

WILLAMETTE FARMER.

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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.

New York, July 22.—The American Cheap Transportation Association of this city perfected its organization last evening, and adopted resolutions setting forth that the unjust and extortionate rates charged by the various railroads of the country are detrimental to the industries and interests of the country, and condemning the actions of the railroad companies in bribing Legislatures and defying Judges and Executives.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 22.—An extraordinary and daring robbery of a railroad train was committed last night on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, at this point. There is a sharp curve in the road here, and the robbers had placed heavy timbers across the track. The engineer, John Rafferty, saw the obstruction in time to reverse his engine and apply the air brakes, but the robbers observing the movement, fired at him from ambush and shot him dead. The engine struck the logs and went off the track, followed into the ditch by one baggage car, the others, with the passenger cars, remaining on the track. Several passengers were bruised, but not seriously hurt. The robbers, who were masked, after opening and emptying the safe of the express messenger, rode off on horseback. Among the passengers were thirty Chinese students en route for Springfield, Mass.

St. Louis, July 22.—The New York Agricultural Excursion party left here last night for Texas, Kansas and Colorado.

Chicago, July 22.—The members of the Dominion Cabinet authorize the Toronto Mail to deny the charges made against them by McMullen and his associates. The Mail says the statement therein made that the Government or any member of it was a party to any agreement, political or pecuniary, concerning the award of the charter and constitution and contracts of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, are altogether false. The Government promises to make all the facts of the case public at an early day.

New York, July 22.—A statement that there will be no inquiry by the deacons and trustees of Plymouth Church relative to the Bowen-Tilton scandal is untrue. The trial has only been postponed on account of the absence of Beecher and a number of the committee. In the Fall the charges filed against Bowen and Tilton will be fully investigated.

Washington, July 22.—Second Lieutenant M. Frank Gallagher, of the Second Infantry, recently tried before Court-martial in Columbia, South Carolina, for killing John McAnelly, a discharged soldier, in Spartansburg, South Carolina, has been dismissed from the service and the sentence is approved by the President. The civil authorities will take cognizance of the murder, the army trial being on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Petaluma, July 22.—H. B. Teneyek, a well-known citizen of this place, was found dead this morning, having committed suicide during the night by taking strychnine. His wife was sleeping with a sick friend in another room, and upon going to his room at an early hour found him dead. In his pocket the following note was found: "My loving wife, I am tired of life, wholly because starvation is staring me in the face. I am wholly at a loss what to do with myself; out of money; out of employment. I know it is wrong to commit this rash act, but I cannot endure this longer. You, I hope, will get along better without than with me. Now, dear one, I bid you a long, lasting good-by. Your loving husband, 'H. B. TENEYERK.'"

A Pittsburg coroner makes no charge where he sits on a young man who parts his hair in the middle. He says that his personal satisfaction is enough, without the fee.

Columbia County.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

While I regard the farming interest as far superior to any other one branch of industry, other branches of labor and enterprise must be prosecuted with energy and skill as the complement of agriculture, because no isolated branch of labor or enterprise can prosper. And that all parts of this new State may be understood or known by those who read the WILLAMETTE FARMER for information in relation to all its natural advantages and its natural local wealth, I will make a brief statement of the condition and advantages of Columbia county.

This county lies immediately north of Washington county. Its northern boundary is the Columbia river; its southern boundary is the dividing line between it and Washington county, which runs on a ridge east and west. This ridge is sometimes called a mountain. It is, however, not steep, only in a few places, and would be properly denominated a "flat ridge," free from rock or even gravel, with rich, deep soil, and well adapted to farming interests. North of this ridge, and between it and the Columbia river, there are about two townships of valley land, also timbered, but as level as the prairies in Iowa. And, notwithstanding it is generally covered with fir timber, mixed with alder, ash, maple, &c., there are several beautiful prairie farms, and what is called there "grass land," which is covered with water during the June freshet, but springs up with a beautiful crop of fine nutritious grass as soon as the water recedes. And of this grass, which is the natural production of the soil, hay of an excellent quality is made—always cut with a mowing machine. The most beautiful meadow that I ever saw was one of these natural meadows, just as they were done cutting, and while the cocks of hay were yet standing all over the ground, and the air was filled with the most delightful hay-perfume. The levelness and beauty of the ground, and the hay-perfume, were almost intoxicating. Many places, however, both on this flat ridge and in the valley above spoken of, are but sparsely covered with timber or small growths, and might be easily subdued and fitted for the plow. The soil is usually from two to six feet deep. And not more than one-tenth of all this country (this county) that is well adapted to the farming interests is now occupied by settlers.

The summer range is exceedingly good, and I am informed, and believe, that cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., will live here during the winter without hay or other food, and be in fair condition in the spring.

There are several large creeks running through this interesting valley, and they have a number of fine mill-seats on them. And in many places along these creeks the fir timber is of an excellent quality for lumber; and in some places a large amount of cedar may be had. These mill-seats and these timbers will some day yield many fortunes to the enterprising. I would especially suggest to the mill-men in Iowa and Illinois to think of this

timber, both fir and cedar, three hundred feet high, and as straight as a line! I affirm this to be true, to my own knowledge.

Again, there is any quantity of iron ore within two miles of the Columbia river, with a moderate descent all the way to it. One iron mine has been already prospected, and yields from 60 to 75 per cent., and in quality not inferior to the best Swede iron. Indeed, there are many other places, near by, which good judges believe to be still richer than the place already tested. And near by is the finest water-power in the West. In addition to the land, the timber, the iron, and the water-power—all within a few miles of this great national highway, the Columbia river—there is coal in abundance, within a few miles of the river, and near to this abundance of iron ore.

Doubtless this county would have been more thickly inhabited but for the timber and under-brush, requiring more labor to make a farm than in the open prairie. Without a doubt, this is the healthiest county in the State, having the benefit both of the mountain freshness or breezes and also of the sea breezes, not violent, as about Astoria, but much modified by distance. And when its natural resources are fully developed, it will be by far the richest county in the State. And immigrants should know in advance the prospective value of every portion of our country. Lands here can be purchased from the State, at whatever the School Superintendent may say is its value—as a good deal was taken for the State. Some, however, can be taken as homesteads, or may be preempted.

Books for the Public Schools.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SALEM, OREGON, July 17, 1873.

Pursuant to law I hereby announce that the following named books have been duly selected as the authorized text-books, in the different branches of study, to be used in the public schools of Oregon for four years from the first day of October, 1873, and until others are adopted in the manner provided by statute. The following are the books selected:—
Primary Arithmetic, Rudiments of Written Arithmetic and Beginners' Grammar, by Robinson; Higher Arithmetic, by Brooks; Algebra and Geometry, by Anderson's General History, Hart's Composition, Steele's Fourteen Weeks in Physiology, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Woods' Botanist and Florist; and Bryant and Stratton's Book-keeping (higher school edition). These books from Higher Arithmetic to Book-keeping, inclusive, all for use in schools of advanced grades, and the Primary Arithmetic, Rudiments of Written Arithmetic and Beginners' Grammar were selected by the State Superintendent in the manner provided by law, there being no choice by County Superintendents. All the other books named were adopted by the votes of the County Superintendents.

The law provides that these books shall be introduced in all the public schools of the State on or before the first day of October, 1873, and that any district failing so to introduce them, shall forfeit its proportion of the School Fund for the succeeding year. This provision will be enforced. In case, however, any district should not have time to procure the books by the first of October, the execution of this requirement of the law with reference to such district, will be suspended for a reasonable period to enable it to do so. But no district will be excused from compliance with the law after it has had time to obtain a supply of the "authorized text-books."

The readers and spellers have not been selected as yet, and the public schools will of course continue to use such text-books in those branches as they may happen to be supplied with, until further notice. A selection will, however, be made shortly, and time will then be given to enable the schools to secure readers and spellers of the series that may be adopted.

I deem it proper to state that the publishers of most of the books mentioned in the foregoing list, have assured me that in case of their adoption they would furnish them for "first introduction" at forty per cent. discount. I have no doubt all or some will do so on proper application.

S. L. C. SMITH, Supt. of Public Instruction.

Anti-Chinese Association.

A new society, called the "People's Protective Alliance," is being organized in this State, having its start in East Portland. Its object appears to be to assist in creating a public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese. The FARMER, three or four years ago, made a move in the same direction, but the proposition at that time met with no favor. The objects of the present organization are fully set forth in the following declaration of principles:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the further immigration of men and women from China; but we are equally as much opposed to inflicting personal punishment upon those who are here under treaty, except for crime as others are punished under the law.

Resolved, That it is the fault of the Government, in listening to the cry for cheap labor, that we are now suffering with such an immense number of Chinamen; and not the fault of those who have accepted a home in our State to better their condition.

Resolved, That Petition to Congress, is the only way to remedy the evil, and we earnestly request our citizens to sign the Petition now being circulated, and contribute means to carry out our objects.

Those joining the Society take the following pledge:

I do hereby, in the presence of these witnesses, solemnly and sincerely bind and pledge myself, by all that I hold most sacred, to discourage, by all lawful means in my power, the immigration of Chinese to this country. I will not employ nor use Chinamen on any work under my control, and will discourage their employment by others, on all occasions. I also pledge myself that I will not knowingly patronize those who employ Chinamen, when it is in my power to do otherwise, and that I will vote for no man for office who will not pledge himself to the foregoing principles, and use all lawful means in his power for the abrogation of that part of the Treaty between the United States and the Empire of China by which Chinese are admitted among us on the same terms with the most favored nations of Europe.

There are two primaries in East Portland, numbering 85 members, one in Portland with about thirty members, and Primary No. 4 was recently organized at Oregon City with over one hundred members.

PUGET SOUND.—Crops of all kinds will be heavy this year in Puyallup valley—in fact they never looked so well. Messrs. Mead & Thompson expect to gather 18,000 pounds of hops this season from seven acres of ground. Messrs. Meeker, Miller, Stuart and Dickinson will have over 20,000 lbs more. These hops bring the highest prices in San Francisco and Portland markets and are equal to any in the market. A flouring mill is nearly ready to run, and two saw mills are in successful operation in the valley. The settlers look for great improvements in roads, in the navigation of the river, etc., very soon, now that the terminus is located near the mouth of the Puyallup. Several millions feet of logs have already been driven down, and it is hoped that a steamer will be put on the river.

OREGON CITY.—The woolen factory at Oregon City is nearly finished, and most of the machinery is already in place. In a couple of weeks, the whole factory will be in operation. The mills are more complete in every respect than the one destroyed by fire last December.

SHEEP AND FOWLS FOR SALE.—J. L. Parrish, in this week's FARMER, offers for sale some of his finest sheep and fowls. The stock he keeps on hand are of the finest breeds.

New Granges Organized.

W. J. Campbell, Deputy, writes to us, under date of July 23d, that he has organized new Granges as follows:

Salem Grange, No. 17—Dan'l Clark, Master; John Minto, Secretary. Address, Salem.

Turner Grange, No. 18—B. A. Witzel, Master; W. M. Hilleary, Secretary. Address, Turner.

South Brownsville Grange, No. 19—F. W. Grover, Master; T. J. Cooper, Secretary. Address, Brownsville.

North Brownsville Grange, No. 20—L. C. Rice, Master; A. W. Stanard, Secretary. Address, Brownsville.

Lebanon Grange, No. 21—R. A. Irvine, Master; J. R. Smith, Secretary. Address, Lebanon.

Knox Butte Grange, No. 22—Martin Miller, Master; Milton Huston, Secretary. Address, Albany.

Harmony Grange, No. 23—Franklin Powell, Master; J. G. Powell, Secretary. Address, Albany.

Hope Grange, No. 24—Geo. Simpson, Master; John Elder, Secretary. Address, Albany.

Mono Grange, No. 25—I. N. Smith, Master; J. M. Bewley, Secretary. Address, Lewisville.

Mr. Campbell further says: "I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. N. W. Garretson, Deputy of the National Grange, stating that he leaves California on the 22d inst. for Oregon. As soon as he arrives, and notice can be given to the Masters of subordinate Granges, the probability is our State Grange will be organized. The prospects are that we will organize with at least thirty Granges."

Singular Appearance.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

We have a large plum tree which bore a fine lot of fruit last year, but which has only a few plums this season. About the first of July I noticed a sweet sticky substance on the leaves which resembled honey-dew; it stood in drops, and covered the surface of every leaf. At the same time the under side of the leaves was covered completely with the small green aphides (or similar insects) that infest house-plants. After a time, these insects appeared to change form, and turn perfectly white, and the most of them seemed to be dead, only occasionally showing signs of life. Under a strong microscope, the last form of the insect resembles the grasshopper, and is different from the green form. The tree seems greatly injured, and we fear it will die. The leaves are many of them now covered with a black dust that makes them look as if they had been burned, and the edges of the leaves are many of them withered and of an ashen hue. None of the adjoining plants seem to be affected like the plum tree, except a few house-plants that stood under it. If the substance on the leaves was honey dew, why did it not affect other plants in the same way? If any one can explain the matter or suggest a remedy through the FARMER, we would be glad to see it.

BELLE W. COOKE.

Salem, July 23d, 1873.

SPLENDID WHEAT.—Mr. Oren Savage has laid on our table a few heads of Chile club wheat, raised on his farm, a few miles east of town, which are remarkable for size and fulness. The heads will average 130 grains each, and the field in which the wheat was grown has been cultivated for twenty-seven years, with the exception of one or two years in which it laid fallow.