



Salem, Friday, July 23, 1875.

State Grange Deputies for 1875

Farmers of Oregon, and Washington and Idaho Territories: Organize for self-protection and for the enlightenment of the industrial pursuits...

- DOUGLAS, A A Mathew... Looking Glass... Roseburg
JACKSON, J Henry... Shroeder... Ott
D S R Bulek... Ashland... Jacksonville
BAKER, Wm Brown... Baker City... Baker City
JOHNSON, Wm W... Fiddler... Jacksonville
LANE, H N Hill... Junction City... Junction City
Hannerley... Camp Creek... Eugene City
Wm Cyrus... Seilo... Marion Station
R A Irvine... Lebanon... Albany
D A Hales... Peoria... Albany
J H Smith... Harrisburg... Harrisburg
BENTON, C E Moor... Corvallis... Corvallis
Jacob Morley...
B A Witzel... Turner... Salem
POLK, James... Hickoria...
YARVILL, A B Henry... Lafayette... Lafayette
Alex. Roll... McMinnville... McMinnville
WASHINGTON, T D Humphreys... Hillsboro... Hillsboro
H DUSTON, H DUSTON... Forest Grove... Forest Grove
CLACKAMAS, E Furber... Damasco... Oregon City
A R Shipley... Oswego...
MELKOMAT, J Johnson... East Portland... East Portland
W J Campbell...
CLATSOP, R W Morrison... Astoria... Astoria
TILLAMOOK, H P Holden... North Yamhill
WASCO, E May... Tygh... The Dalles
H DOUTCH, J H... Upper Okanogan...
GRANT, D B Elmer... Canyon City... Canyon City
WASHINGTON TERRITORY, S S White... Weston... Weston
WALLA WALLA, O Hill... Walla Walla... Walla Walla
W. M. Shelton...
WYAMING, Henry Spaulding... Ewartsville... Colfax
S P Gilliland... Colfax... Colfax
CHEWACKAN, M Z Goodrich... Elmer... Elmer
FERRIS, S S Ma Khan... Cheshalla Point...
THEBESON, I G Abbott... Olympia... Olympia
Wm Packwood... Tenille...
SNO, Julius Horton... Seattle... Seattle
LEWIS, T M Peterson... Clatsop...
YAKIMA, C P Cook... Ellensburg...
SWIFT, John S... Pella...
CLARK, E M Knapp... Vancouver...
KLEKUTAN, R W Helm... Glendale...
IDAHO TERRITORY, S S Howard... Paradise Valley... Lewiston
W C Peterson... Mt. Idaho...
ADA, I F Carter... Boise City...
M Russell... Wescor...
H H Robb... Payette...

Any locality within this jurisdiction for which no Deputy has been appointed for the organization of Granges, will receive immediate attention if application is made to me. I will attend to it in person or appoint or send a Deputy.

DANIEL CLARK, Master Oregon State Grange, P. of H.

Clackamas County Council.

The Clackamas County Council meets on the fourth Friday of each month at 11 o'clock a. m. Place of meeting, at J. G. Trullinger's mill, near the center of the county.

Officers—N. W. Randall, President; A. Nichols, Vice President; W. W. H. Sampson, Secretary; P. O. Needy, John Ring, Treasurer; Frank V. Ahle, 1st Steward; N. H. Darnall, 2d Steward; Wm. Riggs, Gatekeeper.

Brothers in good standing are invited to meet with us.

By order of the Council, W. W. H. SAMPSON, Sec'y.

Notice to Patrons.

The Post Office address of S. P. Lee, Treasurer of the State Grange of Oregon, is changed from Oregon City to Portland. Express packages will also be forwarded to Portland.

DELEGATES ELECTED.—At a convention called by B. A. Witzel, Deputy of Marion county, P. of H., held at Howell Prairie Grange Hall, July 16th, 1875, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State Grange, to be held in Portland on the fourth Tuesday in September, 1875, the following named Brothers were elected: John Downing, Willis Dunagan, Wm. Sappingfield.

BRIDGE TO BE FINISHED.—Judge Peebles tells us that he has inspected personally the bridge which broke down while being raised across Pudding river on the road from Salem to English's Mill, and says the same can be rebuilt and ready for use before the farmers are ready to haul their wheat. The account of the falling of this bridge will be found in the supplement.

FARM SOLD.—Jones & Patterson sold on Tuesday to Mr. Nicholas Lambert, a resident of Santa Barbara county, California, a farm containing 240 acres lying two miles north of Sublimity. The price paid was \$18 per acre, gold coin. Mr. Lambert goes to California on the next steamer for his family.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.—This year all the political parties are to hold their Conventions in Salem—the Democrats July 29th, the Independents August 10th, the Republicans August 11th, the Temperance people August 13th.

Mrs. Rohrer's new remedy for the Lungs is still performing some remarkable cures. Those who are suffering with any disease of the Lungs will do well to try it. It is for sale by druggists generally.

The Lion county farmers are in the midst of their haying, and the prairie is dotted all over with mowers, slashing down the nutritious grass. Everybody that desires it can obtain work at good wages.

The two new steamers built for the O. S. S. Company are receiving machinery, and will be named "Occident" and "Orient."

More about the Keely Motor.

We need make no excuse for giving our readers all the facts we can gather about this invention, which, if it is what it is claimed, must revolutionize the working forces of all the world. The N. Y. Times of July 6th contains a lengthy statement of the character of this new invention, made by Mr. Sargeant, a well known scientific inventor and a man of wealth, who was applied to as an expert to act on the part of those who were interested in the invention with Mr. Keely, to test its ability to do what he claimed. He had great difficulty to persuade that gentleman to explain his process to him. He was incredulous and went about the investigation with utter skepticism as to its ability, knowing that his scientific teachings were opposed to the existence of such a power. He believed it to be a swindle for speculative purposes, or else that it would prove a failure. He finally was made acquainted with the secret of the power, and his skepticism was removed by the most convincing proof that the invention was all it was claimed to be.

Mr. Sargeant demanded proof that a pressure of one hundred pounds to the inch could be had from it; he was instantly shown, a pressure of a thousand pounds to the inch and the most indubitable proof furnished that there was no powder or other explosive, and that the power was simply derived from air and water without fire. He inhaled the vapor evolved and found it pleasant to the taste and cold to the touch, but entirely innocuous, so much so that as the vapor condensed by expansion he drank the water from the condensation and found it palatable. In time Mr. Sargeant was allowed to use the power himself and so became entirely convinced, but only after the most repeated and thorough experiments, for he remained skeptical until his were doubt removed by the most convincing proof.

This power is so enormous that the best of gun metal is required to harness it, no other has sufficient strength. It is claimed that the same power that propels the ship of war will answer to fire its guns, so disengaging with the use of powder. They claim to have used it for that purpose and so demonstrated its superiority to gun powder. They are waiting to perfect the invention to the most minute detail before having it patented. Mr. Sargeant has become interested in the invention, and says those who own have abundant means and need no pecuniary assistance to develop it. The article from which we take this statement is far more full and explicit than we have room to republish, and is very interesting throughout.

Great Invention in Telegraphy.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, of Newark, N. J., has perfected a system of telegraphy by which four messages, two in each direction, can be sent over a single wire at the same time. This was done by inventing a system of compensation for secondary currents which existed and were insuperable if not overcome. Not only so, but he has made it possible to transmit over 3,000 words in one minute, which will simplify the operation and greatly reduce the cost of telegraphy by enabling a single wire to do all the work now done by a dozen or more wires. The messages are prepared before hand by operators who manipulate machines that mark with perforations long coils of paper. These perforations resemble the ordinary marks of telegraphy, and after these messages are prepared the process of transmitting them consists simply of carrying the long coil on which the message is thus stamped swiftly over a metallic drum, when the message is as instantly transferred to the other end of the line. 3,150 words were sent in this manner from New York to Philadelphia in a single minute. This wonderful invention promises to make the science of telegraphy more useful than ever before at a reduced cost for transmission of messages, and it can work as well by ocean cable as by land telegraphs.

Can Indians Pre-empt Land?

We have mislaid a postal card for a week or two past on which was written the above question, with a request that we answer through the columns of the FARMER. We understand that any Indian can become an American citizen at any time, and be possessed of all the privileges of citizenship, if he will abandon his tribal relations and cease to be a ward or dependent on the government. When he becomes in this manner a citizen he of course has all the privileges of citizenship, is entitled to vote, to pre-empt land for purchase or to claim a homestead. Without giving the full text of the law in this relation, we offer the foregoing as a reliable statement of the facts.

The wheat harvest has begun in Linn county. The Register says: "Mr. King, near Tangent, cut about twenty acres of fall wheat last week. Mr. J. B. Roberts, near Roberts' bridge, has something over a hundred acres of fall wheat, which he expects to commence heading this week. Henry Settlement is in the same boat, and will be deep in the harvest business during the week."

Killing No Longer a Capital Offense.

SOUTHERN OREGON, July 12, 1875. MR. EDITOR: The caption of this article is the most logical conclusion that can be deduced from the uniform result of the notorious murder cases that have been accorded a judicial hearing in the First Judicial District of late. A more flagrant and brutal case of unfeeling and deliberate murder than that perpetrated by Daniel Doty has seldom, if ever, disgraced the criminal calendar of Southern Oregon, numerous as have been the wanton and indefensible crimes of capital nature, accomplished in our midst. Yet money and successful manipulating in the selection of a jury, were quite too much for our lame and decrepit system of justice.

Another case of equal notoriety, and equally invoking the most rigorous and condign punishment known to the law, was the case of Mrs. Briggs and son, from Josephine county. They had deliberately entered a school room, armed with a club and Henry rifle, and in cold blood, without a particle of justification, (as is believed by the people living in that vicinity, and which belief is borne out by the dying declarations of the murdered man), murdered the teacher in the midst and before the eyes of his scholars. No matter what their provocation may have been, this place and manner of the murder stamp the perpetrators of it among the vilest and most hardened criminals. A trial in Josephine county, where the murder was committed and where the facts and circumstances were best known, was not to be thought of for a moment.

A number of legal stratagems were put in play to stave off the trial as long as possible, and after all the resources which well-paid lawyers know so well how to bring into play were exhausted, the trial was finally brought to issue at Jacksonville before a jury that could see nothing in the deliberate, premeditated killing, with malice aforethought, of a human being but "manslaughter." The jury system may, possibly, be the most satisfactory under all circumstances which the imperfect wisdom of man can originate for the administration of "equal and exact justice," but the way in which nearly all the most guilty criminals manage to escape the clutches of outraged justice, now-a-days, leaves little room for the people at large to esteem the jury system, in criminal cases, as other than an expensive, through necessary "farce." Even after the jury in the Briggs case had sentenced the crime of murder in the first degree down to manslaughter, the public had a right to expect that something like an adequate punishment for the offense would be meted out to the criminal; not for the sake of wreaking vengeance upon an old woman, but to show that the "majesty of the law" means something, and that quiet, peaceful citizens have, at least, the shadow of protection hanging over them in the midst and the pursuit of their ordinary avocations. But this consolation practically has been denied us. The Court saw fit to impose the mildest kind of a penalty (a fine of \$25 dollars, five years imprisonment and costs of the suit, which latter the county will have to pay of course), and then legal acumen was brought into play again, and—

"The lean dogs beneath the wall Hold o'er the dead their carnival."

An appeal is taken; Mrs. Briggs once more tastes freedom under a bond of \$8,000, which may be set down as the judicial estimate of the value of human life in this particular latitude and longitude. Which is why I remark, people are losing confidence in our Courts of Justice. W. W.

The National Grange.

WASHINGTON, July 1. The Executive Committee of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry met in this city to-day to consider and decide upon several important points affecting the order, and will probably be in session a week or ten days. The committee consists of Mr. William Saunders, D. C., Chairman; Mr. E. R. Shaukland, of Iowa; Mr. John T. Jones, of Arkansas; Mr. D. Wyatt, of Aiken, S. C., and Mr. W. T. Chase, of New Hampshire. Among the subjects to be considered is the removal of the headquarters of the National Grange to some point other than Washington, the place at which the National Grange will hold its annual meeting, and a proposition for an international exchange between the co-operative societies of Great Britain and the Grangers. Mr. Worrall, Managing Director of the Mississippi Trading Company of England, which it is proposed shall act as a medium of exchange in this city, together with a delegation from the co-operative societies of Great Britain, has already had an informal conference with the Executive Committee. The committee, at their meeting to-day, discussed several questions, but did not consider the subject of removing headquarters. It is understood, however, that the sub-committee appointed to investigate the matter will report to-morrow in favor of the selection of Louisville, Ky. Propositions have been received from five or six Western cities offering to give the National Grange the rent of buildings and other facilities, but it is believed the committee will finally fix on Louisville, mainly on account of its central location in relation to the localities of the Granges.

Ship Building at Coos Bay.

From Mr. H. H. Luse, of Coos Bay, who is here attending to some land matters, we learn that four vessels are now being built there, one of 1,000 tons capacity by Simpson, at North Bend; one by Johnson & Co., capable of carrying 700 tons, building at Marshfield; and by Reed & Co., at Marshfield, and Luse himself at Empire, vessels each of 400 tons capacity. The two first named vessels are barkentines and the two last schooners. The time is soon coming when ship-building will become a great business at Coos Bay, and also at Puget Sound and on the Columbia river, and already ship-builders from Maine are embarking in the business on this coast with wonderful success.

On Monday, Kinney & Co., at the Salem Mills, commenced paying 35 cents per bushel for wheat.

Appointments by Master of the State Grange.

On Friday, July 30th, 1875, I will have a meeting at Mill Plain Grange H. H. in Clark county, Washington Territory. I will remain in that county two days.

On Monday, August 24, I go to Olympia, and will spend the remainder of that week in Western Washington Territory. Appointments are yet to be made by Hon. E. L. Smith, of Olympia.

I hope all good Patrons (including ladies) who can reasonably do so, will attend these meetings. DANIEL CLARK, Master Oregon State Grange, P. of H.

Figuring on a Swarm of Locusts.

For a month past we have seen the following big grasshopper story going the rounds of the press unquestioned, and now we propose to give it a test of ordinary figuring:

"A people of Oregon, Missouri, were lately astonished by an immense flight of locusts over that region. The swarm was from thirty to seventy five miles wide and a half a mile deep and passed at the rate of fifteen miles an hour for over sixty hours."

Reducing the above by common arithmetic, the swarm of hoppers was an average of 50 miles wide and 300 miles long, and would reach from the Missouri river to the Atlantic ocean, or very nearly so. The swarm was half a mile, or 2,640 feet deep, in the air. This would cover 45,000 square miles, and as there are 15,000,000 square miles in both the continents of the Western hemisphere (North and South America), the wonderful flock of Kansas grasshoppers would furnish a cloud eight feet thick to cover with gloom and devote to direct devastation the whole area of the said Western Hemisphere. Any body with common arithmetic at command can see that these figures are correct; the next thing is to discover who invented the wonderful lie, and spare a little ridicule for the newspaper men who have kept it in circulation.

Coming Back.

We are permitted says the Oregonian to publish the following letter, written by Mr. William Watson, the well known farmer of Reedville, who left here last spring to take up his residence in California:

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, 14th July, 1875.

WM. REED, Esq., Dear Sir: You will be surprised to hear that I am to return to old Oregon by the Ajax steamer, on Saturday, the 17th inst. I am already disgusted with everybody and everything in this State; I would not give a pretty penny for a home of 150 acres in Oregon, for 1,000 acres in California. As for Eastern Oregon, I stand by her firm as ever; there is no such grazing in this country. "Scabby sheep and starv'd m." ought to be California's motto. I think I have succeeded in inducing a number of stock men to come to Oregon before the fall, and I would persuade those in Oregon to be contented where they are; even although it does rain a good deal in winter, they may go far and fare worse. I am bringing up some stock of various sorts for the good of Oregon, but by next week's steamer I will have followed me 100 Spanish Merino sheep from the flock of Sevanace & Peet, as good as can be found in any country, and will be of lasting benefit to your State. I have seen no place to compare to Reedville, or anything to compare to S. G. Reed's stock, in California. I am to go right to sheep in Eastern Oregon, and stick to them the rest of my days when I return. Faithfully, WM. WATSON.

A TERRIBLE CASE IN YAMHILL.—From the Sheriff of Yamhill, who was in Salem Tuesday, we learn that on Saturday he arrested a man named Reed, a citizen of North Yamhill, a man with a grown up family, on the horrible charge of incest. The victim was his second daughter, the wife of the eldest daughter, who discovered the act. When Reed saw he was discovered he threatened the eldest with death if she did not share her sister's shame and become also his victim, but she resented and informed the mother. For want of \$2,000 bail Reed is now in Yamhill county jail, on two charges, incest, and the attempt made upon the eldest daughter.

REV. E. P. HAMMOND.—This noted revivalist is now holding a series of meetings in Salem, the stand and fir grove of Marion Square being utilized for the purpose. His methods are eccentric, and many are not pleased with his manner of conducting the meeting, but the general feeling is that if he can do any good by his ministry, so much the better. The music at the meetings is very fine. Monday he was seen riding up and down Commercial Street, with a Mexican serape over his shoulders, at a furious pace, with the mercury 90° in the shade, and no ostensible object more than to be seen of all men and women.

LATE-SOWN GRAIN.—The general opinion seems to be that we are to have the most generous yield possible of fall and winter sown wheat, and some say the present warm spell is not detrimental to spring sowing, but Mr. Wm. Jory, who lives in the red hills south of Salem, informs us that his March sowing of wheat is decidedly less promising for the heated term, which has now lasted for two weeks.

NEW STEAMER CHAMPION.—This new and light draft river steamer has just been completed and placed on the Upper Willamette river route by the Willamette River Transportation Company. It made its first appearance at Salem on Monday, July 19th, with a large load of freight for towns along the river, and is said to be so light draft as to be able to run in the lowest stages of water. She is handsomely constructed and conveniently fitted up for travel as well as for freight.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Mr. David Fleichman, long connected with the offices of State Treasurer and Secretary of State, leaves Salem for San Francisco. No man has more friends or is more deserving of regard, for he is big-hearted, whole-souled, the personification of kindness and courtesy, and as generous as a man can be, and withal a man of great business ability. He will be greatly missed from both our social and business circles.

When to Cut and Cure Hay.

Just now when our hay harvest is in order the following remarks on this subject will not fail to be appreciated:

Precisely what is the best season for cutting grass so as to secure the most nutriment, the doctors of agriculture do not agree, but the great majority are in favor of cutting about the time of blossoming. The scientific men tell us that at this period the plant has attained its growth and is full of vigor, the juices after this time concentrating in the seed, and leaving the stems and leaves more in the state of woody fibre. Practical farmers are now pretty fully persuaded that the blossoming season is also the harvest season of grass, though a minority still maintain that the hay has more heart to it if the grass is allowed to partially perfect its seed. Our mothers always selected their herbs for drying while they were in full bloom, so at this time they made the strongest decoction, and for the same reason the extract makes gather mint, cummin, and anise while in bloom in order to secure the virtues of these plants in all their perfection. Hay is simply a dried grass, and we have no question but that the true time to dry the grass so as to retain all the aroma and nutriment is when it is the fullest of juice, that is at the season of full blossom. If any one has doubt on this point let him try making a tea from hay made at this period and hay made after the seed is mature. He will find as much difference in the strength of the two decoctions as between Young Hyson and Bohea tea.

STAYTOR, Marion Co., July 23.

ED FARMER: Perhaps it is due from me to say to the people who attended the celebration of the Fourth of July at this place, as there was a vote taken on that occasion authorizing me to obtain a copy of the oration delivered by the Hon. H. M. Gilfry and procure its publication, I have asked of Mr. Gilfry such copy which he very respectfully declines to furnish, for reasons best known to himself, among which is that he may be called on in the future to deliver an oration and might wish to use some of the same remarks, and would not like to do so after they had been published. They were quite lengthy, and would occupy a large portion of your paper. Suffice it to say that Mr. Gilfry delivered a fine oration, well worthy of the young orator. Your respectfully, G. S. DOWNING.

ALBANY, July 20.—An old resident, E. A. Frelaud, and ex-postmaster of this city, who has spent the past three years in Ochoco valley, returned a few days since for the purpose of having a diseased limb removed, and to-day Dr. Watkins, of Portland, aided by Drs. Rice, Boughton and Brimmer, successfully amputated his thigh. He is doing well. PUNABLU, July 20.—One Peter Napoleon, an Indian murderer, was arrested here this morning by Deputy Sheriff Delos Montgomery, and taken to Steelsoom for trial. He killed a squaw by twisting her neck till he broke it.

Rubber Paint.

Mr. John Hughes, on State street, is agent for the "Rubber Paint"—said to be the best in the world. The points claimed for this paint are: Its cheapness—a given quantity covering more surface than any other; its durability—as a climate or weather affects it; its great body—forming a coat firm and strong, at the same time so adhesive and elastic that it will not peel off or crack; retains its color better than any other paint, and brings out colors with more brilliancy and effect; it retains a beautiful gloss and presents the finest possible finish. These are a few of the points advanced in favor of Rubber Paint; many more might be given. Any color you wish can be obtained. The paint comes in quart, gallon and five-gallon cans, already mixed. Call at Mr. Hughes' and see the many testimonials of persons who have used the paint. 1448

Photographs Copied and Enlarged.

Mr. B. K. Myers, formerly of Salem, is now traveling for orders for J. Wilkins, the well known photographer of San Francisco. He has received already a large number of orders from Salem, Silverton, Independence, Albany and other towns in this valley. He takes pictures of any kind—photographs, tin-types, daguerreotypes, etc.—and sends them to San Francisco, where they are copied and enlarged according to the order. The work is done in the most perfect manner, the finished pictures are elegantly framed and can be paid for on delivery. The cost is from \$8 50 to \$25. Jy24awf

Sewing Machines to be Sold for Wood.

We have on hand three first-class sewing machines, which we will exchange for wood on fair terms. They are worth respectively \$50, \$65 and \$85, and persons wishing to purchase, can make a good bargain for wood or cash. Call and see us.

When you visit Portland do not fail to go and see Wood's Museum, with its 70,000 curiosities. Admission only 25 cents.

The Wrong Side of the Meridian.

On the down hill side of life, which an old medical writer quaintly terms "the wrong side of the meridian," when the functions decay and the frame gradually bends under the weight of years, the system requires to be sustained burden imposed upon it. Innumerable physical ailments and infirmities then press upon it to which it had been in earlier life a stranger. The surest and pleasantest support and solace of declining years is found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, long recognized as the most wholesome agreeable of all the stimulants, the most potent of tonics and the most efficacious of all the remedies for ailments. The aged and infirm may place implicit confidence in this invigorating elixir, which not only checks those maladies to which elderly persons are peculiarly subject, but in a measure retards the encroachment of time upon the constitution.

To Breeders of Sheep.

MR. GEORGE HAMMOND, of Middlebury, Vermont, whose name is so familiar among the flockmasters of this country as the most successful producer of the wool stock, and who is employed in the most extensive purchase of wool, and sale of Bucks and Ewes, upon this coast, has been spending a week among us, and I have completed with him an arrangement to receive and sell to Flock-Masters in Oregon and vicinity such animals as they may desire, to be delivered in Port and Salem, Dalles, and elsewhere, to suit convenience. Where parties desire of purchasing are pressed for money, but are sound, ample time will be given and every accommodation granted, with usual interest.

Any communications or enquiries will be promptly answered by addressing THOS. S. LANG, Salem, Oregon.

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE OF MARY C. SMITH. THE undersigned has been appointed by the Honorable County Court of Marion county administrator of the above-named estate, and all persons having claims against the same are hereby notified to present them to me in the city of Salem within six months from the date of this notice. P. S. KNIGHT, Salem, Oregon, July 16th, 1875.