

WILLAMETTE FARMER.

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SOUTHERN OREGON.

Fight with Indians.

ASHLAND, (Ore.) Dec. 1st.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs having directed Superintendent Odeneal to put the Modoc Indians upon the Klamath reservation, peaceably if possible, but forcibly if he must, he proceeded in person to execute the order. All efforts to persuade them to return to the agency proving fruitless and they having peremptorily refused to go, the matter of removing them was referred to the military. On the 25th at noon, Major Jackson of Company B 1st Cavalry, with thirty-five men left for Klamath, and marching continuously all the afternoon and all night, arrived at the camp of the Modocs near the mouth of Lost River, at seven o'clock the following morning. He at once surrounded the camp and requested an interview with the head men only one of whom, Scar-faced Charley, appeared. A half hour's conversation ensued in which the Indians were informed that the soldiers did not come to fight, but to demand that they go upon the reservation and they were assured that ample provision had been made for their subsistence and that they should be fully protected in all their rights. They refused to accede to the demand and were then commanded to lay down their arms. While they were parleying on the subject, Scar-faced Charley raised his gun and fired at Lieutenant Bonelle who was in front of his men, but missed his aim. Instantly the Lieutenant returned the fire and killed Charley. This caused a general simultaneous fire on both sides.

The battle was a desperate one, lasting about two hours. One soldier was killed and four wounded. Two citizens, Wm. Nuss and Thurbar alias "Jack of Clubs," were killed. Fifteen Indians were killed; nearly all the women and children, some of the warriors and a number of horses, were captured. The Indians then retreated to the hills, but in the afternoon returned to the camp and commenced firing again. Three more Indians were killed, many wounded and some captured. At latest accounts firing at intervals was going on. The Indians engaged are estimated at sixty. There were some thirty more at a camp about fifteen miles distant. It is supposed that those would arrive the following night and that another fight would take place. The citizens were arming and getting ready to go to the assistance of Maj. Jackson, should an emergency require their services. The women expressed a wish that among the number killed were the four desperate chiefs, Capt. Jack, Black Jim, The Doctor and Scar-faced Charley, who have been the cause of all the insubordination of their followers, but about this, excepting the last one named, there is some doubt.

ASHLAND, Dec. 1.—George Conn, who has just arrived from Linkville, leaving there at 5 P. M. yesterday and riding all night, reports three men killed, named Roddy, on Tule Lake, by Modocs. The women escaped by walking nine miles to a house. Fears are entertained that many more are murdered. Mr. Conn brings letters from prominent citizens asking for help, and A. J. Burnett sends a message to Governor Grover, asking for assistance from the State. A. D. Applegate writes: "He can't hold out long. He must have help. He was to start for Clear Lake last night with a small party to give the settlers notice and protection. They are short of arms and ammunition."

The following dispatches were sent to the Governor, who acted promptly upon the subject:

LINKVILLE, NOV. 29, 1872.
GOV. GROVER—Sir: Indian hostilities have commenced in earnest. The United States forces, with citizens, engaged them yesterday, and the Government forces are insufficient to protect the settlements. The citizens of Lost Lake are nearly butchered and the whole community is in danger. We have taken the responsibility of raising a volunteer force, and ask that you grant us the authority to proceed with the authority of the State. I have sent details by letter, which will

reach you soon. Telegraph to George Conn at Ashland what we can depend upon, immediately. Yours truly,
A. J. BURNETT.

ASHLAND, Dec 1, 1872.
HIS EXCELLENCY, L. F. GROVER: At a meeting over one hundred citizens of Ashland, the following resolution was adopted: That Gov. Grover is urgently, but respectfully, requested to accede to the request of Hon. A. J. Burnett.

ISAAC MILLER.
Maj. Glenn was appointed Brigadier General, but declined, whereupon the appointment was tendered to Col. John Ross of Jacksonville, who accepted the commission. Col. Ross immediately organized a company of volunteers, and is now on his way to the field of action.

Gov. Grover, on the requisition of T. B. Odeneal, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has sent arms and ammunition to the settlers off the Klamath.

ASHLAND, Dec. 4.—George Nurse arrived last evening from Klamath. He left there at 5 o'clock Tuesday evening. He brings news of further murders by the Indians. In all, so far as ascertained, eleven men have been killed, names as follows: Wm. Brotherton, W. K. Brotherton, Rufus Brotherton, William Boddy, William Boddy, Jr., Richard Boddy, Chas. Erasmus, Robert Alexander, John Soper, Collius and Henry Miller. This does not include those killed in battle.

Mrs. Brotherton and her son defended themselves in the house two or three hours, keeping up a regular fire through the port holes in the house. The Indians finally left, and they were rescued next day by some soldiers.

No further danger is apprehended to families, as all are either fortified up, or fully prepared to protect themselves.

An express has been sent to Fort Warner and Camp Bidwell, and troops are expected to-day or to-morrow.

HIGHLAND FARMERS' CLUB.

The Club met at "Home Hill" on the 16th of November, 1872—Vice President B. A. Leonard in the Chair.

Question under discussion: "How shall we protect our flocks from carnivorous animals?"

Mr. Henry Allen having proposed the question, took the floor, and said: Mr. President, I expect that I am as much interested in the answer to this question as any farmer in this section of country. Since last shearing time the coyotes have killed ten head of my sheep, and in all probability they will kill as many more before the next, thus making an enforced yearly contribution of twenty head of sheep to support the wolves, or about fifty dollars in U. S. gold coin. And what is especially annoying, I am constrained to acknowledge that I have met with no success in killing the wolves. They are too smart to eat poison, too wary to get into traps, too fleet for the dogs, and it is very seldom that one is shot by a hunter. The cost of keeping a dog of proper size is about fifteen dollars per annum, and if some one will inform me how many dogs are required to protect my sheep, the question could be very easily settled by arithmetic, unless the nature of a coyote should change somewhat. I have been inclined to the opinion that those who keep dogs for the protection of their flocks lose more money in the cost of keeping the dogs, in the loss of sheep, and in the loss of time hunting, than they have in the loss of sheep. I have

shall be very glad if some one can show us a better way, for, independent of cost, I don't like to think of wolves' devouring sheep.

Mr. R. C. Geer said that this is a question which interests all of us, and although I have given it a good deal of attention, and thought out several schemes, I must confess that it is still a very foggy subject, one that we do not very readily see through. I have used poison with some success, and kept dogs when I thought they were of good service, and yet I have paid a heavy per cent. to keep some carnivorous animals, and at last I have come to the conclusion that I have lost more from dogs than from wolves. In this discussion I am about to assert that it is better to kill all the dogs and fence against the wolves, or both. A good picket fence will protect sheep from the incursions of all carnivorous animals in this country large enough to kill sheep. Such a fence can be built for seventy-five cents a rod, and a good rail fence is worth from 60 to 70 cents, and any sheep-raiser would like to insure the safety of his flock by paying an extra ten cents a rod on his outside fencing. Even then we might be obliged to corral at night. Several years ago I was in favor of using dogs for hunting wolves, but no wolves were caught, as a general rule, and both dogs and wolves, with their sharpened appetites, caught more sheep after a wolf hunt than ever. If I am to raise mutton for dogs and wolves, I prefer to have them as indolent as possible. I have always noticed that when wolves were chased most, and consequently I fear dogs more than wolves. In fact, the fear is so chronic with me that I must acknowledge myself a dog-hater, and the question is not so much how to get rid of wolves as how to protect our flocks from dogs, and they being carnivorous, it is a legitimate part of the question. My plan is to make picket fence, and keep out dogs and wolves, and all at once.

Mr. Lawrence Eizenhart said it is well known that he is in favor of dogs, and he proposes to give a reason for the faith that is in him.—When he said dogs, he did not mean dogs without masters—run-about dogs, hunting wolves for exercise, and killing sheep for a living—but well-bred, well-trained dogs, well fed at home, and kept at home, only when they are used to chase wolves, and then accompanied by a sagacious man, who knows how to use them to the best advantage. Unless dogs are managed in this way, he would agree with his friend Geer that the more dogs the worse, and he would be in favor of a dog law that would exterminate them. The dog as well as the wolf has wonderful instinct, and, being of a carnivorous nature, he proposes to use the dog against the wolf. He thought there had been enough done in catching wolves in the last year to recommend the dog to general favor. Over 30 wolves have been caught, enough to devour more than 3,000 head of sheep at the most ordinary estimate, and, even admitting that the wolves were nearly all of them pups, and caught in their dens, the

work must be credited to the dogs, without which not one would have been found. Near his farm, the hounds had found eight wolf pups in one den, near Mr. Geer's farm, and may be on it. Mr. Hibbard's dog had found nine more, all of which were destroyed in a few minutes, and he could not help but think that this was a great service to every man in this county who keeps sheep. The fact that run-about dogs kill sheep is no argument, because such dogs, as a general thing, are of no consequence in the chase, and are not to be counted in the means for destroying wolves. If every man in the county should keep a "cultus" cur dog, the sheep would suffer all the more for it. What I propose is that every dog should be fit for hunting, and then at proper times we could unite our forces and chase the wolves day after day until they were run down and destroyed.

Mr. Alexander Thompson said, if the plan of Mr. Eizenhart could be carried out properly, and with a will, we could be successful; and in order to assist the business he would recommend the raising of a cross between the bloodhound and the greyhound. He was acquainted with the powers and habits of that sort of a dog, and he would recommend him as being good to run by scent and sight, combining both those qualities in a much higher degree than he would suppose possible. He knew one that would overtake and detain a grizzly bear with perfect safety to the hunter until the animal could be shot.

Mr. T. R. Hibbard said he knew that wolves had killed his sheep, but he did not know that dogs had, and he proposed to consider the latter innocent until they had been proven guilty. "I have tried poison, but I am not certain that I ever killed a wolf with it; I have tried traps, but the wolves are too smart for me, and I intend to keep hounds, for I have been more successful with them than with all other ways."

Mr. Volney Leonard thought the best plan to get rid of the smart old educated wolves is to organize general hunts, and continue the chase for several days. He had tried poison without success, and considered the coyote as hard to catch in a trap as a fox.

Mr. B. A. Leonard thought a dog might prove very beneficial in protecting a flock of sheep and never kill a wolf in his life. He had tried poison, and was sure that he had succeeded in killing some wolves. Had kept a hound for several months, and lost no sheep during the time, and was of the opinion that farmers had better keep each a good hound, such as Mr. Thompson recommended, and make it unsafe for a coyote to live near.

Club adjourned to meet at Calvin Geer's on Saturday, Dec. 7th, 1872. Question for next meeting: "The best method of putting in grain."
T. W. DAVENPORT,
Secretary.

AMERICAN STEAM PLOW.—We do not know of any successful American steam plow. The English system of stationary engines each side of the field is, so far, the only practical mode of plowing by steam.—American inventors have sought to accomplish steam plowing by the aid of a traction engine. It remains to be shown that it is either economical or practicable.—N. Y. World.

Tax cubic yards of manure hay weigh a ton. When hay is taken out of an old stack, eight or nine yards make a ton. Eleven or twelve cubic yards of clover, when dried, weigh a ton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Both Senate and House commenced the session with an unusually full attendance. The weather is bright and mild. The galleries are crowded. The House was called to order by Speaker Blaine. The Senate met at noon, Vice President in the chair, and all the leading Senators present. The Chaplain, in his opening prayer alluded to the death of Mr. Greeley as that of one who had given direction to the public thought, and who had been a benefactor to mankind. The House was notified by the Senate of a readiness for business. A number of bills were introduced, one by Sumner to strike from the United States flags and army register all record of battles fought with fellow citizens.

Codding and Thurman were appointed a committee to wait on the President.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Greeley with concurrent resolutions. Fenton moved immediate consideration which was unanimously agreed upon.

Codding, from the committee to wait on the President, announced that duty discharged.

The annual message was brought in by General Babcock and was read by the Clerk.

GRAND JURY REPORT.—The Grand Jury, R. M. Wade, foreman, made the following report at the term of court:

To the Hon. Circuit Court for Multnomah county: We the Grand Jury for the county aforesaid respectfully report—That we have visited the public prisons of the county and are of opinion that the State Penitentiary is in excellent condition for the comfort, health and safe keeping of prisoners, and is properly managed; that the county jail is in as good condition as circumstances will permit; that so far as we have been able to ascertain, the books of county officers have been properly kept. That we recommend that the Sheriff use proper care to prevent persons from throwing ashes and fire from their stoves in such places as to endanger the safety of the building now occupied as a court house.

A correspondent of the New York Evangelist, visiting Vick's warehouse at Rochester, says: "All business is classified so that there is the utmost simplicity and perfect system. Over twenty tons of flower bulbs were sold last fall. One hundred and twenty persons are employed in this establishment, of which seventy-five are girls. The cash receipts for six months were \$300,000, and for the year, \$500,000. In his farm for growing seeds, six or seven acres are devoted to Phlox, five to Asters, four to five in Dahlias, four in Zinnias, two to three in Verbena, two in Pansies."

CITY ELECTION.—At the election last Monday in Salem the following named were chosen for the ensuing year: Mayor, A. J. Mounoz; Recorder, J. C. Booth; Treasurer, G. P. Stratton; Marshal, J. A. Baker; Councilmen, 1st ward, J. W. Gilbert and B. F. Brown; 2d, E. M. Waite and J. Johnson; 3d, H. M. Thatcher and J. W. Crawford; 4th, J. C. Griffith and B. Strong.

REWARD OFFERED.—R. Jacobs, President of the Oregon City Manufacturing Company, has offered a reward of \$2,000 for evidence that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the persons who set fire to the Factory destroyed in Oregon City.

SURGEONS AND WILDLIFE.—Physicians say that more than two-thirds of the cases of sunstroke during the past heated term have occurred with persons who were in the habit of drinking liquor.