

SALEM, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877.

## The Coming War in Europe.

Judging from the tone of the most influential journals, and taking in consideration late negociations and events among the European Powers, remembering also the traditional policy of Russia for the possession of Constantinople, and it seems evident that Europe is on the eye of a war, which may involve the majority of the great nations or possibly be confined to a struggle between Russia and Turkey.

We have not only a natural interest in the coming struggle as a great event of history, but we have the greatest possible pecuniary interest in this, that war in Europe means that we shall have an unlimited market, at good prices for our breadstuffs, and that means great prosperity for the United States, and especially for Oregon. With this double interest in the result we can af-

ford to study the situation. Turkey is habitually called the "sick man" of Europe, and the great powers lately sent their plenipotentiaries to Constantinople to consult with the Turkish government, and impose such reforms and changes in the Ottoman system of administration as might seem advisable. Imagine, then, the surprise of Europe, and the world, when the "sick man" refuses all propositions and terms proposed by the powers and asserts the intention and ability to follow only his own counsels. Such is the state of the case. Turkey has snubbed the powers and defies Russia, possibly depending on the fact that England has always been her ally in time of need, or disposed to believe that her strong defensive positions will be proof against Russian attack.

In 1828 and 1829 there" was war between Russia and Turkey, and after suffering great losses on the Danu'e, Russia was glad to make peace and withdraw the small remnant of her great army. The northern bank of the Danube is low and swampy, while the Southern bank, fortified by the Turks, consists of bluffs and mountain shores that are almost impregnible to assault and capable of easy defense, and the stubborn nature of she Moslem makes him most formidable in

Of late a great change has come over the English people with reference to fears of Russian supremacy in the East. The Sucz canal and the friendship of Egypt are all the guarantee England needs for her commerce, and if Russia gets a foot hold at Constantinople England has, to offset that, two impregnable naval stations in the Mediterranean, Malta and Gibraltar, and her naval supremacy is sufficient as against Russian assault by sea. As to English fears of Russian interferance with her Indian possessions, there is an efficient barrier of mountain ranges through the heart of Asia that constitute a natural boundary to the advance of Russian outposts, and England can easily make this mountain range an Impregnable barrier. So reason Englishman of the new school, who scout the idea that England has ought to fear from Muscovite power, and declare that the stro-

ing the Ot o nan Empire up to its fate, prevail in England, then the Turk has counted without his host and Russia will be certain to make a vigorous push towards Constantinople as soon as Spring opens. It looks very much as if Russia, having bided her time for centuries, thinks that time is now. The conference of the powers was intended by Russia to place the Turk decidedly in the wrong, and in that respect seems to be a success. Russia is now negotiating for alllies, or at least to prevent any of the great powers siding with Turkey, and every moment of delay is employed to organize, discipline and equip the Russian armies for the field. We hear continued assertions that the Russian armies are not readily formed; that Russian plans for the coming campaign are a failure; that Russian finances are not equal to a wer expenditure, and many other such reports are current, but it is Russian policy to understate her forces, underrate her preparations, and let the world, and especially her adversary, be fulled into security until the wareloud shall burst suddenly upon

If all Europe shall be involved in war the United States will be called on not only for bread but for an immense amount of manufactured material and war stores. If the war is confined to the two belligerents, Russia and Turkey, even then it will bring us prosperity, for all the nations of Europe will be under arms, maintaining great standing armies to be prepared for any emergen-

If the war cloud blows over and Russia doesn't march on Constantinople, and the great armies finish their parade and go home, we shall merely have to go on in the usual way, raise wheat and seil it for what we can get, with a possibility of being glad to get seventy five cents a bushel for it-but the opinion of the wise ones seems to be that Russia means war and that the Turks will make a desperate and prolonged de-

Our sheep men have found an infalliable remedy for leach in sheep. It is simply to feed those so sillicted, copperss; a spoonful of which will cure the worst cases. The better plan is to mix the copperas with salt, and feed it to the entire flock in small doses. Where this plan is adhered to the disease pover makes its appearance. - Roseburg

STATE FAIR.-The next annual Fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, for 1877, begins on Monday, October 8th, and contin-ues six days. E. M. Walte, Sec.

#### Interesting to Farmers.

SALEM, Feb. 23, 1877. ED. FARMER: During the past ten days Mr. C. Miller, of the firm of Parrish & Miller, of Jefferson, has been interesting himself in calling the attention of farmers in the vicinity of Albany, Jefferson and Salem to the profit to be derived from the cultivation of flax, and trying to get them to enter into this industry, in order to induce Mr. H. M. Crane, of San Francisco, to move his machinery for the manufacture of that product to Oregon. The subject was brought before Salem Grange, P. of H., at its meeting of February 11th, and the subject being deemed one of great importance to the farm-ing interests of the State, Daniel Clark, Lewis Johnson and John Minto were appointed a committee to assist in bringing the matter to the attention of the farmers of this vicinity, and inducing them to sow two hundred or more acres of land to flax this season, that amount being deemed sufficient, with the two hundred and fifty or three hundred acres guaranteed to Mr. Crane by Miller & Parrish. The following proposition and ex-planation is the result of an informal meet-ing between several farmers and Messrs. Aiken and Henry, February 22d, who pur-pose putting up mills for dressing the flax that may be produced within hauling dis-tance of Salem or Albany: Parties wishing to sow flax, or get information in reference thereto, can communicate with Mr. William Henry, at the Chemeketa Hotel, or attend a a meeting which will be held at the office of C. M. Waite, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, Saturday, March 3d. To add another crop to the staples of Oregon, to plant on a permanent basis a manufacture so important as that of flax, needs no argument. The salmon fisheries of the Columbia even now use enough twine made from the quality of flax that only Oregon, of all portions of the Union, can produce to make Mr. Crane's enterprise a safe one if only a commencement to raise the flax is made, and no one can now tell the proportion and importance the enterprise may yet assume.

John Minto.

## FLAX-RAISING.

The farmer wishing to raise flax this year will be furnished the seed for sowing at three dollars per bushel, and to such as have not the money to pay, the seed will be furnished, and paid for out of the seed and flax raised. The flax must be sown on clean, rich land, about a bushel and a quarter per acre, and sown as early as the first of April, if possible. It will cost about six dollars per acre to pull it, at the outside, and the mill-men will furnish the hands to pull the flax and superintend the pulling, and will charge the raiser the actual cost of pulling. There can be an average of 400 pounds of dressed flax per acre, and also an average yield of eight bushels of flax-seed per sere, and the flax can be sold at the factory for from 15 to 25 cents per pound, according to quality. The flaxraiser is to raise the flax, pull, and deliver it to the dresser at the rotting pends; the dresser is to thresh, rot, break, and dress the flax, and to clean the seed, and deliver one half of the flax dressed, and one half of the seed cleaned; the dresser will deliver the flax either to the raiser or at the spinning factory,

the raiser's option. This flax is contracted to Mr. Crane at fifteen cents per pound where the seed is saved, but where the flax is pulled in the blow it is contracted at from 20 to 25 cents per pound, according to quality, etc. In order that the provisions of this contract shall be binding, It will be necessary that at least from 200 to cities of the Turks have forfeited further 250 acres be subscribed to be sown, and countenance or support from Great Britain. such amount must be sown in order to in-If the arguments and theories advanced duce a dressing mill to be built at Salem, by Gladstone, and others who advocate giv- and also before Mr. Crane will remove his factory machinery from San Oregon, as he intends doing, and will do if said amount of land is sown this season in the vicinity of Salem. Mesers, Parrish and Miller, of Jefferson, who have been in the business for two years, have agreed with Mr. Crane to furnish him with the flax to be raised on a like amount of land as is proposed to be raised near Salem. Mr. Lewis Pettyjohn has contracted to put in twenty acres this season, on the above conditions.

## TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

In compliance with the request of the House, to know why troops were sent into the Southern States prior to the election, President Grant sent a special message to the House accompanied by a mass of documentary evidence, says:

"It is enough to say that these different cinds and scources of evidence have left no doubt whatever in my mind that intimidation has been used, and actual violence to an extent requiring the aid of the United States where it was practicable to furnish such aid. In South Carolina, Fiorida and in Louisiann, as well as in Mississippi, Alabams and Georgia, troops of the United States have been but sparingly used, and in no case so as to interfere with the full exercise of the right of suffrage. But a very few troops were available for the purpose of preventing or suppressing violence and inti-midation in the States above named. In no case, except that of South Carolina, was tue number of soldiers in any State increased in auticipation of the election, saving that twenty four men and an officer were sent from Fort Foste to Petersburg, Virginia, where disturbances were threstened prior to election. No troops were stationed at the voting places in Florida and Louisiana respectively. A small number of soldiers in said States were stationed at such points in each State as were most threatened with vioience where they might be available as a posse for the efficer whose duly it was to preserve the peace and prevent the intimida-tion of voters. Such disposition of troops seemed to me reasonable and justified by law and precedent, while its ommission would have been inconsistent with the constitutional duty of the President of the Uni ted States to take cure that the laws be fulthfully executed. The statute expressly for-bids the bringing of troops to the polis, except where necessary to keep the peace, im-plying that to keep the peace it may be done, but this even, so far as I am advised, has not in any case been done. The stationing of a company or part of a company in the vicinity where they could be available to prevent riot has been the only use made of troops prior to and at the time of election. They were so stationed that they could be called upon in any emergency requiring their presence by the Marshai or Deputy Marshail as a posse to aid in suppressing unlawful violence."

## RAINFALL IN CALIFORNIA.

The average yearly rainfall for any period of ten years dating from 1849 has been, in the great valleys of the State, about 20 to 21 great valleys of the State, about 20 to 21 inches. The lowest (in 1848) was 5 inches, and that was a year of famme. The highest (in 1861-2) 36 inches, and that was a year of damaging flood. It has been a favorite theory that the crops average with the average rainfall, high or low, excluding years of destructive flood. That is to say, if the rainfall is below 20 inches the crops will be helder that be below the average in the same proportion; if above 26 inches, then the crops will be proportionately above the average. This season, up to the present time, the rainfall at Sacramento and Stockton has been but a little over 7 inches; at Nallejo, 7%; and yet there are no serious complaints of the crops, which appear to be doing well notwithstand-ing the long drouth of December and January. It remains to be seen whether the prospect will hold out to the end. Should March and April supply five or six more inches of water, and May give us measurably an exemption from the desicacting and killing north wind, it is probable from present indications that the crops will come following the content of fully up to the average, save in certain localities, as the west side of the San Joaquin, where they have not had over 5 inches of rain as yet. But if March and April should repeat December and January, anything nearly up to the average harvest will be im-In this connection, we suggest that there

possible is a large arable region in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, extending from an altitude of 1000 to 2500 feet above sea level, and embracing a belt not less than 30 miles wide thro nearly the entire length of the State, where-on the annual rainfall is more than twice as much as it is in the valleys, and where, with such care as is used by farmers in the older States, better average crops might be obtained than are realized in the valleys. These uplands have also the advantage of innumerable nover-failing springs, and of water read-ily available for irrigating purposes during the summer months, of an abundance of timber and of a very salubrious clima—te S. F. Chronicle.

## A Great Undertaking.

Speaking of the California Company's dividend of \$1,000,000, the Territorial Enterprise of the 8th remarks:

During the month its shipments have been over \$1,000,000, so there is no doubt about the dividend. We wonder if one in a thousand who reads the brief announcement every mouth on a cartain day, that a certain mine has paid a dividend of \$1,080,000, has the slightest idea of what is necessary to be done to make such an announcement possi-ble? Every one who ever owed a uo.e in a bank knows that 30 days is a very brief period of time. To cause a mine to produce \$50,000 in a single day is a tremendous feat; to continue this product daily through weeks and months, almost without variation, is a marvel. It takes forthingled, endurance. marvel. It takes forethought, endurance, judgment and nice calculation such as very few men possess in this world. The ore from which this mighty yield is extracted lies hid away almost a third of a mile below the earth's surface. It lies where consuming heat and patiling waters Join their forces to try to drive away the invading miner. While the ore is being holsted, every mouth 1,250,000 feet of lumber has to be lowered and put in position, to keep safe the weaken-ing caused by the mighty exessitions. While one level is being worked another has to be explored, for a drain of 500 tons of ore would soon level a mountain down.

Comstock is an uneasy fissure. In per day would soon level a mountain do Then the Comstock is an uneasy fi-sure. a single week, cometimes, the swell of the ground shivers into splinters fourteen inch square timbers. Shafts and drifts and in-clines and tracks have to be watched incessantly, for a mine, like a glacier, seems ever to be working. This is all below ground. Above the surface is a world of machinery, always to be kept in order-steam engines, air engines, cables, cages, air pipes, pumps and ail the multiplied devices intended to Three hundred cords of wood have to be pro-vided daily for fuel. And there must be no delays, no serious accidents. The needed repairs must be anticipated and provided for; the accidents must be anticipated and guarded against; the explorations must be carried on months in advance; the supplies must nover fail. A vast space of forest fand, 30 miles away, has to be denuded of its tim ber yearly to fill the insatiate may of this one mine. It requires 15,000,000 feet of timber and 100,000 cords of wood annually to supply the mine and to furnish fuel to hoist and reduce the ores. How many cen approciate the ability necessary to carry on this work without any mistakes?

## A Conscientious Engineer.

Scribner's Monthly has the following item: Mr. Peter A. Dey was the engineer who surveyed and located the first hundred miles of the Union Pacific railroad. He estimated its cost at not over thirty thousand dollars a mile. When this estimate was shown to the directors it was returned to him with orders to retouch it with higher colors, to put in embankments on paper where none exteted on earth, and to make the old embankments beavier, and to incaease the expense ginerally; and then he was requested to send in his estimate that it would cest fifty thousand dollars a mile. When Mr. Doy found that this part of the road was to be let to parties at \$50,000 per mile, for work which he knew could be done for \$10,000-this difference of \$20,000 a mile amounting to two millions of dollars on the first hundred miles, and to five millions on the two hundred and forty six miles -he resigned his fusition as chief engineer, with a letter to the president of the road. He closed that letter thus:

"My views of the Pacific road are, parhaps, peculier. I look upon its managers as trusthe bounty of Congress. " You are doubtless, intermed how disprepertioned the amount to be paid is to the work contracted for. I need not expatiate on the sincerity of my course, when you reflect that I have resigned the best position in my profession this country has offered to any

If farmers would send to our legislative ouncils men who have distinct interest in agricultural calling, they might expect a proper proportion of the laws to be made with a due regard for their own interests. If they do not, they cannot complain that law-yers plead, men and scholars orate, divines pray, dectors bleed, and other professions get each its pounds of flash, while the farmrs, as usual, pay bills that make others

Thoors for Wallowa .- Orders have been received at the Garrison to have two com-Wallows Valley as soon as weather will per-mit. These troops will camp there for the Summer, and aid in keeping "the Nation of

Joseph" out and the white settlers in that valley. What companys are to be sent has Which may be done with one fourth the usual not, to our knowledge, yet been determined. A company of Infantry will replace one of the Cavalry companys at this Post. These changes of station will hardly be made for several weeks yet .- W. W. Union.

### Remember This.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonis, Lung Fever, Coughs, Colds, and fatal re-sults of predisposition to Consumption and other Throat and Lung Disease. BOSCHEE's GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neigh-borhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself, go to your Drug-

and ask bim of its wonderful success among his customers. Three doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine, just buy a Sample Bottle of Boschee's GERMAN SYRUP for 10 cents and try it. Regplar size bottle 75 cents. Dou't neglect a cough to save 75 cents.

## Toa Mother upon the Death of her Child.

Far, far away beyond this gloom, There is a fair and fadeless clime, Where all is in perpetual bloom, And weary mortals know no time.

Where adverse gales have ceased to blow, Where all is velled in sweet repose. Nor tides of serrow ever flow, No winter winds nor polar snows.

All, all is calm-sweet peace is there, With fragrance fraught, eternal Spring Breathes life upon the passing air-There's naught that can one sorrow bring.

There love's eternal seal is set, And faith with joy forever biends, No tears will flow, no vain regrets; And death no more can sever friends.

Then, weeping mother, dry your tears, And still that painful low refrain-Bayond the tide of coming years, You'll meet the loved and lost again. SALEM, OR., Jan. 29, 1877.

## LITTLE FRANKIE

Died, Feb. 4, 1877, near Amity, Oregon, Frankie Woods, only child of Frank and Annie Woods.

The angel face no more we'll see, We'll kiss no more the lips; The laughing eyes we loved so well Are closed in death's eclipse.

The little hand so plump and white, Lies cold upon the breast,.
And in the cold and cruel grave Does little Frankie rest

'Tis sad to think that 'neath the sod Now lies the darling head: And on our home a shadow falls, Since little Frankle's dead.

The fairest flowers but bloom to fade; The best loved must die : Love cannot bind to earth the things That only last on high,

NANCY SPRINGER.

## To the Patrons of the "Cultivator."

Having disposed of the Oregon Culirator to Messrs. Clarke & Craig, thereby securing the consolidation of the only two agricultural papers heretofore existing on the North-Pacific coast, the undersigned, most cheerfully com-mends the WILLAMETTE FARMER to the patronage and good will of those who have heretofore given their support to the Cultivator.

After an experience of sufficient duration, to have a thorough knowledge of the situation, I am fully satisfied that there is no field for more than expedite the work and lessen the dangers of mining. Five hundred men have to be lowered into and hoisted from the depths daily.

ER, and therefore I have been induced Proprietor, SUBLIMITY, Marien Co. Or to give way to the latter; and it has my unqualified good will and good

wishes.
All those who have paid in advance for the Cultivator will receive the FARMER until the time for which they have paid will expire. All amounts due on subscription to the Cultivator. must be paid to Messrs. Clarke & Craig,

of the FARMER.

MART. V. BROWN. ALBANY, OR., Feb. 14th, 1877.

F. A. Smith, Artist, Salem, Oregon, dealer in Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, and Scenes of Salem and the surround Life.size Photographs, in India Ink, Oil sell\*

ECONOMY IS WEALTH, WEALTH \$72 to \$150 PER WEEK. Horse & Wagon Free to Agents THE FAMILY SHUTTLE

# MACHINE,

Mounted apon fine polished or oiled black walrut up table, and travide, all complete. \$20.

The most solid, r libble, and satis accery machine ever invented for all kinds of family work.

An acknowedced unequivecal mechanical sucress, theroughly tester, and used in they ands
of homes. An officient, silent, rapid, r-liable,
and ever-leady halper to the weary wife or seamstress, that will do the work of a family for a
life-time, and costian less than user rape paren.

Infertime, and costian less cost; operance castly,
smoothly, and faster, and with less labor than
any other machine at any price. It is built for
strength and constant hard work, will run for
years without repairs. It is easy to learn, easy a
to manage, and always ready, in a moment, to
do every description of strong or fine fancy y
work that any other machine, at any price, ever
and of each can please, from lace or cam
bric to neavy cloth or harness, with any kind of
thread, and run off twenty yards per minute;
uses a strong straight needle, and never breaks
them. It cannot miss or drop a sitch, rayed or
break the thread. The money cheerfully re-

nees a strong straight needle, and never broaks them. It cannot miss or drop a stitch ravel or break the thread. The money cheerfully refamiled if it will not octwork and ours, set any other machine, buy this and have a better one. The case and residity of its met on and quality of its work is its hest recommendation, and it is the oughly warranted in every re pect, by written example, in midrain its merited recommendation. is the coughly warrantist in every respect, by written grammace, to medgrain its meritad tentral and a constant, ready, shall ever faithful a warrant, in a family, for 5 years, 11 with hem, 5 fell, tack, braid, sord, bind, catner, quilt, raffe, 5 pleat, fold, reo lop, shirr, roll baste, curbroider, rus up breaths, etc., with cheaner, case and quickness. It requires no learning, any one can use it in a moment, and is will carn from \$4 to \$5 per day. For any one who wishes to sew for a 1 living; the best and lowest-priced machine ever invented.

For testimonials see descriptive books, matled free, with samples of work.

Agents wanted throughout the country for this, the cheapet and most rapid selling machine in the world. For liberal terms, address

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Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

## PATENT SLATE PAINT

(Fifteen Years Established) MIXED RDADY FOR USE.

Fire-proof, Water-proof, Durable, economical and ornamental,

A roof may be covered with a very cheep shingle, and by application of this slate be made to last from 25 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

One-third the Cost of Re-shingling.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is ring-moor against sparks or flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one.

## IT STOPS EVERY LEAK.

and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and xeven chacks nor scales. Roots covered with Tar Sheathing Feit can be made water-tight at a small expense, and preserved for This State Paint is

### EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, Iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition. therefore, it neither cracks in Winter, nor runs in Summer.

On decayed shingles, its fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Current on wanten shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in felt roots, stops the leaks—and although a slow dayer, rain does not affect it a few hours after the contract of the contract

CHOCOLATE COLOR, when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purpos \$

## TIN ROOFS

our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five or any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS Our numer RED is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will offectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on out houses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings.

Our only colors are Chocolate, RED, BRIGHT RED, and OBASE.

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we have in stock, of our own manufacture, roefing materials, etc., at the following lew prices: 1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing, at 3 cents per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing. Nails, Caps and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4 counts per square foot.) % cents per square foot.) 2000 rolls 2 ply Tarred Rooting Felt, at 1% cents per square foot.

3089 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 216 cents

250 rolls Tarred Sheathing at % cent. per square 5000 gallons fine Rnamel Paint, mixed ready for use. 

N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY, 102 &104 Malden Lane, New York.

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THE FINE RESIDENCE corner of comper-cial and Division streets, in desirable situation, with house large, well finished, and convenient-ly arranged, and grounds tastefully ornamented. Will be sold Very low and on accommodating terms. Apply to

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Stubborn Coughs and Colds yield promptly to the healing and curative properties of Dr. Jayne's Ex-

pectorant. It loosens and promotes the expectoration of irritating matter,-mitigates much pain and distress, and checks inflammation.

Asthma, Bronchitis, and Throat Troubles are at once relieved by

Br. Jayne's Expectorant. It removes constriction of the Brenchial tubes, loosens phlegm, scothes and heals the mucous membrane, arrests any feverish tendency, and helps to forward a gradual cure.

Consumption, Pleurisy, and Lung Affections are generally controlled

and ameliorated by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It saves the lungs from much irritation and distress, by relieving them of the irritating matters by which they are clogged, it also suppresses inflammation and gives the affected parts a chance to heal.

## Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarse-

ness are efficaciously treated by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It removes difficulty of breathing and oppression in the throat or lungs, premotes the ejection of mucus and subdues the violence of these complaints at the outset. It is a Safe Family Curative, of long-established reputation, and where promptly administered, has enabled many to escape serious Lung Affections.

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DR. E. Y. CHASE, BREVET Lt. Col., late Surgeon U.S. Volunteers, -