## The Daily Astorian.

ASTORIA, OREGON:

outshown the whole Young family; as it was, he filled an early grave.

Practical Coal Mining.

D. C. IRELAND Editor. SEPT. 12, 187. WEDNESDAY.

Our National Crops.

ing on the great crops for the last few to zero in the next forty feet. Since months, none of us fairly realize how then Billy Carr and J. B. Haggan large they are, and how greatly they are to affect the pressing questions lars in trying to find the lead." of individual and national distress around the globe. It is not simply that this has been a good year for to the width of the vein, as follows: wheat, or for cotton, or for potatoes, but that it has been a great year for everything in the way of food for man and beast. Not simply or chiefly a year of increased acreage, but a year of remarkably increased production coal was set on edge, but the vein there per acre. Never so many bushels of was only about 21 feet thick and it wheat, or rye, or corn, or potatoes to the acre, as well as never so many acres cultivated in the United States. The year is also exceptional in this, that, while most seasons are favorable to certain crops, and apparently by the Coal about 3ft. thick and expect to same circumstances unfavorable to others, this season seem to have been equally favorable to everything. Some crops want a dry season, others a wet one, some warm, others cool, and we had come to regard these laws as fixed and to accept the compensation of success here; for failure there, as a part of the necessary laws of production. But the year of 1877 has practically distinguished itself throughout the whole country as hot enough for corn and dry enough for potatoes,-as equally good for everything, and the results are already certain to be such a wealth of food as the nation never realized before in any year, an abundance for ourselves, and as much for all the rest of the world as it can possibly take for.

## Brigham Young's Estate.

More than a dozen years ago Brigham began to prepare for a proper distribution of his private property after his decease. He chose the capable braska side, thus cutting off large man in his church for this kind of business, Elder A. Milton Musser, an orphan of some Pennsylvania dutch family, and he set him to work to travel through the territory to obtain legal deeds for every piece of property he said was his. In two hundred cities and settlements there is everywhere a B. Y. brand. It is imprinted on everything he coveted, from a yearling's rump to a forest of pines. Musser was five years at the work, and he amassed for his chief an enormous quantity of property. The extent of it is incredible to those who do not know the operations of the one-man power. As the whole machinery of the election was in his own hands, notary publics and recorders did as they were told, and asked no questions. In this way Brigham has provided for his legion of wives and children. About a dozen years ago he resolved to make his three sons, Joseph A., Brigham, jr., and John W., apostles. He consulted no one, but one day when his councellors, and the second blue. in authority in the church, Heber C. Kimball, came into his office, he said: "Brother Heber, let us lay hands on the boys." In the usual manner of ordination, Brigham and Heber laid their hands on the heads of the three, and in a few minutes the sons of Brigham were full-fledged apostles. Heber was amazed at the business and the part he had taken in it; but as no opposition to the will of the prophet was possible, without open rebellion, he had to content himself as best he could. That was the first visible step leading to Brigham's successorship, and even that was unknown for years that neighborhood. He said: "They to any but those within the sanctum. . By hereditary right, Joseph A. coffins." should have been the heir to the prophet's priesthood, and had he governed his appetite for stimulants, he heavy losses in its exchange transactdeu'tless would have been the suc- ions in London for East India account. In a wrapper, postage paid, for 10 cents.

Referring to the reports in circulation about the coal mine at Payallup "pinching out," the Astorian recently said, by way of comparison, that. "the Henryville lode at Coos bay opened on a perpendicular wall of coal, Constantly as we have been dwell- fourteen feet high, and pinched down have sunk two hundred thousand dol-

To this the Coos bay News replies correcting our informant with respect The Henryville mine never opened

whether there is more than a six foot vein in Coos county. The Henryville mine was opened in a broken ravine where, by some volcanic action, the never pinched out any thiner, and it still is there, and never was lost, and the miner has thus far turned out just as every mine on the bay predicated it would. They are now sinking a shaft some hundred and fifty feet deep and have passed through a good vein of the failure thus far of that mine has disappointed no practical miner on the bay.

It would appear from the above that our statement in the main particular was correct, "practical" coal miners seem to have predicted the result, and this sets us to thinking about the difference existing between practical and theoretical coal mining, and when we get ready to develop our lead at Eagle cliff, as on Blind slough, we shall endeavor to have a practical miner open the works.

## **Omaha** Reverses.

Omaha, Nebraska, seems to be having its share of the drawbacks of this year. Besides the cyclone, which carried away two spans (500 feet) of the railroad bridge across the Missouri lately, it has had two or three destructive tornadoes. The river also has done great damage, forcing a new channel close to the banks on the Ne-

year of 1876-77 the East India department lost by these exchanges the huge sum of \$10,675,500, and this has been reimbursed by a vote in the budget recently passed by parliament. Exchange between India and England is very unfavorable to India, and in order to escape this loss as far as possible, the India government asked of parliament the privilege of issuing treasury bills to the amount of £62, 500,000, "on the distinct understanding that the power should only be used when the India government could not possibly sell their bill." These bills it will take up when India

--Scranton, Pennsylvania, is in danger from within and from without. on a fourteen foot vein and we doubt The population is recently constantly in a tumult which threatens the existence of law and order, and there is danger that the city itself will soon be engulfed. It appears that in mining for coal, shafts and tunnels have been run all about under the town. The mines are now flooding, owing to the preverse conduct of the strikers, and as the water rises the gas is forced back. The Mayor of the city says that if this continues long the pressure find another in a short distance; but of the water will become so great that the gas will break up the thin surface and blow all Scranton to pieces. This would be a more hasty, if not a more complete finish than the one predicted now for many years-that the miners will work up so near the top that the weight of the houses will break in the shell, and the city be distributed through the mines. Within the last year or two several houses have fallen into the mine pit.



tracts of land made valuable by extensive railroad improvements and purposes, and now the painful intelligence has reached them that the Union Pacific workshops are to be removed from that city to a point further west, this fall. This is a severe blow to Omaha, and one which will be felt by every interest in that city. To obtain a glimpse of this loss, we find it stated that the number of men employed by the Union Pacific is 890, who receive for wages \$41,275 per month. Nearly all of this amount will be lost to Omaha, creating vacant houses and disaster all around. The city had given bonds to the company to build these workshops at that place to the amount of \$350,000 and interest; some of the principal has been paid. Now a movement is made to repudiate the balance and a suit has been commenced in the courts for that purpose. These reverses, with individual calamities by lightning and storm is enough to make any one feel

## Notes and Comments.

-An Alexandria dispatch of Saturday says the caisson containing the Egyptian obelisk, Cleopatra's needle, for London is afloat in deep water.

-The solicitude of Brigham Young that his coffin should be of 17 redwood, well shrunk, with ample room to turn over, reminds us of the commisseration offered by the agent of the associated press at Des Moines, Iowa, to the friends of those who lately lost their lives at the railroad accident in were all furnished with neat pine

-- The derangement of the European silver markets causes England

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