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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date appearing after the printed name on the paper is the date of the EXPIRATION of subscription.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Johns (N. B.), May 13.—Intense excitement prevails here, owing to the landing of the Tyson party this afternoon. Tyson and Myers remained on board till they were supplied with clothing by the American Consul. All looked well and are in good health and spirits. Captain Hall died fifteen days after returning from the first expedition. He was paralyzed before his death, and gradually sank, dying at 3:25 a. m. Meyers says he never gave up hope in the object of the expedition being realized, but he never wanted to be in so tight a corner again. The party never could have reached here but for the help of the Esquimaux. Meyers makes the following statement: Captain Hall returned from the sledge expedition October 24th; was taken ill the same night, and next morning found the left side of his body paralyzed; he remained in that condition three days, when he got better; in a few days he relapsed, became delirious, and so continued until the morning of November 8th, when he died. When the party separated from the ship it was quite dark, and the darkness continued for over two whole months, with but a couple of hours' light daily. We managed well so long as we had a snow house for shelter; but we had to take to the boat to go to another ice-field, which was too small for a house, and we were only kept warm by swallowing seal fat and blood, and burning fat in pans—the last of which also served as a signal lamp at night. We had suffered most since April. On the night of the 22d of April the sea washed over the ice with great force. The women and children were kept under the boat, while the men were outside trying to keep the boat from being washed off. Several times after being rescued their hands swelled and sickness set in, but they recovered, and are now almost entirely well.

New Orleans, May 13.—Quiet now reigns in St. Martinsville, Colonel De Blanc having accomplished his aim by showing to the world the inability of Kellogg to sustain his power without the aid of United States troops.

EUROPEAN.

Rome, May 13.—The Pope is very feeble. Yesterday he had a fainting fit, which continued an hour. To-day his condition is unchanged, showing excessive exhaustion. This is his eighty-first birthday, and His Holiness was unable to give an audience to deputations which called at the Vatican to tender their congratulations.

Geneva, May 13.—The wife of Pere Hyacinthe has given birth to a boy.

Breadful Mining Disaster.
Hallifax (N. S.), May 13.—An explosion occurred in the Drummond mine, in Pictou County. The manager, assistant manager, and forty men are in the pit. The slope is on fire, and there are no means of egress from the mine. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the men. The greatest excitement prevails. Crowds of people, for miles around, have come rushing to the scene of the disaster; mothers, wives, sisters, children and friends crowded around the burning pit, moaning piteously over the terrible fate of those below—their heart-rending cries being heard a great distance. Every effort has been made to rescue the men, but so far without success.

Later—14th.—The fire still raging in the shafts and slopes. All hopes of rescuing the men are abandoned now. Another heavy explosion occurred in the mine about 2 o'clock this morning. It is thought to be almost impossible that any of the men in the pit are living. Four or five got out before the explosion. The fire caught from a flask of gunpowder, and the men remained to put out the flames.

Hallifax, May 14.—The fire at the Drummond colliery continues burning slowly. The shaft is being filled and

a stream of water has been turned into it. The list of killed, so far as known, is twenty-six men having families, and twenty-two single men. The total number will probably reach seventy. Men who have escaped with great difficulty from the shaft, report that on the way up the shaft they passed bodies of comrades who had become suffocated by smoke since the explosion. Out of the men who volunteered to go down the shaft before the second explosion, three were killed. Several explosions took place last night; one was felt four miles distant.

The Modocs.

Yreka, May 13.—Captain G. J. Lydecker of Engineer Corps arrived from the front this evening. He left there yesterday morning at the same time as the regular courier.

Lieut. Harris was still in a very critical condition. The party who went up the Klamath River in search of Bogus Charley have not yet returned. It is very doubtful if they catch him.

Reports from the Yainax Reservation represent everything quiet; but it was thought the young warriors would readily go to war if they were disturbed, if Captain Jack holds out much longer.

Lava Beds, May 12.—I had but little time in which to give the particulars of the last fight before the last fight before the courier left. Our forces are acting some two miles from here, and are working this way, probably driving the Modocs toward the stronghold they occupied at the time of the Modoc massacre. Troops are moving from this camp this morning, hoping to cut them off before they reach it. All is action now, and the Modocs will be allowed no rest. Gen. Davis hopes that we have begun a line of action which will end in exterminating the tribe.

In the affair of the 10th the Modocs made a grand mistake. They undoubtedly supposed they could stampede this force as they had others, but they met the Warm Springs Indians. These warriors started at the first fire as fast as they could get their guns, and trotted in on the flanks of the Modocs, which very much surprised them. A cry of fear went through the Modoc ranks, and they were stampeded instead of the soldiers. The Warm Springs Indians drove them steadily all day and rested on their flanks last night, and will renew the fight to-day.

Batteries A and K left for the lava beds last night. From the mail courier who arrived at 12 o'clock last night we learn that the Modocs are heading now toward Van Bremer's Mountain, closely pursued by the warm Springs Indians and troops. The Modocs will either attempt to return to the lava beds from this side, or will take to Van Bremer's Mountain and then scatter. The Modocs are evidently starved out, and their ammunition is nearly all gone, making them subject to easy capture if good guides accompany the soldiers to hunt them.

Yreka, May 14.—Ex-Sheriff J. C. Burgess returned to-day from the Klamath. He saw and interviewed Bogus Charley, and says there are two other Modocs with Charley, but he did not see them. Charley heard that Burgess was, after him, and kept secreted. Finally, Mr. Anderson saw Charley, and told him that Burgess wanted to see him. Charley said if he would come without his rifle he would come and meet him, which was done. Bogus disclaims any knowledge of the premeditation of the massacre of the Commissioners and General Canby, and says since then he has not fought any. He also says when he left Jack there were but thirty men left. He thinks they will fight until the last one is killed or taken, and believes they can hold out two or three weeks longer. Burgess thinks Bogus has deserted Jack, and is tired of war.

Lava Bed, May 14.—I am enabled to furnish news till noon to-day. Last night Generals Gillem, Davis and others crossed the lake from Mason's camp, during a heavy gale, and came near losing their lives, the boat becoming almost unmanageable. From them I learn the correct situation of

the troops now engaged with the Modocs. The scene of action is about twenty miles southwest of the original stronghold, in a country naturally very strong. At last accounts they had been driven into a rocky fastness which they are busy in fortifying. The force at present was considered sufficient with which to storm the place, and the Modocs will be held there, if possible, until reinforcements with mortars, can be brought up. It will be two days before this can be accomplished—possibly longer. Meanwhile the troops present are suffering for water, none being available in the vicinity. Every means has been used to get a supply. Water is plenty at Willow Creek, in the rear of the Modocs, but on account of distance is not accessible to our troops. Camp headquarters will be moved to Miller's Island, Tule Lake, at once. Seventy-five soldiers will be left at the present camp to guard it.

Later—May 13—6 p. m.—Part of the men of this camp, if not the entire force, will be moved from here to Boyle camp, on the Peninsula in Tule Lake, within the next two weeks. This camping ground has been unhealthy since the opening of Spring. Already rattlesnakes and scorpions familiarize themselves with the interior of the tents, and make unsocial visits during the nights.

THE SCHOOL FUND.—Owing to the delay of the several local agents of the Board of the Commissioners of the School Lands and the management of the Common School fund, the Hon. Board have not been enabled, as required by law, to make an order for the yearly interest distribution until during the present week. The number of school children in the State, compiled according to the County School Superintendents' reports, is 36,542. The amount of coin interest accounted for, subject to distribution, is \$22,933 51; amount of currency, ditto, \$9,166 24. The coin rate of distribution is about 61.89 cents per capita, and the currency rate about 25.90-24 cents per capita. The amount due Marion county, for 4,313 children, is \$2,755 63 coin, and \$1,117 74 currency.—Mercury.

From the Statesman we learn that School District No. 51, at its annual election, April 7th, 1873, elected L. H. Baughman a Director, and re-elected R. F. Fitchet Clerk of said District. The two Directors holding over are R. Weisner, Esq., and David Newson. A subscription was raised in the District by which, together with the public school money, a highly popular and accomplished teacher, Miss Mary C. Woodworth, of Howell Prairie, was employed for six months at one hundred dollars per quarter and board. The school commenced on the 21st of April in the Union School House, near R. F. Fitchet's, with an attendance of thirty scholars average for the season.

The body of an unknown man was found a short time ago in the water near the mouth of Snake river. The back part of the head was crushed in as if by a heavy club. No other marks of violence were seen. He had on his finger a silver ring with a device representing either a hook and ladder or a cross—just which was not intelligible. The body was stripped with the exceptions of a pair of overalls and drawers. It is clearly a case of murder, but whether by whites or Indians cannot be told.

The Kalama Beacon, of Saturday says: "There is an unofficial report that Mr. Montgomery has a further extension of sixty miles added to his present forty, to be constructed this season. If the report is true (and we have faith in it), the extension will reach Port Susan about the Tulalup Indian Reservation, about thirty miles past, and north of Seattle."

On the 7th inst. Governor Grover telegraphed Gen. John E. Ross, of Jacksonville, as follows: "Besides the men sent you, Baker will raise a separate company in Douglas county. These, with Mason's company in the Basin, I think will be enough. Gilfrey is filling Brock's requisitions for supplies in Portland to-day. Baker will outfit his men in Roseburg."

Says the Walla Walla Spirit: "We learn that orders have been received for the purchase of several thousand bushels of wheat for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In the present condition of the market, our farmers are glad of an opportunity to sell their surplus wheat, and the amount required by the Company can be easily obtained."

The Pantagraph says times are lively around the Quartermaster's Department shipping horses, men and supplies for the seat of war.

Shall We Raise our own Pork?

How many farmers of Oregon will answer yes, and make a large surplus to send abroad? It need not be asked, have we a market? for it is well known that we declined making pork. One of the main reasons I have heard urged is, "I do not like hogs." Those making that objection had better own up, and say, "I do not like work." To-day I heard a prominent farmer say, "I cannot make bacon at 12 cents a pound."—It can be made for much less than that. Some will say, how? It is no use discussing this unless you intend trying your hand. There is a cry of hard times, but we brought them on ourselves. There is no need of hard times in Oregon, and I know where-of I speak, for I have traveled and traded in Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, and most of the other Western States; and four years ago I predicted that we would be importing instead of exporting bacon, for which I was denounced as a fanatic.

Mr. Editor, I am glad you asked this question, and I would like the clubs to discuss it freely. I have not forgotten purchasing from you long ago a choice, well-fattened lot of pork, much better than the average of hogs I purchased elsewhere.

There is much ado about shipping grain. A shipper of grain has always been considered an enemy to his country. In the FARMER, a short time since, you encouraged us to manufacture. That is the key-note for Oregon. Here I would offer a word of advice to the farmers of this State: No one engaged in agriculture should be without the *Willamette Farmer*—it is, besides, a valuable paper to send to your friends in the Eastern States. Let us all join in and give it a good support, as it is devoted to the farming and other interests of Oregon, and not to politics.

The name of importing bacon here is a stain that is not easily rubbed out. I shall take pleasure in visiting some of your club meetings, and in bringing the Editor of the *Farmer* with me, if you will advise us when held. The San Francisco market is the best market for bacon that I ever saw, and we can rescue it from the hands of Chicago. Shall we do it? Your grain will then pay more money than to ship it. Farmers, wake up!

THOMAS CROSS.

The public debt statement shows a reduction during April of \$2,247,485; coin balance, \$7,776,440; currency balance, \$2,997,871; coin certificates, \$24,797,400.

DROPPED DEAD.—A man named S. N. Hughes fell dead in Portland on Thursday evening of this week from heart disease.

General Jos. E. Antonio Paez, ex-President of Venezuela, died in New York on the 6th inst. at the age of 81 years.

Madame Lucca has declared her intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Montgomery, Contractor on the Northern Pacific Road, is paying \$1 75 in coin to the white unskilled laboring force, such as, choppers, teamsters, etc.; to Chinese, \$1 per day.

CROP PROSPECTS IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Juan Valley is the great wheat growing section of California. The *Stockton Independent* of May 7th says of the prospects for the coming harvest:

The fact can be no longer denied that the crop prospect is at the present time very discouraging throughout a large portion of this valley. On the west side of San Joaquin River but little grain will be raised, although the prospect was never more favorable up to the first of March. On the east side of the river there is still reason to hope that a partial crop may be gathered. Some fields of wheat and Summer-fallowed land are looking very promising and this is especially the case on the rich, black lands in the vicinity of this city. A few fields of Winter-sown wheat are reported which give promise of a fair crop, but these instances are scarce, and only where extra care was taken in the cultivation of the land. Should we have the usual May rains, many fields of grain would be greatly benefited, but it is now so late that most fields are beyond redemption. The crop of the San Joaquin Valley will undoubtedly be less than half what it was last year, and many farmers who two months ago had reason to expect a profitable season will be made nearly bankrupt by the the drought of the last two weeks.

The *Commercial Herald*, however, takes exception to the above, and claims that the state will have a surplus of about 300,000 tons for transportation. It is now late for the "latter rains," which promised to be of such immense benefit, and the fields are drying up for lack of necessary moisture. Where one month ago a crop of 35,000,000 bushels was expected at the least calculation, they now will be considered fortunate if they raise 20,000,000 bushels, leaving them a surplus of 300,000 tons for exportation.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—T. R. Allen, General Deputy, informs the Rural World that there are now over 100 Granges in Missouri, while on Dec. 14 last there were not 10 live Granges in that State. A meeting to re-organize a State Grange will probably be held at Knob Noster, May 20. Mr. Allen expresses his willingness to contract for a reasonable compensation to have 100,000 farmers in the Order in Missouri, in a year and a half. Mr. Allen talks good sense when he says: "Organization is not all. We must have no warfare with any legitimate business. We must not attempt to break up, pull down, oppress, or injure any others. We must encourage home manufactures and home markets, etc., etc."

Jefferson, May 15.—Riley Tharp left this place on Saturday last for his home near Seio, and it is supposed that in fording the Santiam River he was thrown from his horse and drowned. The horse was found on an island below the fording place at Green's Ferry, on Wednesday, with saddle and bridle, and upon information being sent to the family, word was returned to this place that nothing had been seen of Mr. Tharp. He leaves a wife and large family of children. The citizens of this place will turn out tomorrow to search for the body.

TAKE NOTICE.—The law prescribes a penalty of fine and imprisonment of every person guilty of selling arms and ammunition to Indians. Dealers in these articles are hereby notified that violators of this law will be rigorously prosecuted. T. B. ODENSEAL, Superintendent Indian Affairs, May 12, 1873.

Three ladies have been chosen on the board of directors of the Massachusetts Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals.