipal of Academy, Mrs. M. P. SPHLEER, Precoptress.

The school year consists of three terms, beginning, respectively on the first Wednesday of September, December, and March. In the University the tuition is \$45 per year, and in the Academy \$30 per year—payable, per term in advance.

Advance.

Board can be lead at from \$2 to \$4 per week.

Examinations for admission will be held on 8
tember 1st, at 9 a, m., at the College.

For Outlier information, assures the President orany other members of the Faculty.

LEBANON HOTEL, H. H. CLAUGHTON, --- Proprietor.

FIGHS undersigned would assounce to the citizens of
Linn and adjoining counties, and to the traveling
public, that he has thoroughly restly d and reformished
this wed-known thotel with new farminre threughout, and is now prepared to account added those who
may favor him with a call, is the most satisfactory
manner. The Table will be amply supplied with the
best the market as weds, and the awanot pains will be
taken to please all.

Bespecial pains will be taken to s rouges comfortable
conveyances for parties wishing to visit the SOBA
SPRINGS at Sodaville, three miles from Lebauch,
where a few daylor even weeks may be pleasantly
passed during the heated term.

May 38.

B. H. CLAUGHTON.

Dit. A. B. BELT.

DR. A. M. HELT.

BELT & SON,

Druggists and Apothecaries, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Fure Wines and Liquers, &c.,

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18 HARRY SEAR will have have chance of the reception on Department.

Patrenize Home Manufactures! WILLAMETTE

Stove Works HAVING THE BEST FATTERN OF STOVES now made, and the latest improvements, we are

The Lowest Rates. Also HOLLOW WARE, and all STOVE EXTRAN-cast ob orders. We most respectfully solicit your pat-ronage for the DOXEST STOVE.

RICHARDS & RODGERS.
PORTLAND, OF Proprietors, Proceedings and Madison. Substitute of the Proprietors of the

Wagon-Making and Repairing. H. S. JORY, wheat From WAGO'S AND CARRIAGES

MAINE TO ORBER AND REPAIRED.

General Black-mitting.
All work made of the BEST Lester, or Narios h work made of the MENT Lands aterial, and in the best matter, halom, April 25, 1975, at