

WILLAMETTE FARMER.

\$2.50 per Year.

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Volume VIII—Number 37.

Acts Passed at the Late Session.

Below we try to give an intelligent idea of the nature and purpose of the bills passed by the late Legislature, that have become laws.

SENATE BILLS.

S B No 15, Amends incorporation of Marshfield, Coos Co.

S B No 30, Defines and punishes the crimes of kidnapping and child stealing.

S B No 31, Amends criminal code as to penalty for selling or giving liquor to minors.

S B No 58, Repeals act creating office of State Geologist.

S B No 75, Appropriates \$1,200 per annum for clerical aid in State Treasurer's office.

S B No 10, Incorporates North Brownsville.

S B No 9, Provides Board of Canal Commissioners and for the passage of boats through canal and locks. The full bill was published in the FARMER.

S B No 38, Pays Patterson, late State Printer, about \$800 for printing report of Investigating Committee nearly four years ago, and interest.

S B No 188, Incorporation of Astoria.

S B No 1, Transfers military fund, for the purpose of equipping and arming military companies, (but there is little or no military fund).

S B No 24, Authorizes Jacob Fleischer to construct water works in Albany.

S B No 41, Appropriates \$10,000 per annum, for two years, to finish and furnish State University, to add to extent of grounds, and embellish the same.

S B No 54, Amends the Code.

S B No 63, Repeals law relating to printing laws in newspaper, and limits the sum for same to \$100. Last time by sharp construction of the law the State Printer collected \$1,200 or more, where formerly only \$100 had been paid.

S B No 81, Appropriates \$12,000 for support of Deaf Mute School.

S B No 84, Appropriates \$50,000 out of the swamp land fund, etc., for the Bales and Sandy Wagon Road, bonds to be receivable in payment for swamp lands.

S B No 101, Repeals act for construction of State capitol building.

S B No 111, Appropriates \$8,000 for support of State School for the Blind.

S B No 126, Relates to valuation of property for assessment.

S B No 127, Authorizes the construction of locks on the Yamhill river.

HOUSE BILLS.

H B No 85, to permanently locate county seat of Lake county.

No 2, to change location of county seat of Josephine county.

No 3, legalizing election of Justices in Monmouth precinct, Polk county.

No 4, relates to liens on boats and vessels.

No 10, prohibits dredging for oysters in shallow water.

No 20, Incorporates Brownsville.

No 21, appropriates money to pay expenses of Legislative Assembly.

No 30, relates to trails and water courses.

No 50, law regarding Hillbush.

No 82, provides for incorporation of Charley, charitable and benevolent institutions (Former act defective).

No 89, relating to rains running at large.

No 90, relates to sale of property by executors or administrators.

No 112, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors and others.

No 22, to authorize the United States to take private property for public uses, when needed for public buildings, forts, light-houses, etc.

No 34, cuts off mileage of Assessors. Limits them to per diem.

No 41, relates to suits of attachment.

No 57, creates roads of public easement. This, or a former act, provides for construction of trails, in mountain regions for instance to be kept in order as county roads.

No 83, imposing certain duties on Governor of the State.

No 95, repeals 150 mills bounty tax, and provides that interest on the remaining bounty and relief bonds be paid out of General Fund.

No 105, relocation of county seat of Polk county.

No 154, levies 4 mills tax for State purposes, and 3 mills tax to pay principal and interest on outstanding warrants.

No 164, appropriates about \$370,000 for the ordinary expenses of the State government until 1878.

No 33, relief of Grant county for \$500.

No 81, incorporates McMinnville.

No 100, relates to damage caused by management of steamboats and water crafts.

No 8, to legalize defective acknowledgments.

No 115, relates to service of summonses.

No 128, authorizes Clatsop Co. to sue that stream.

No 140, relief of Justus Krumbein. Pays him \$900 for services in locating State Capitol Building as engineer. (Rather much it strikes us.)

No 65, makes all male inhabitants subject to pay poll tax, and includes Chinamen of course.

No 78, relates to writ of review.

No 12, relates to injury that may be caused in management of steamboats, or other craft.

No 102, exempts the Coos and Coquille as well as the Willamette rivers, from the operation of the land act.

No 113, locates county seat of Tillamook county.

No 127, incorporates Halsey.

No 133, requires local agents of the Board of school land commissioners to give bonds and make reports.

No 156, to prevent and punish gambling.

No 141, to spend the remainder of Modoc war claims, about \$3,000.

No 161, to attach Tillamook to the 3d

The Yaquina Railroad Bill.

A Bill passed both Houses to appropriate \$28,000, or \$350 per mile for not more than 80 miles, toward the construction of the proposed narrow track road from Yaquina Bay to Corvallis. It was claimed that this much, added to \$85,000 of private subscription, would induce capital to build the road.

This bill received the Governor's veto, and his message gives the following reasons:

"Article XI, section 7, of the Constitution provides as follows:

"The Legislative Assembly shall not loan the credit of the State, nor in any manner create any debts or liabilities, which shall singly or in the aggregate with previous debts or liabilities exceed the sum of \$50,000, except in case of war, or to repay a loan, or to suppress insurrection; and every contract of indebtedness entered into or assumed by or on behalf of the State, when all its liabilities and debts amount to said sum, shall be void and of no effect."

It appears to me that the effect of this bill is to loan the credit of the State to this railroad, by the issue of bonds in its favor in such a direct mode as to be forbidden by the first clause of the section of the Constitution quoted.

Again, the State is now in debt more than fifty thousand dollars. This bill is therefore in conflict with the first clause of the section quoted; in which it is declared that "every contract of indebtedness entered into or assumed by or on behalf of the State, when all its liabilities and debts amount to said sum, shall be void and of no effect." I therefore return the bill to your honorable body for further consideration."

In his biennial message the Governor has the following:

"In the present condition of our State finances, no measure, unaided by special provision for revenues to meet the expenditure required by its enactment, will meet with Executive approval."

This bill made no provision for revenue, and we learn that the friends of it submitted it to the Governor, when introduced, and received his opinion that it was not constitutional as it then stood. As the position of the Governor was fully advanced before hand and directly expressed with regard to the bill while pending, the friends of the measure seem to have only themselves to blame for its failure.

As failure is to be regretted for general reasons:

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THE SIOUX WAR.

Letter from Lieut. Schwatka.

IN CAMP AT CUSTER CITY, D. T.
In the Black Hills.
Sept. 20, 1876.

DEAR FATHER: After writing you from the Yellowstone, we traveled southward to the Black Hills, and just north of there, near a place called the Slim Buttes, on Rabbit creek, had a short and decisive fight with a band of Brule Sioux, under Ramon Nose and American Horse, numbering from 100 to 200 warriors and thirty-even lodges. We had 125 men of the 7th Cavalry, under Col. Mills, who had been sent forward from Gen. Crook's command, on Sept. 7, to obtain and send back rations from the Black Hills, as we had only two days' rations to last ten days, as it afterwards turned out. We had four officers of the 3d, in the fight, which occurred at daylight on Sept. 9, Col. Mills commanding, Lieuts. Crawford, Von Luettwitz, and myself.

We first discovered the Indian ponies grazing, about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, on a bluff, probably three miles away, and we withdrew immediately under cover and watched their movements until dark, and then further withdrew about a mile to a deep wooded canyon where small fires were built, the night being very cold and rainy. In the meantime a morning attack and surprise of the village having been determined upon, at two o'clock in the morning we pulled out from our camp, the darkness being intense, and headed for the village. We were in three columns, the two outside ones of fifty men each, under Lieuts. Crawford and Von Luettwitz being dismounted; the center column of twenty-five men, under myself, being mounted, the intention being to approach the head of the village, and when in sight, the dismounted columns to diverge and surround it, the mounted party to charge through and stampede the ponies, and the whole outfit to then use up the village, according to the most approved fashion.

In the darkness we had a great deal of difficulty in finding our friends, the ponies being the first discovered as on the day before. Just as we approached the crest of the hill overlooking the village a small herd of ponies stampeded into it, and as for our place nothing was left but for me to charge, and yelling at my men to draw pistols and charge, I said, "I must say that I felt a different emotion as to what I might expect, for we were getting whatever of the size of the village and had been following the trail four days before, of from 2,000 to 3,000 lodges. That had been up, and probably the village ahead of us was the concentration of this splitting of the water had undoubtedly dashed into two parts, one on the Little Big Horn.

There wasn't time for my great amount of reflection, however, and I was soon right in the village with my men, yelling and firing pistol-smack into their lodges. The day and night had been very rainy and they had not their lodges as closely that to until then was not assisted by my charge. In fact, when broad daylight left us in charge of the village, we found that nearly every lodge had been ripped open by knives to assist in making it. I found but little trouble in getting away with their herd of 200 ponies and horses for which twenty-five cavalry men make up their minds to create fearful din, I will not hesitate to pronounce it the most perfect success on record. I had often seen Indian ponies stand meekly and view the hideous yelling and commotion generally, of the Indians in their many war and scalp dances, and I feared they would be equally unshaken when I should try to frighten them out; but in less than three seconds after I fired the first shot I was skimming beautifully out of the other end of the village, the air perfectly super-saturated with flying arrows and wooden picket poles.

As my fire died out, that of the dismounted carbines, following closely after, welled up into a solid roar that I knew would give them sufficient music to dance to without me. I soon rounded up my prey and joined the other party on the hill near the village which was our possession. Gen. Crook came up about noon with the main command, and some Indians, probably from a neighboring locality, tried to contend with us in the afternoon for their lost possessions, but a slight skirmish soon disengaged them and they withdrew.

The number of Indians killed it is impossible to accurately ascertain, but they were seen to pick off many dead and left twelve in our hands. We lost three killed and seven wounded, among them was Lieut. Von Luettwitz, who received a severe wound, shattering his right knee, his leg being amputated above the knee during the afternoon skirmish.

We captured two full days' rations of dried buffalo meat, a good send indeed, for we had to live for four days after it gave out on nothing but pony meat, without salt, bread, or anything else whatever. Half starved, we reached supplies on the Belle Fourche, from the Black Hills, and we are now about the center of the Hills, awaiting the result of Gen. Crook's consultation with Gen. Sheridan, who is at Fort Laramie.

Yours truly,
FRED.

Wind Storm at Barlow's Prairie.

The following are some additional particulars of the recent wind storm at Barlow's Prairie. It occurred at 12 o'clock on Wednesday last, and in fifteen minutes did more damage than can be repaired in many years. Over 100 apples, and other fruit trees, and eight large walnut trees now lay uprooted or broken down. A new warehouse, built last Summer, and containing a car-load of wheat and tons of salt could not stand the storm, so fell, the remains covering the railroad track and vicinity for some distance. A train of cars just escaped the storm, having from some impulse, left the "scene" but three minutes before. A man on a load of wood was blown from his wagon, his team became frightened and dashed away, almost keeping pace with the wind, and they reached a place of safety, where the driver and wards found them. No damage done to wood, wagon, team or teamster. The wind was very much forked, passing on all sides of Mr. Barlow's dwelling house, breaking down a cherry tree only a few feet from the door. It spared nothing that came in its course, and is one of the most severe ever witnessed in Oregon. A man weighing 150 pounds was blown from the ground three feet high, alighted on his head with but few scratches. Rocks, boulders and limbs were seen in the air, as high as the trees. The loss of the fruit trees is irreparable for some time; but through the generosity of Mr. Barlow's kind neighbors the loss will be repaired as far as practicable. Sixteen men met at his place Thursday, and at 1 o'clock to-day the warehouse was up, and on Saturday was ready for the reception of grain as usual. Damage to Mr. Barlow in fruit trees, buildings and furniture is probably \$100, while Mr. Bar's loss is considerably less.—Oregonian.

CASCADES CANAL.—Col. J. M. Willson received a dispatch yesterday from Washington to the effect that the amount appropriated by Congress (\$90,000), for the construction of the Cascades canal, has been allotted, and that surveys are authorized. The work of making necessary surveys will be commenced as soon as practicable. There has been some telegraphic correspondence between Col. Willson and a gentleman now in the East, who is the representative of a very small, but of experienced engineer, and one who will take personal superintendence of the work. As soon as preliminary arrangements are sketched, a force of men with engineering surveys and more substantial operations will follow.—Oregonian.

THE PRIZE HARVESTERS.—The Oregonian's reporter of the proceedings of the late State Fair, asserts that paper of last Monday that Messrs. Hawley, Daid & Co. of Portland, took the first premium on harvesters. In this statement he is evidently in error, as Mr. T. B. Wait, of this city took first premium on the McCormick harvesters exhibited by him, and Messrs. T. Cunningham & Co. also of this city, took the second premium on the Foster & Adams' harvesters exhibited by them. These premiums were awarded after a thorough trial of these machines, which was witnessed by the committee that made the awards.—Oregonian.

BOAT WRECK.—The steamer Bonanza sank last Wednesday morning about 7 o'clock at the head of Rock Island. She had just started from the bank, where she had laid during the night, when she struck a rock of wheat for a Portland firm. The accident went to the same the same morning and took off most of the freight.

The boat has since floated away, and is a total loss.

THE BONANZA A TOTAL LOSS.—A few days since, says the Portland Bee, of October 23, we noted the sinking of the steamer Bonanza, near Rock Island. At that time it was supposed that she could be raised without difficulty, and such would have been the case had the river remained at the stage it then was. But owing to the rapid rise in the river, she floated off at about two o'clock and was dashed to pieces on the rocks at the foot of Rock Island. She is a total wreck. It is possible that some parts of the machinery may be saved, but it is very doubtful. The Bonanza was built last year especially for the grain trade, and was of 615 tons register. She was owned by the W. L. & T. Co.

ESCAPED.—Sheriff Williams, of Polk Co., was in the city this morning in search of a couple of jail birds who escaped from the Polk county jail at Dallas last evening. Their names are George W. Hawkes, and Frank Wayne. Hawkins is the man who brought back from there by Mr. A. Wing of Lewisville, Polk county, for stealing horses shot young Bar H at Buena Vista a short time ago, and they were both awaiting trial for these offenses.—Oregonian.

MORE BILT FOR CANNING.—On Sunday evening the steamer Emma arrived from the Cascades with a load of 150 head of beef for Canning. Another load of 100 head of beef for Canning is expected to arrive within four weeks.—Astorian.

From Coquille.

COQUILLE CITY, Oct. 13, 1876.

ED. FARMER: An epidemic of singing sociables is now raging in this town. Many of the young people "have it badly." Even the County Judge has become infected, and it is beginning to spread into the country.

Business is somewhat improved here. The effect of direct trade with San Francisco is making itself felt, and people are encouraged in view of the beneficial effect on the general business of the country which must grow out of it. Another factor in the increase of our local trade just now, is that the roads being in good condition, more teams than usual come in over the Coos Bay wagon road, and with the completion of the improvements which are being made on the Cunningham Creek road, we expect, another season, to see a large increase of trade and travel between this point and Douglas county. With freights between this point and San Francisco, at the same rates as from Coos City, (the present terminus of the C. R. W. road,) we only lack a well made road to complete successfully, as we have the advantage of several miles less distance, and better country to make a road over.

We are now having our usual yearly railroad talking and bawling. It increases constantly, and will at last culminate no doubt, in an actual road, a tangible reality, composed of solid substance, and not "air guns." What liberties (the mountain variety,) are to be had, in such a case, for the gathering within half a mile of Coquille City, and one of the most delightful removal positions to go to the near hills "chucklesorrying." No four of this valley is otherwise complete.

Oct. 17.—A heavy rain to day, the first of the season, mercury at 51° this morning. Like the old woman said of the "fair west," that it was "a Heaven for men and dogs, and a Hell for women and horses," so this rain is glorious for the grass and cabbage, but rough on late potatoes and beans. These are important crops here, and the "potato rot" is giving us a good deal of trouble.

A hop yard will be started here next spring, which will test the adaptability of this valley for the raising of these crops. Fruit should also become a staple crop here, as the country is exceedingly well adapted to raising it, and the facilities for shipping are A No. 1.

M.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY.—We copy the following items from the Enterprise of last Saturday:

Last Friday morning about 4 o'clock, Mr. R. Scribbling, residing in Highland precinct, discovered his barn to be on fire, but extinguished it without any serious damage. On examination he found that shavings, saturated with coal oil, had been placed against the side of the barn and had just been lit, and a few moments more would have seen his barn consumed in flames. The barn was built a short time since at a cost of \$500, and contained all of his crops and farming implements.

Last year at this time our streets were almost with farmers bringing their wheat to market, but now, instead of being 25 percent below this city and Portland, they can make money by hauling it there. This is one of the benefits derived from the present "wampy."

At the following from the Assessor's books in regard to the assessment of Clackamas county: Gross amount of property, \$2,944,000; improvements, \$100,000; exemption, \$201,744. Total amount of taxable property, \$3,042,256.

The Yamhill boat was successfully launched at Canemah last Wednesday afternoon. Hon. Henry Warren and several gentlemen from Yamhill were present to witness her debut on the Willamette. The name of the new boat is the McMinnville.

Mr. P. M. Richardson was fortunate enough to get away with eleven premiums on fruits and vegetables at the State Fair.

Pelton's Separator and Horse Power.—At the State Fair Messrs. Pelton & Savage gained honors for the exhibition of the Pelton Horse Power, and also for the Pelton Separator, each of which took first premiums. We heard a Portland merchant, one of the oldest in the Agricultural machinery trade, award the preference to the Horse Power, adding that the only objection to it would arise from the fact that it costs more than the ordinary machines in use. The Separator was in actual operation with entire success. We feel a pride in knowing that these machines are manufactured in Oregon, and I hope to see Mr. Pelton establish a large and successful business here.

MARRIAGE.—Mr. A. L. Buckingham, of this city, has just returned from Iowa, bringing Mrs. Buckingham back with him. Mr. B. is well known in this vicinity, and his late trip East has disappointed many predictions that he would remain an old bachelor. Many were in wishing that his married life may be long and happy.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The blood is the very essence of health and life. It furnishes the component parts of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and intelligence. The stomach is the apparatus—the arteries the distributors and the veins the channels by which the waste matter is carried off. Upon the stomach and bowels, these medicines act simultaneously, 25 cents per box or lot.

MCCORMICK'S HARVESTERS.—We should have mentioned in our State Fair report that Mr. T. B. Wait, of Salem, had on exhibition one of his McCormick Harvesters, and that it took a first premium. He is a well known