

THE EAST AND THROWN IN. We publish to-day the so-called Force Bill which passed the Lower House of Congress last Saturday by a vote of 138 to 114.

It will be seen that the bill transfers the regulation and management of Congressional elections from the several States to the General Government, as it gives the United States District Judge in each State and the Marshals of his Court the full management and control of such elections.

It provides for the appointment of Deputy United States Marshals in every county and precinct in this Union, thus over-running the whole country with federal spies and stragglers. It provides extraordinary penalties for election disturbances and transfers civil and criminal jurisdiction in such cases from the State courts to the United States courts, thereby totally destroying the right of the accused party to be tried under the laws of his State and by a jury of his fellow citizens.

And last and worst of all it empowers the President of the United States to suspend the writ of habeas corpus at his own will and pleasure in any State, county or precinct in the Union. This latter is not a Democratic construction of that feature of the bill, but is that construction given it by Speaker Blaine, the acknowledged Republican leader of the House, who said, in a caucous speech in opposition to the bill, that the proposition to suspend the writ of habeas corpus "was unlimited as to territory and unlimited as to time."

The bill, if it should become a law, would confer upon the President of the United States, for all time to come, whoever that President might be, the right and power to suspend the habeas corpus at his sole and absolute discretion, in any city, county, district or State within the Union.

Mr. Blaine went on to say that "he would never vote to confer this autocratic power upon any President, now or hereafter. Even if no actual harm should come from it for a long period of years, the people would in the end become too much familiarized with the suspension, and would lose that intense jealousy of individual, personal liberty which is the great characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, and which all our legislation should stimulate rather than repress."

We honor Mr. Blaine for his nobly expressed sentiment of disapproval of this most unjust, uncalculated and infamous partisan measure. It is the last and most desperate attempt of a condemned party to perpetuate its existence by a corrupt enactment which has no prototype in history and no parallel in infamy.

We have not heard of the fate of the bill in the Senate, and as yesterday was the last day of the session it may be hopefully expected that the measure has fallen still-born for want of time to act upon it in that branch of the National Legislature.

OREGON AND OREGON FARMING.

HARRISBURG, March 1, 1875. Editor Democrat:

I notice with pleasure and profit the admirable variety of information that is disseminated, week by week, through the columns of the State Farmer Democrat, local and general. From every part of our State, and especially the Willamette valley, the outlook is pleasing and satisfactory.

The rural regions everywhere present pictures of activity, thrift and contentment. Our cities, large and small, are donning their habits with all the modern improvements incident to an older and more advanced civilization. They have their religious institutions to elevate and purify the emotions of the soul; their schools of learning to develop and strengthen the intellectual forces of the rising generation, that they may fully enjoy and comprehend the great benefits of human life—the manifold resources of our State are too bountiful and the vigor and independence of our people too active to allow this.

There is no part of the United States that surpasses or equals Oregon in the diversity or profusion of her productions. Her waters abound with an inexhaustible supply of fish of such rare deliciousness that they are attracting attention and being sought in the principal markets of this world. Her valleys, and hills are permeated with veins of iron and coal, superior in quality and sufficient in quantity to supply the demands of her people for hundreds of years; if not for all time. The bonom of her mountains are pierced by lodges of copper, silver and gold, pronounced by competent judges to be rich and lasting.

But, in addition to these invaluable treasures, she has what is still better—a climate that is serene and healthful, a soil that stands unrivaled for the certainty and productiveness of its crops. At the present time there is a temporary stringency in monetary matters among the tillers of the soil. The prices received for the last crop disappointed a large proportion of the farmers. Basing, as they did, their calculations on getting a dollar a bushel for wheat and only realizing a little more than half that amount, it leaves them in arrears. Under these circumstances, more or less embarrassment must be felt among the farmers, effecting some derangement of the machinery of general business. The farmers of Oregon have all the time and still labor under great disadvantage. Being comparatively uneducated, the most exorbitant rates of freightage in getting their products to market, reducing their dividends far below what a fair rate of transportation would allow. Besides, they have been compelled to purchase all their agricultural machinery and implements outside the State at a high figure. The constant improvements that have been going on in agricultural appliances have induced them to abandon the old and adopt the new, oftentimes in such rapid succession that the result did not justify the means used.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the farmers can procure all their implements of husbandry of Oregon manufacture. We have the skill and material to devise and make, the water power to propel machinery—why not? Added to these disadvantages the farmer has had to contend with, and over which he could exercise no control, there are others that equally derogate his interests and mainly of his own creation. Prominent among these is the loose and haphazard manner in which the system of farming is generally conducted in Oregon. It is not to be expected that every farmer is competent and prepared to analyze the soil and ascertain the relative proportions of mineral salts held in solution that furnish plant-food, but native reason would teach them, if he would allow her to do so—that subjecting his lands to the same kind of a crop for a succession of years must necessarily exhaust the constituent elements favorable to the production of that particular crop; so there must be rest or rotation in crops that these exhausted elements may be restored by artificial means or natural forces.

But, leaving out of light the consideration of the treatment of the soil to preserve its fertility, the prevailing method of sowing wheat, in my judgment, is quite defective. That method of planting or sowing grain that will yield the largest results for a given expenditure of money or labor, is the one to adopt. I have but little practical experience in farming but propose to view this subject by the light of scientific principles. It seems evident that there is from three to five times as much wheat sown to the acre as is necessary to produce results equal to the yielding capacity of the ground sown. A bushel and a half of wheat is about the average amount sown to the acre, and thirty bushels a good yield to the acre, or twenty bushels for one sowing. The observation of a number of practical and intelligent farmers

THE BILL TO GOVERN THE SOUTH.

Following is the bill for governing the Southern States, which is under discussion in Congress. Secretary 1. That if two or more persons within the jurisdiction of the United States or any of the States of the Union shall forcibly overthrow a State government, or any of the constituted authorities of the same, or interfere in any forcible or unlawful manner with the due execution of the laws of a State, or of the United States, or conspire for such purposes with the intent to commit a crime, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony and punished with a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years.

Sec. 2. Two or more persons shall conspire to snare by force any such government, or any department thereof, or shall attempt to subvert or usurp such State government, or shall actually overthrow the government of any State, such person, upon conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and fined not less than \$5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Sec. 3. No citizen of the United States entitled to vote at an election for Representative in Congress, under the constitution of the United States, or under the fundamental conditions prescribed in any of the acts of Congress admitting any of the States into the Union, shall be deprived of his rights to vote by any act of such State, whether by act of the legislature, or amendments to the State constitution. If any officer charged with conducting such election shall refuse to give effect to any such act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined \$500 to \$1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Sec. 4. Any person using firearms or other deadly weapons against any persons at any place on the day of registrations for the Congressional elections for the purpose of intimidating or forcing such persons while such election is in progress, and who shall do the same before any election, shall be guilty of a crime; penalty \$500 to \$2,000, imprisonment not exceeding three years; Provided, That if any person shall carry concealed firearms or other deadly weapons at such elections or place of registration this shall be taken as presumptive evidence of the attempt to intimidate under this act.

Sec. 5. Any person using force or intimidation to prevent any registration officer or supervisor under the laws of any State who shall refuse to permit citizens to vote or to register, or to allow them sufficient opportunities to register or to obtain proper information, shall be guilty of a crime; penalty \$500 to \$1,000, imprisonment six months to two years.

Sec. 6. Relations to ballot-boxes, poll-books, and other papers connected with elections. It declares the abjection or mutilation of any of these papers a crime, punishable by a fine of \$500 to \$3,000, and imprisonment two to five years.

Sec. 7. Provides that if any person shall be killed while acting under this law, such killing shall be murder punishable with the death penalty. Sec. 8. Confers civil and criminal jurisdiction under this act on United States Courts.

PACIFIC COASTERS.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is in the young wife's life. A Santa Rosa religious revival made a haul of \$3. The Stockton Tannery burned last Monday. Loss \$100,000. Coos County has already two papers and the third is threatened.

Superintendent Watkins, of the State Penitentiary, has returned from Frisco. Casey, of San Francisco, gets 11 years in prison: Convicted for poll tax receipts. A gray eagle was slain by a Lane county boy last week. He mistook it for a grouse.

McDonald had a big audience at his "Glencoe" lecture in Corvallis last Saturday night. Since the hard times struck Nevada they have raised the price of killing Chinamen to seven dollars. Anna Eliza says that thirteen of Brigham's daughters sat on the front seats and made faces at her the first time she lectured. A jaw eight feet long has been unearthed in Texas and the man who dug it up thinks it was his poor departed mother-in-law.

The avalanche in Big Cottonwood, Utah, which buried five men and seven teams, was a mile and a half long and half a mile wide. Ex-Senator Nye is lying at the residence of his daughter, in New York, a complete wreck, being afflicted with incurable softening of the brain. The man arrested at Florence, Arizona, is him sure, and no mistake this time, and his next Bender will probably be at the end of a rope. A Montana man with a large family has been an emigrant fifty-four times, and has just sent to Texas for a pamphlet about the resources of that State.

A wild man was last week killed near Colusa, Cal., and he turns out to be a murderer from New York who has been a refugee from justice for many years. According to a writer in the Atlantic, "it is not impossible that there may be still standing in California trees which were in existence when Adam and Eve walked in Paradise." We are told that the bad lands of the alkali district through which the Union Pacific Railroad passes, have, since the road was built, become green with wholesome and nutritious grasses.

The State Printer has turned over the Senate Journals to the Secretary of State who has commenced their distribution to the members of the "late bipinnomial." The House Journals will be ready in a few days. Says a reckless Nevada editor: "A young poetess sends in a contribution entitled 'Let us Love.' We will do our level best, but we have been married over four years now, and are a little out of practice." Mrs. J. Bervan, of Oakland, Cal., has got tired looking and longing for the return of her Enoch Arden of a husband and advertises him in the papers. He better put in an appearance pretty soon or probably some waiting Philip Ray will snatch her up.

The Yamhill Reporter mournfully says the "Democrats of the nation are not fulfilling our expectations." The Reporter is informed that the Democrats do not expect to fulfill the hopes or expectations of the Radicals. If we did that we would all pass in our checks thundering quick. Yesterday was the "Last of the Mobilians" with Radicalism, as it closed out forever a majority of that party in the popular branch of Congress. In the fullness of joy we can only ejaculate a fervent "Thank God!" The President refused to call an extra session of Congress, but has convened an extra session of the Senate, and the newly elected Senators have hurried on to Washington to "swear in" and draw their mileage.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF OREGON.

Act to Provide for Licens of Mechanical Labor, Horse, Mule and others, and Prescribe the manner of their Enforcement. Sec. 1. All original contractors, artificers, masons, bricklayers, plumbers, painters, carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, blacksmiths, ironworkers, tinners, sheet metal workers, and all other persons engaged in any of the above named trades, professions, or occupations, shall be deemed to be contractors, and shall be liable to be licensed as such by the State of Oregon.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall be licensed as a contractor, artificer, mason, bricklayer, plumber, painter, carpenter, joiner, cabinet-maker, blacksmith, ironworker, tinner, sheet metal worker, or any other person engaged in any of the above named trades, professions, or occupations, shall be deemed to be a contractor, and shall be liable to be licensed as such by the State of Oregon.

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