

The Enterprise.

OREGON CITY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1877.

The Harvest and Future of Clackamas.

The harvest in Clackamas county is nearly completed, and from every section we learn that the crops are turning out remarkably well. The yield is unusually heavy, while the amount sown is much greater than any previous year. It is estimated by some who know, that this county will have fully one-half more surplus wheat, oats and barley than any previous year. In no instance have we learned of a short crop. The brush lands which have been cleared are yielding remarkably heavy crops, and that of the finest quality of wheat. Many of the new fields which were cleared this season have yielded enough to pay for the original cost of the land, clearing and expense of the crop, leaving the owner his property free for the first year. There are hundreds of thousands of acres in this county termed brush land, which can to-day be bought at from \$5 to \$8, and cleared at an expense from \$15 to \$20, which will produce from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat. The farmers of our county are seeing that these brush lands are really valuable, and are clearing them very rapidly and putting them into cultivation. We have heretofore said that Clackamas county is the best in the State for an industrious farmer. We are more than ever convinced of this fact. The lands are cheap, and if the farmer has but a limited amount of capital, he can, in a very few years, clear the brush off his land and have a fine farm as the result of his own industry. If he has a small sum of money to invest on the start, he can hire help to open his farm, and when it is open it will not cost him as much as lands are held at in the prairie sections of our State. The Clackamas county farmer will get from 10 to 35 cents per bushel more for his wheat than the farmer of Polk, Marion, Linn, Lane or Douglas county. He is at a market all the rest of his life, and has a sure thing for cheap transportation. Taking the result of this year, and the money which our farmers will get for this year's crop, we feel sure that many rich brush farms will be cleared and put into wheat the coming year, and before long those who are seeking homes will regret that they did not locate in a county that is unsurpassed in its productive capacity, noted for the cheapness of its lands, and its close proximity to market. Clackamas county has a bright future before it, and ere many years pass around, will be quoted as one of the principal farming counties of the State, and while land to-day can be had at a reasonable figure, they will continue to increase until it will be more valuable than land in any other part of the Willamette valley. The county has now the reputation of being one of the most healthy spots on the face of the earth, and the banner fruit section of the State. In less than eight years it will compete for the title of being the banner wheat county in Oregon. This is no idle prophesy. If any doubt the correctness of our views, let them look back five years and make an estimate between what was raised in this county then and what is raised the present year. Let the same ratio of increase continue for the next eight years, and the county is capable of a greater increase, and we shall raise at least 2,000,000 bushels of wheat at that time. We see a bright and glorious future in store for old Clackamas.

The latest news from the Indian war seems to favor the rumor of Sitting Bull and Joseph combining their forces, and a general outbreak among the tribes in Montana. If the two chiefs should unite, the settlers in Montana and Idaho will be in a very ticklish position. The Indians are well supplied with the best guns and plenty of ammunition, furnished by the rascally traders, and they will be almost able to bid defiance to our skeleton of an army. The Democratic policy of retrenchment in our already small enough military force, is bearing its fruits; costing bars of money, and many innocent lives.

The Russians have been badly used by the Turks in every engagement during the past week or two, and the baggy breeches are still pushing them. The Russians, who started out on the offensive, are now acting entirely on the defensive, and their opponents are jubilant over the turn in affairs. The latest news from the seat of war says next week promises to be a bloody one. The summer is going, and decisive results become every day of more importance to the Russian, for there are indications of a continuance of the war into another campaign.

Sitting Bull and his warriors have again put in an appearance across the Canadian line, in the vicinity of Fort Benton. He has a large force and will doubtless cause a little activity in the war department.

The depreciation of the value of the real estate in the three States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, during the past eight years, amounts to a sum sufficient to pay off our entire national debt.

The Democrats of Iowa have nominated the following ticket: Governor, John P. Irish; Lieutenant Governor, W. James; Supreme Judge, H. E. J. Boardman; Superintendent Public Instruction, G. D. Colton.

The following was adopted by the M. E. Conference at Seattle last Saturday: WHEREAS, The manufacture and the traffic in intoxicating drinks is a fruitful source of four-fifths of the pauperism and crime, the wretchedness, sickness, insanity and death which afflict the world; therefore Resolved, That we, as a conference, will wage incessant war against these great evils of the day; that we will exhort our people to vote for a prohibitory law and will go with them to the polls, and that we will never falter nor recede in this great moral work until its final consummation.

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Pendleton's Fantastic Ruin.

In his speech at Columbus, Ohio, remarks an exchange, which may be regarded as the first gun of the fall campaign in that State, George H. Pendleton attributed all the troubles of the country to the Republican policy of paying the debt contracted during the war in coin, and of resolving to resume on the 1st of January, 1879. He asserted that by the law of their issue the five-twenties were payable in greenbacks, "Yet," said he, "a Republican Congress passed the law of 1869, whereby it was declared that they should be paid in coin. This single Act added \$800,000,000 to the value of the bonds in the hands of the bondholders, and added that much to the burden already imposed upon labor." Further on he said: "The threat of resumption in 1879 hangs like a pall over the country, and shrouds every industry in mourning." And again, "Every enterprise dependent on labor and capital combined in the land, declares that resumption cannot be effected in 1879 without utter ruin—and yet the money power mercifully, brutally even, in these days of anguish, demands contraction and resumption."

Mr. Pendleton, the author of these remarks, is quite a distinguished citizen of Ohio. He is a lawyer of good standing, and also aspired to the Presidency. The revelations made in Congress some time ago, indicated that he could turn a sharp corner in railroad manipulation. Nobody ever charged him with being weak-minded, or suspected him of insanity. But, for all that, the solemn declaration above quoted would go very far, before an impartial tribunal, toward establishing the latter fact. According to him one of the present stagnation is that we have resolved to pay our debt. To pay them in greenbacks, as Mr. Pendleton holds we should have done, would be only to take up one note with another. When he first gave expression to this opinion, the country was not well up in the intricacies of finance. There was some excuse perhaps for the error into which he had been betrayed through lack of proper study.

Since then the nonsense of the thing has been dimmed in his ears by a thousand tongues, but no effect whatever has been produced upon him. After long intervals the old Saurian comes to the surface reiterating the same exploded fallacy without a change of countenance. If there is any meaning at all to Mr. Pendleton's assertions, it is that we are going to the dogs because we have resolved to pay our debts. In other words, we are ruining ourselves in trying to conceal a national bankruptcy, which undoubtedly exists. Cheating public creditors was the only way out for us, but we refused to pursue that dishonorable path. For this act of folly Mr. Pendleton has not words of denunciation enough; but his careful not to put his theory in this shape; yet it means this or nothing. And this he now supplements with the idea that resumption in 1879 will finish us without benefit of clergy.

Resumption is rather a sonorous word. There may be some deadly principle lurking in it. But it only means, in the financial aspect, a return to the normal conditions of commerce and industry. The country stood up bravely under the successive steps by which the National paper advanced from 37 1/2 cents on the dollar to 94 cents. It did not get ruined at all during that energetic march toward a sound business basis. On the contrary, during a large portion of the time quite an unexampled prosperity prevailed. It is the few last pennies that are producing all the evil. Greenbacks have ranged at 94 for a long time. They have advanced two cents and a fraction within a brief period, and this is the cause of all of our woes according to Mr. Pendleton. The advance from 37 1/2 cents to 94 cents, quite a heavy jump, was scarcely felt at all. It is the rise from 94 to 96 cents that is the cause of our present undoing.

If this is not a bald nonsense as Mr. Pendleton's other proposition, we confess an inability to define what it is. This is an assertion that the rising credit of the Government is fatal to the prosperity of the nation. If it could only exhibit some weakness financially, the presumption is that we would be all right again. It will certainly be admitted that an individual could never get into this curious condition. The man who has been submitting to the slaving of the money lenders, would never be considered to be going headlong to ruin at the time that his credit was so much improved, that the period when he could be able to pay out dollar for dollar could not be far off. But for all that, there are a great many people who will believe that all that Mr. Pendleton has advanced in this connection is sound and true. We have destroyed ourselves because we have resolved to pay our debts honestly, and because still further our credit as a nation has so far improved, that paper is rapidly nearing specie in value. That is the gist of Mr. Pendleton's argument.

Temperance. The following was adopted by the M. E. Conference at Seattle last Saturday: WHEREAS, The manufacture and the traffic in intoxicating drinks is a fruitful source of four-fifths of the pauperism and crime, the wretchedness, sickness, insanity and death which afflict the world; therefore Resolved, That we, as a conference, will wage incessant war against these great evils of the day; that we will exhort our people to vote for a prohibitory law and will go with them to the polls, and that we will never falter nor recede in this great moral work until its final consummation.

The Cause of Crime.

There has been a marked increase in crime in this country for the past ten years. Statistics of our prisons reform and penitentiaries give us undisputed evidence of this fact. One of the greatest reasons for this is that too many of our people refuse to give their children an honorable trade. The well-to-do farmer starts his son to school, to give him an education, and relies on that to carry him through the world, without any practical use of what education he has. If the same amount of labor had been bestowed on a boy, after he had acquired a good English education, such as our common schools afford, to put into practical use his energies and knowledge, in a trade, or on the farm, he would be able to make an honorable living, and be a benefit to society generally. But too many expect to make their living by a profession or behind a counter. This class is entirely too numerous, while the number who would expect to make their way through the world by an honorable trade or by work on a farm, are daily decreasing. There is no doubt but what this is one of the principal causes of the rapid increase of crime in this country, and parents should see the evil tendencies, and instead of expecting to place their children in a place of ease and luxury, teach them that they must earn their daily bread by honorable labor. The want of teaching boys trades has fully as much to do with increasing the numbers in the penitentiaries as the want of education. A report recently made by the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, Pennsylvania, shows that this failure to teach boys a trade has as direct a tendency to lead them to become criminals as a lack of general education, the latter of which has been placed at the bottom of all crime. Of one hundred and eighty prisoners admitted to this penitentiary during 1876 under the age of twenty-five years and convicted for the first time, one hundred and thirty-five could read and write, and one hundred and thirty had attended public schools. Of this number one hundred and thirty-seven had never been taught any trade. Referring to these statistics the report says:

If popular education is free, if it is compulsory, as in some States the law declares it to be, then ought trade instruction to be prevented by the rules of voluntary associations which assume to determine how many of the youth are to learn such handicraft? The public want demands skilled educated labor, and a public school should at least be accessible to those who desire to possess mind-culture the better to qualify them for trade instruction.

We say that every young man ought to have a trade, and that our farmers who send their children to town in the hope that they may gain an easier living are doing them a great injustice. They had better teach them to become good farmers, and if industrious and economical, they will be better off there than in the over-crowded town; but if they do send them to town, let them learn a trade.

Likely to be Abandoned. There is a rumor that the call for an extra session of Congress will be recalled by the President, and that no session will be held until December, when the long session commences. Some of our exchanges are very urgent to have Congress convened, while the administration seems to have lost the personal or desired interest in the matter. We do not see why an extra session of Congress is actually necessary six weeks before the regular long term. Of course, should Congress meet in October, its session will be a continuous one until next summer's heat will drive the members from Washington, making the session probably ten months long. There can be no good reason presented why this extra session should be held so close to the regular one. There is no urgent need for it. In fact, if the administration has been able to get along without the army appropriation bill so long, there is no reason why it cannot do so until the regular term, which is only six weeks later.

We believe it would be best if the call for the extra session were withdrawn, for many reasons. In the first place, the country is just at present merging from a labor convulsion which almost threatened to become a war, and the passions of the people have not quieted down yet, and hasty and inconsiderate legislation on this labor issue will be the result. In a number of the States east elections occur in October, and the demagogues in both parties are using this labor question as a political trick for success, and keeping alive the bad feeling between labor and capital. If there is no session until December, the public mind will have become settled, and we may expect more judicious and able legislation. There is work for Congress to do, and important work. The labor question no doubt has opened the eyes of the people to the great importance of legislation which shall prevent the recurrence of the horrible scenes which transpired in the great railroad centers of the nation; the tariff and finances of the country need careful attention, and should be handled at a time when common sense and not passion holds sway in the nation's councils. New issues have been coming up of late with great rapidity, of which the statesmen of the country little dreamed of; these must take a practical form; fanciful topics about which politicians are trying to catch votes, will have to be discarded, and common sense and reason take their place. This cannot be done during heated and warmly contested elections.

An official Russian newspaper, after an elaborate review of the sums already expended on the war, draws the conclusion that if it lasts till next autumn it will cost not less than 850,000,000 roubles, of which 232,000,000 have already been expended. To cover this sum there is a reserve of 100,000,000 roubles.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, which broke the back of Jay Cooke & Co., and hastened the financial crisis under which the country has suffered ever since, is itself doing well. The Eastern and Western sections built, 585 miles, are in good order, and last year gave net earnings of \$300,000. The country along the line is being rapidly settled, and lands of the corporation are being sold for cash, or exchanged for the bonds of the corporation. With increased business the road must be completed at no very distant day. Boston and New England have an interest in this enterprise. The whole road from Lake Superior to the Pacific will be built as soon as Boston can run a road through the Hoosac tunnel to Lake Superior to meet it; and that is exactly what Boston needs.—Newburyport Herald.

Advices from New York indicate that the Tilden wing of the Democracy in that state will be beaten in the coming state convention in its efforts to secure the renomination of John Bigelow and other state officers. Allen C. Boeh, who doubtless will be nominated for the head of the ticket was notoriously opposed to Tilden's candidacy for the presidency.

Reminiscence of Tone-As-Ket, Chief of the Okanagans.

During the summer of 1865 a white man was supposed by the settlers of Colville valley to have been murdered by two Indians, one of whom was a brother of Tone-As-Ket, chief of the Okanagans, whose name appears in the list of those who signed the treaty recently at Spokane falls.

Tone-As-Ket, who then resided in British Columbia, learning the rumor took his suspected brother and brought him over the line and turned him over to me as commanding officer at Fort Colville. I turned him over as a prisoner to the civil authorities of Stevens county for trial. At the preliminary examination the excitement ran very high against the prisoner, and threats to take him from the jail and hang him were freely indulged in by the citizens; but the presence of U. S. troops, with the knowledge that they would be used to protect the life of the suspected man until he was fairly and legally tried and condemned, prevented any such outrage. After obtaining all the evidence available, the prisoner was held to await the result of a search made by the Sheriff for the missing man. He was finally discharged, as the white man proved to be living during all the three weeks of the brother's detention. Tone-As-Ket, though he knew nothing of the details of the alleged murder or of the whereabouts of the supposed murdered man, seemed perfectly confident that the authorities would protect and give his brother a fair trial.

At another time the British Gold Commissioner for the Kootenai district entrusted Tone-As-Ket with \$12,000 in gold dust to transport from Kootenai to Victoria, and he faithfully performed his trust. When he sat at my table in my quarters at Fort Colville, I felt that a child of nature was he, yet he was Chief in any country. F. O. McCowan.

The Lolo Trail.

Mr. Thomas Sutherland, writing to the San Francisco Chronicle, after his journey through the Lolo Pass, speaks as follows:

I am something of a traveler myself, and in this country or Europe have I passed over such a wild and precipitous road. The Mavis Pass at Chamounix, and the terrible Tete Noir, the ascent of Mt. Washington in the White Mountains, or the mule ride to Yosemite, may be very perilous to summer pleasure-seekers, but the Lolo trail, 175 miles in length, is one succession of almost impassable mountains, where "alps on alps arise," where the trail is almost lost in the granite rocks, and where the traveler is obliged to fall in and where no person of sane mind, not even a member of the English Alpine Club, would think of going for pleasure. For four days our animals had to travel without grass, and for a summer resort a white bear repulsive to them; while not the slightest sign of humanity was discernible along the entire route, save dead horses and Indian hieroglyphics on the trees. I should like to tell you of a beautiful spot, a summer resort, where hot springs issue from a solid rock, which, but for the significant sulphurous odor, I might readily believe to have been the one made by the mighty Moses. I could tell you of the beautiful scenery of the place, and literally in the place itself, with keen delight, but must deal with sterner duties.

A monthly periodical called *The Labor World*, says the *Oregonian*, has appeared here. It is understood that its editor is Mr. A. C. Edmunds. As nearly as we can make out its purpose, it appears to be devoted to the idea that politics and legislation are in some way to change the order of nature and relieve mankind of the necessity of hard work. It assumes that the income of property are stolen from labor, rejects the principle that rates of labor must depend on the relation of demand and supply, and builds on a crude combination of visionary theories as to labor, money, politics and legislation. All such efforts are necessarily short lived. When all is said, men who live by selling their labor must take for it what they can get, that is, the market rate; just as one who has eggs to sell must accept for them the market price, or as another who has money to lend must be content with the current rate of interest. No legislation will ever change these facts, and the man who spends his time in political schemes for such an end will find always that he has wasted it.

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Telegraphic News.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—General Westley Merritt is ordered to command ten companies of cavalry and go to Camp Brown, Wind River valley, and move against the Nez Perces. The third regiment of infantry, now in Pennsylvania, is ordered to Montana to reinforce Gibbon.

OSWATIMIE, Kas., Aug. 30.—Ten thousand people responded to the call today to witness the coronation attending the dedication of the old John Brown monument. Dr. Udergroff, chairman of the committee, called the meeting to order and introduced Gov. Chas. Robinson as president of the day. Rev. Adair, brother-in-law of John Brown, made the prayer, in which he thanked God that He had made one of a blood all nations of men. Senator Ingalls, orator of the day, was then introduced and made a speech an hour long, being constantly applauded. After dinner, Chas. Langdon delivered a speech, formally dedicating the monument. Short speeches were made by Hon. D. R. Haskill, Col. D. R. Anthony, and others. A resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature of Kansas to make an appropriation to procure a statue of John Brown, in bronze or marble, to be placed in the hall of statutory of the national capital as a gift to the nation. Many leading men of the State were present, and the meeting was pronounced a grand success.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—President Hayes' visit to New England continues to show its good results in the marked change in Republican sentiment in his favor, the conviction becoming general there that the northern policy presented the only course open to him with any prospect of success. The president is credited with having promptly converted some Democrats to his support, and that the Republican policy presented the only course open to him with any prospect of success. The president is credited with having promptly converted some Democrats to his support, and that the Republican policy presented the only course open to him with any prospect of success.

Postoffices established: Parkersburg, Coos Co., Oregon; Weldon T. Hanson, postmaster. Oregon discontinued: Goscoe Lake, Lake Co., Oregon. Name changed: Centerville, Snohomish Co., to Stanwood. Postmasters appointed: Wm. King, Camas valley, Douglas Co., Oregon; Aurelius M. Patterson, Kalama, Covitz Co., W. T.; Miss Margaret J. Gage, White Co., Washington Co., W. T.

Public sentiment in favor of a more liberal provision for the regular army is being wonderfully quickened by the fact that Sitting Bull's fighting force outnumbered that government can only in the field against him and Joseph, if the expected joining of the savage chieftains shall be effected. This spectacle and the lessons of the strikers' riots have stimulated propositions for army increase of 50 per cent., and the president in the exercise of discretionary power to temporarily increase the force when necessary.

New York, Sept. 4.—The Tribune's special from Salt Lake says Young's wife died today in the presence of all his wife and children and a few friends. Brigham Young, Jr., George G. Cannon and Albert Carrington are named as his executors. The estate is largely real estate, and probably worth \$200,000. Mr. Clark, the will was made four years ago, and his youngest child born of Mary Vancoot was then three years old. Young was father of fifty-six children, and left seventeen wives, sixteen sons and twenty-eight daughters. The estate is divided into an equitable division of property between all his wives and children, with no preference to any. Most of them already had something decided to them. On this a valuation was set, and it is to be charged to the recipients as part of their share, though not necessarily at the valuation he put on it. That is to be equitably adjusted when the estate is divided upon the youngest child coming of age. Meanwhile the income is to go to the various mothers according to the number of their children, and they can withhold if the children be have badly. All are provided for as far their present needs are concerned.

BORN. In this city, Aug. 30, to the wife of David Confield, a son. DIED. At Mt. Zion, Aug. 12, Henry C., son of John E. and Margaret A. Folsom, aged 2 years, 5 months and 15 days. At Mt. Zion, Aug. 26, Timothy Claybourn, son of Timothy and Margaret J. Bowen, aged 2 years and 7 months. At Mt. Zion, Aug. 27, William Porter, son of J. K. and Lucy A. DeShields, aged 3 years and 4 months. At Mt. Zion, Clackamas Co., Sept. 1, Mrs. Lydia Adams Palmer, of consumption, aged 73 years, 11 months, and 17 days.

NEW TO-DAY. Johnson, McGowan & Macrura, Attys. Final Settlement. In the matter of the estate of Henry Sprague, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have filed in the County Court of Clackamas County, State of Oregon, in the matter of the estate of Henry Sprague, on the 14th day of September, 1877. I will offer for sale at public auction on Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1877, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate belonging to said estate, to-wit: A part of Land Claim No. 48 in T. 2 S., R. 2 E., being the donation claim of Wm. and M. A. S. L. Holmes, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning 20 feet S. of the S. E. corner of a block of land situated on said claim owned by J. R. Ralston, numbered 18 according to plat of blocks surveyed by L. J. Carter; thence west along the S. line of said block 120 feet; thence east 120 feet; thence south 42 7/10 feet; thence east 1200 feet; thence north along the Territorial road leading from Oregon City to Molalla 87 1/2 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.2 acres. The following is a true and correct copy of said plat: Beginning at a point of said block 8. of the S. E. corner of said block of land numbered 18, running thence west along the south line of said block 120 feet; thence south 42 7/10 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.2 acres more or less. Terms of sale—Cash in U. S. gold coin, on day of sale. CHAS. LOGAN, Guardian of Henry Sprague, an Insane Oregon City, Sept. 6, 1877.

Administrator's Notice. In the estate of Richard Hawkins, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors and all persons having claims against said deceased, to show to the undersigned, on or before the 14th day of September, 1877, their claims against said deceased, and to file the same with the undersigned at his residence in Clackamas county, Oregon. Dated this 1st day of August 1877. J. H. WATKINS, Administrator of Richard Hawkins.

1,000,000 Bottles

CENTAUR LINIMENTS. have been sold the last year, and not one complaint has reached us that they have not done all that is claimed for them. Indeed, scientific skill cannot go beyond the result reached in these wonderful preparations. Added to Carbolic, Arsenic, Mentha, Senecabelle and Witch-Hazel, are other ingredients, which makes a family liniment that defies rivalry. Rheumatic and bed-ridden cripples have been enabled to throw away their crutches, and many who for years been afflicted with Neuralgia, Sciatic, Catarrh, Brachialgia, Backs, etc., have found permanent relief with the Centaur Liniment of Dr. J. B. Rose & Co., Philadelphia.

There are twenty-seven divorce cases on the docket at Walla Walla. Several families of emigrants from Nebraska, who pulled across the plains with mule teams, have reached Dayton, W. T. A cavalry escort has gone over the Blue Hill mountains to meet General Sherman at Missoula and attend him to Walla Walla. Walla Walla county levies a tax of 16 1/2 mills on a valuation of \$2,381,540. Four mills are for territorial purposes, four mills for schools, eight for county affairs and one-half mill road tax.

Irreducible School Fund. It seems to be evident from reports from different parts of the State that the irreducible school fund is being very badly managed by the State officials. A large number of notes have become outlawed by neglect of the proper officials; thousands of dollars have been loaned without proper security, and interest has been allowed to go unpaid for years. The *Roseburg Plaindealer* prints a list of notes belonging to the school and university fund, amounting to over \$300,000, on which interest has not been paid for several years. The sum of \$10,000 was loaned to the Baker City Academy without proper security; and several of a similar character have been made in Clackamas county.

Mr. Frederick Pennington, brother of the poet, has written a letter on Spiritualism, which he says is the great subject of the day, to which no other approach in importance. He says: "In London and elsewhere, spirits are incarnated for periods varying from a quarter of an hour to three hours, and appear in the séance rooms, in the midst of the assembled company, clothed in habiliments palpable and material, which, under a microscope inspection, lose nothing of the wonderful super-natural texture, whereas human fabrics, under similar conditions, become cables and cart ropes.

The friends of the cause of woman suffrage in Boston are subscribing money for the purpose of carrying on a busy canvass in Colorado, where there is to be a popular vote on the question in Co. one.

McMinnville Reporter: There is a perfect deluge of grain in transit over the highways of this section at present. Over one hundred teams per day have passed through this place during the week, and this is only one channel in a dozen.

Admiral Semmes, captain of the Alabama during the rebellion, died at Point Clear, Alabama, on the 30th ult.

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NEW TO-DAY. Johnson, McGowan & Macrura, Attys. Final Settlement. In the matter of the estate of Henry Sprague, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have filed in the County Court of Clackamas County, State of Oregon, in the matter of the estate of Henry Sprague, on the 14th day of September, 1877. I will offer for sale at public auction on Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1877, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate belonging to said estate, to-wit: A part of Land Claim No. 48 in T. 2 S., R. 2 E., being the donation claim of Wm. and M. A. S. L. Holmes, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning 20 feet S. of the S. E. corner of a block of land situated on said claim owned by J. R. Ralston, numbered 18 according to plat of blocks surveyed by L. J. Carter; thence west along the S. line of said block 120 feet; thence east 120 feet; thence south 42 7/10 feet; thence east 1200 feet; thence north along the Territorial road leading from Oregon City to Molalla 87 1/2 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.2 acres. The following is a true and correct copy of said plat: Beginning at a point of said block 8. of the S. E. corner of said block of land numbered 18, running thence west along the south line of said block 120 feet; thence south 42 7/10 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.2 acres more or less. Terms of sale—Cash in U. S. gold coin, on day of sale. CHAS. LOGAN, Guardian of Henry Sprague, an Insane Oregon City, Sept. 6, 1877.

Administrator's Notice. In the estate of Richard Hawkins, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors and all persons having claims against said deceased, to show to the undersigned, on or before the 14th day of September, 1877, their claims against said deceased, and to file the same with the undersigned at his residence in Clackamas county, Oregon. Dated this 1st day of August 1877. J. H. WATKINS, Administrator of Richard Hawkins.

1,000,000 Bottles

CENTAUR LINIMENTS. have been sold the last year, and not one complaint has reached us that they have not done all that is claimed for them. Indeed, scientific skill cannot go beyond the result reached in these wonderful preparations. Added to Carbolic, Arsenic, Mentha, Senecabelle and Witch-Hazel, are other ingredients, which makes a family liniment that defies rivalry. Rheumatic and bed-ridden cripples have been enabled to throw away their crutches, and many who for years been afflicted with Neuralgia, Sciatic, Catarrh, Brachialgia, Backs, etc., have found permanent relief with the Centaur Liniment of Dr. J. B. Rose & Co., Philadelphia.

There are twenty-seven divorce cases on the docket at Walla Walla. Several families of emigrants from Nebraska, who pulled across the plains with mule teams, have reached Dayton, W. T. A cavalry escort has gone over the Blue Hill mountains to meet General Sherman at Missoula and attend him to Walla Walla. Walla Walla county levies a tax of 16 1/2 mills on a valuation of \$2,381,540. Four mills are for territorial purposes, four mills for schools, eight for county affairs and one-half mill road tax.

Irreducible School Fund. It seems to be evident from reports from different parts of the State that the irreducible school fund is being very badly managed by the State officials. A large number of notes have become outlawed by neglect of the proper officials; thousands of dollars have been loaned without proper security, and interest has been allowed to go unpaid for years. The *Roseburg Plaindealer* prints a list of notes belonging to the school and university fund, amounting to over \$300,000, on which interest has not been paid for several years. The sum of \$10,000 was loaned to the Baker City Academy without proper security; and several of a similar character have been made in Clackamas county.

Mr. Frederick Pennington, brother of the poet, has written a letter on Spiritualism, which he says is the great subject of the day, to which no other approach in importance. He says: "In London and elsewhere, spirits are incarnated for periods varying from a quarter of an hour to three hours, and appear in the séance rooms, in the midst of the assembled company, clothed in habiliments palpable and material, which, under a microscope inspection, lose nothing of the wonderful super-natural texture, whereas human fabrics, under similar conditions, become cables and cart ropes.

The friends of the cause of woman suffrage in Boston are subscribing money for the purpose of carrying on a busy canvass in Colorado, where there is to be a popular vote on the question in Co. one.

McMinnville Reporter: There is a perfect deluge of grain in transit over the highways of this section at present. Over one hundred teams per day have passed through this place during the week, and this is only one channel in a dozen.

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