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BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Judge Lochrane of Georgia, had a long interview with the President last night. The Judge says the questions talked over referred more to Georgia state appointments than national politics. He was impressed with the cordial manner of the President, and was gratified with the result of the conversation. President Hayes was, in his judgment, an honest man, and would in proper time sweep out every official in the State who has clung to office by adhesion or love of public plunder. The Judge says some Democrats will have a piece out they must be men who can popularize the government. The President has made up his mind that his appointments shall come up to the standard of fitness. WASHINGTON, March 30.—Gov. Hampton said to an Inter-Ocean correspondent that he had great confidence in the President. He liked Gov. Chamberlain personally, believed him an honest man, but thought himself fairly elected. He was firmly supported by the more intelligent colored people. All he wants is that Chamberlain be placed on the same footing as himself by having the military withdrawn. He desires and can make no compromise. Chamberlain was already losing many personal adherents who were tired of office without honor or pay. Chamberlain and friends assert that Hampton wants the troops withdrawn to give rifle clubs a chance to take the State House and a delegation from Arkansas, irrespective of party or color, several accompanied the ladies, called upon the President, and two or three speeches were made, all expressive of the hope that the peace policy of the President would be entirely successful. Attention was called to the circumstance of Democrats contributing to the election of Senator Dorsey and of Republicans assisting in the election of Senator Garland. President Hayes in reply, said this is a love feast that I did not expect. I am very glad to meet you all, and I am glad to know that the era of good feeling has already arrived for Arkansas, and I hope it may be in no way diminished.

TOPEKA, March 29.—John D. Wilson, who shot J. C. Swazey, of the Topeka Blade, yesterday, was arraigned to-day on preliminary examination, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$12,000. The bonds were given this evening, and Wilson released from custody. Swazey was buried this afternoon. The excitement following the shooting has subsided, and the general sentiment is in favor of the regular course of the law.

DEADWOOD, B. T., March 29.—Yesterday Thomas Calder and John Goddard, both lawyers, had a quarrel about a piece of property. Meeting in a saloon last evening, Calder drew a revolver and fired, the ball passing through Goddard's hat, struck a bystander named Schwart, producing a serious and probably fatal wound. Calder was arrested. Schwart is from Kansas.

NEW YORK, March 31.—There is hardly any doubt that A. Oakey Hall of New York in the passenger Sutcliffe, discovered on Monday at Liverpool, which arrived Monday the 12th inst. in Boston. During the day he called at the office and asked whether he could take passage on the Victoria, and how soon she would sail. Mr. O'Hara, the clerk, told him she would probably sail on the 17th. Hall expressed a desire to take passage, and the transaction was completed by paying the price, \$80, giving his name as W. E. Sutcliffe, from Quebec. The clerk thought it queer that a gentleman should choose a freight ship when he could easily have taken a passenger steamer, and subsequently, when the newspapers gave publicity to Hall's flight for Europe on the 17th, the date of the Victoria's departure, he was naturally reminded of the identity of the passenger. Seeing a picture of the steamer, he declared W. E. Sutcliffe must be Hall.

The Express says the reason that the ex-convict left the city and country as he did, and when he did, is on account of the Tweed trial, and we think it will be made evident all when the full exposure of names are laid before the public. A statement is made that as much as \$800,000 was paid for getting through the Tweed charter, and that members of the legislature, Democrats and Republicans, shared alike. We hear also of amounts as high as \$30,000, and running down to \$20,000 to \$5,000, having been paid by roundabout process through parties who may not have been directly interested, and very draft must have borne the signature of Mayor Hall. What has delayed Tweed's release has been the necessary reconveyance of transferred property back to himself, and to him to the city. It is understood the Putnam county property is included in the transfer.

BOSTON, March 31.—Last night the son of a wealthy man, died of cholera, aged fifteen, killed his father as he was returning from church. Father and son were at church. The son making a slight disturbance, the father told him to go forward and occupy another seat. The boy took his hat and left the church. Going directly home he took a gun and meeting his father entering the yard shot him dead. The boy is reported to be insane.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Nine vessels of the Long Island fishing fleet, which left for the banks last November, are now so long over in that it is believed they were lost in the recent gales with all on board, numbering 3,000. The vessels were valued at about \$3,000.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Express says a secret of Hall's sudden departure is reported to be growing out of a call for a \$30,000 as his part of the grand fund to be stored to the city. Hall, it is said, answered that he had no such sum to pay if it was

just to pay it. A report comes to us from Albany that a Senator who put through the Tweed charter to the tune of \$200,000, will refuse to keep his name out of print, and there is also a report that another Senator received \$40,000. There are ominous forebodings in private circles here of startling disclosures to follow Tweed's release this week. It is understood his confession exposes no criminal act of the association except where the statute of limitation bars prosecution; nevertheless there is much sensation among the friends of parties whose reputations are likely to suffer. Among these is a well known newspaper editor and publisher whose endorsement will be exhibited upon Tweed's check for many thousands to the journalists order paid to silence opposition to ring legislation and buy votes.

Your correspondent has authority for the statement that Tweed has surrendered all his property and effects and made a complete assignment. He refuses counsel, and has allowed his case to go by default. He has written to Chas. O'Connor that he does not intend to resist or oppose any suits that may be brought against him in the name of the people. Last Saturday was the last day of appeal in the great suit against him.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—At a Cabinet meeting this morning the Secretary of War was directed to prepare an order transferring the troops from the State House in Columbia, S. C., to their camp. When Hampton was informed of official notification that an order would be issued for the removal of the troops from the State House, he expressed himself gratified, but said it was no more than expected from the principles announced in the inaugural address. He was somewhat interested to know whether the order was to take immediate effect, as he wished to be present in Columbia when it was executed. However, as a precautionary measure, he telegraphed to friends his earnest wish that there should be no outward demonstrations such as must disturb the public peace, and he was satisfied his advice would be respected, and on the withdrawal of the troops from the State House, he would direct that a guard of two unarmed men be sent there to guard it from improper intrusion, and he thought such a force would be sufficient for the purpose. He felt satisfied that there would be no disturbance whatever, and people throughout the State would take courage in the effort to restore their shattered industries. He called this afternoon to take leave of the President and thank him for the withdrawal of the troops, repeating the assurances given in his recent letter, that all should share alike in the protection of law, and not doubting his ability to preserve the peace. He does not apprehend that Gov. Chamberlain will take any action with regard to the custody of the State House.

NEW YORK, April 2.—There was an exhibition of the telephone here this evening. A piano performed upon at Philadelphia 100 miles distant was distinctly heard in Stearns hall.

The Tribune's Washington special says: It is stated on good authority that papers in quo warranto proceedings in the interest of Tilden are prepared and will be filed in the District Court here as soon as the troops are withdrawn from South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Chamberlain said of the determination to remove the troops from the Columbia State House, it ends the struggle and makes Gen. Hampton practically Governor. Being asked when he proposed returning to South Carolina, he said he would start for Columbia to-morrow night. He dines with the President this evening.

The formal order to Gen. Ruger to remove the troops is being prepared by the Secretary of War and will be made public to-morrow. The order will be in the nature of a dispatch to Gen. Ruger, and not a general order, through accustomed military channels. It is generally believed the order will not be sent until after it has been submitted to the cabinet to-morrow.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Chamberlain dined with the President to-night. There is the best of feeling between them, and though this decision virtually destroys Chamberlain's hopes and gives the appreciation of Hampton, yet the former gives his credit for the President's position and gives him credit for a sincere interest. The President has repeatedly expressed sorrow that duty compelled him to sacrifice his friend, and takes no pains to conceal his regret that South Carolina must pass from Chamberlain's able hands.

LONDON, April 1.—The Standard announces that after the signing of the protocol by the representatives of the six powers at the foreign office in London, Count Von Muster, German ambassador, and General Menabrea, Italian ambassador, had a conference with Marquis d'Harcourt, French ambassador, at the French embassy. Marquis d'Harcourt subsequently left London for Paris. A telegram from St. Petersburg says in spite of the signing of the protocol, pessimistic views again prevail there, and war is considered inevitable.

St. Petersburg, April 1.—Fedomast declares that the protocol is the beginning of the denoument. Russia cannot disarm unless she is convinced that she will not have to arm again. War may not be immediate, but it is inevitable. The Gales says the signing of the protocol does not decide peace or war. However desirable peace may be, there are situations in which war would be necessary.

LONDON, April 2.—The Post's special from Berlin says Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation of the imperial chancellorship. Herr Camphausen will take Bismarck's place as chancellor of the empire.

Letter from Linn Co.

ED. FARMER: The farmers of Linn county having made extensive preparations for putting in their crops, are very anxiously waiting for good weather. Should the season prove favorable, there will be by far a larger acreage in this county than has been in any previous year, and the grain yield of this portion of the valley will be enormous.

The ground sown will be in much better condition than it has ever been in the past, the greater part of it having been either summer-fallowed or fall-plowed. The late wet weather will necessitate the replowing of nearly if not quite all the land broke, and by so doing improving the land by destroying for this season the wild oats and weeds that have sprung up on many fields. Even if there are no weeds on the land the crop will be greatly increased through thorough replowing. Farmers cannot plow their land too well or too often, if it is done at the proper time. The deeper they plow, so they don't go below the soil, and the oftener they stir the surface, the better will be their reward. Some of our farmers have sown crops year out and year in and they scarcely realize enough from the products of their land to defray the necessary cropping expenses. Bad farming makes poor crops. Weeds and wild oats spring up and choke out the grain, and unless summarily dealt with, soon ruin the farmer. In this fair land the farmer and not the soil is responsible for bad crops; for instance, compare farmer A. with farmer B.: Each possesses exactly the same kind of soil. A. plows his land thoroughly and often sows thereon only pure seed, and pulverizes the soil by a thorough system of harrowing and clod mashing, and puts in only so much land as he can put in in the best condition, which is, perhaps, 40 acres. B. goes at his farming slovenly and pulling like a locomotive climbing the Rocky Mountains. He must put in at least 200 acres (100 don't sound big enough). Not having sufficient teams and force to put it in good order, he plows away, rain or shine. No matter if he does make moriar of the ground so that he succeeds in getting in so many acres. He plows only three or four inches deep, and after sowing it, hurriedly runs over it with the harrow perhaps only once—leaves the surface cloddy and hard and the seed but half covered: as a consequence only about one half of the seed comes up, the rest decays or is destroyed by the birds. However he succeeds in seeding his 200 acres.—A only puts in 100 acres but every foot is in splendid condition. His grain springs up and gets such a start before the hot season commences that even the warm days of July do not affect it. On the other hand B's grain having got scarcely above the huge clods, dwindles under the scorching rays of the sun, becomes sickly and but half fills, while weeds spring up everywhere and pollute the field. By and by the crowning day of results comes. The threshing is over and the harvest is ended, and A. rejoices in a yield of from thirty to forty bushels per acre of nice clean seed, his fields are in a good condition for a succeeding crop, expenses are all paid, and a handsome profit remains. B's crop yields on an average about twelve or fifteen bushels per acre, his fields are foul with weeds and wild oats, expenses eat up the entire crop for awhile, he receives from fifteen to twenty bushels less off his 200 acres than A. does off 100, he finds that the expenses are more than double of A's, for it is a fact that it costs more to cut and thresh one acre of weeds than it does to harvest an acre of clean grain. As a result, A. grows rich and spends his old days in comfort. B. grows poorer and poorer each succeeding year, and finally, under the burden of constantly increasing debts, he falls, his farm and all is swallowed up and he finds himself a broken man in health, fortune and spirit, and spends his old days in misery and poverty. Farmers, remember the old adage "Plow deep while sluggards sleep," etc. It will pay you well, and pay better in no country than in Oregon.

Business is good in Albany at this time of year. Business men are receiving large stocks of Spring goods, and are busy preparing them for the rush of trade soon to begin. The Grange store of this place is doing a thriving business, and seems to fully meet the demands of its friends and patrons.

Albany is growing rapidly in size and wealth. Quite a number of costly buildings will be erected during this Summer.

The Albany College is prospering under the successful management of Prof. Powell, (formerly of the Willamette University) and is fast growing into the favor of our citizens.

The "College Improvement Society" gave a dramatic and musical entertainment on last Friday evening, for the benefit of the College; the attendance was large and the Society has every reason to feel proud of this, their second effort. For while their treasury was materially benefited, the various members acquitted themselves with great honor.

WA-WA.

The Peach Plum.

MILWAUKEE, March 27, 1877.

ED. FARMER: Gladly I welcomed the forthcoming of Mr. Walling's letter, but more is demanded from him. Mr. Walling has been heard to say more than once that the Oregon Peach Plum is different from the Eastern variety, and that is one reason why we put forth our challenge. With regard to the question he says, "I have a decided opinion of my own." Mr. Editor, we are after that decided opinion. If it coincides with what he has claimed heretofore, then we know it to be erroneous. If not, it must be correct. Mr. Walling certainly knows whether he originated the Peach Plum or not; so does every other pomologist in Oregon. We have conversed with several Oregon pomologists upon the subject, and they have said: "I know that Mr. Walling did not originate the Peach Plum." Again he says: "If Mr. Luelling can prove by any satisfactory evidence or authority, that the Peach Plum now in controversy is 'not' identical with the Peach Plum of the East; one point has been gained," &c. I would like to ask Mr. Walling why he put that "not" before identical. I am going to prove my side of the question, not his!

Mr. Walling is not sure whether the sprout which bore the Peach Plum came from the graft or from the original stock, but after all he seems to think that he originated it. Had he noticed the tree carefully when it was young he might have discovered or not discovered a graft. Then the difficulty might have been settled. The same variety of fruit raised in the East differs widely when raised here, and especially so in the Peach Plum case; therefore to place the two side by side, as Mr. W. suggested, would be no test whatever. Mr. Walling is mistaken when he says that the name of his Peach Plum was changed to "G. W. Walling." So says the secretary of the group of judges.

The best way to prove the Peach Plum question is to obtain clones from the East and wait for them to—we did.

W. A. LUELING.

A CARD.

ED. FARMER: Please publish the following and oblige the citizens of Mohawk.

To whom it may concern: We, the undersigned, citizens of Mohawk Valley, county of Lane, and State of Oregon, do hereby declare and agree that we will discountenance hounding in our vicinity; we consider it our duty to protect the deer from being driven off or destroyed by the hounds. We further declare that we will not knowingly permit any person or persons to camp on our premises with the intention of hounding; nor to hound in our grain fields or enclosures. Therefore, we respectfully ask those living outside of the valley to get rid of their hounds, or keep them from running.

- Adolph Cook, H. A. Solifidge, Thom. C. Linton, George Honson, Jasper Weddle, F. M. Weddle, D. D. Weddle, J. Huddleston, Wm. L. Gleason, W. H. Parsons, J. H. Honing, Perry Matteson, B. F. Gleason, C. Cole, Thomas Evans, B. W. Alkire, R. C. Robertson, E. P. Hayfield, Wm. H. Hayden, Mohawk, March 27, 1877.

Important Transfer.

The Oregonian of the 2d inst. says: Negotiations have been pending for some days between Hon. H. W. Corbett, Henry Falling, Esq., and Messrs. B. Goldsmith and Joseph Teal, for the transfer of all the right, title to and interest in the Willamette Transportation and Locks Company from the latter to the former gentlemen, Saturday the negotiations were concluded. Over a year ago the Oregon Steam Navigation Company purchased a controlling interest in the W. T. & L. Co., Messrs. Goldsmith and Teal retaining the remainder of the stock. By the conditions of the late transfer, these gentlemen have disposed of their entire interest in the company to Messrs. Corbett and Falling, and retire from the corporation. As near as can be ascertained, Messrs. Goldsmith and Teal held a little less than one half of the stock, which will continue to give the O. S. N. Co. the controlling interest in the new corporation. The property owned by the Willamette Transportation and Locks Company includes the locks at Oregon City, wharves and warehouses at Astoria, and also wharves and warehouses at Astoria, Orient, Willamette Chief, Fannie Patton, Champion, Bonanza, Dayton, Alice, E. N. Cooke and Ocklahaana.

ARRESTED.

Saturday morning, March 3d, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, Thomas D. Davis was murdered in a cabin about 4 miles south of this city, in a most horrible manner. The assassin first literally chopped Davis' head to pieces with a hatchet, then stabbed the lifeless body repeatedly. Not satisfied with his atrocious and hellish work of death, the murderer drew the gory remains partly from from the bed, where man was sleeping when the assassins entered the cabin, and cut his throat from ear to ear. Here, with any human being but that of a fiend incarnate, the thirst for vengeance would have ceased. But to thrive murder, Davis did not seem sufficient to glut the revenge of the assassin. Piling around the horribly mutilated body all the loose articles found lying about the room, the assassin set fire to the cabin, thus reducing the building and contents to ashes. In the commission of this terrible crime two men were concerned. Thomas, who was a partner of Davis, and in the cabin at the time the murder was committed, came to the city soon after the tragedy and gave his version of the affair. Suspicion was at first directed toward him; but the most careful scrutiny of all the circumstances connected with the crime, and rigid cross-examination failed signally to implicate him. The authorities having become well satisfied that Thomas was guiltless of the murder, began to look elsewhere for traces which would lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrator of this fearful deed of blood. Suspicion was directed to Wm. B. Morand, who lives in Portland, and it was found that he had disappeared, going southward on foot. Officer McCoy got track of Morand, and followed him to Gardiner, Douglas county, where he arrested him last week, and brought the prisoner to Portland, where he is in jail, awaiting the action of the courts. The above particulars are from the Oregonian.

Weather Report—March, 1877.

During March, 1877, there were 18 days during which rain fell with an aggregate of 10.66 in. of water; 3 clear and 10 cloudy days other than on which rain fell. The mean temperature for the month was 49.25; highest daily mean temperature for the month 57° on the 4 and 29th; lowest daily mean temperature 40° on the 3, 18 and 19. Mean temperature for the month at 2 o'clock p. m. 56.06; highest thermometer at 2 o'clock 68° on the 29th; lowest thermometer 33° at 7 o'clock a. m., on the 14th. No frost at this point during the month, although there has been light frost at some points in the near vicinity on one or two occasions. The prevailing winds for the month were from the south during 16 days; S W 4 days; north 10 days and N E one day; a very fine lunar halo appeared on the 23. During March, 1876, there were 16 days during which rain, snow fell and an aggregate of 5.77 in. of water; 15 cloudy days other than those on which rain or snow fell. Mean temperature for the month, 41.91; highest daily mean temperature for the month 50° on 21 and 28; lowest daily mean temperature for the month, 33°, on the 10. T. PEABCE.

EOLA, April 2d, 1877.

SAFE ROBBED.—Sunday night Mr. Wesley Graves, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel in Salem, having occasion to rise from his bed to wait upon a sick daughter, missed his pants from his bed-room. His suspicions were immediately aroused, and his safe key was in his pants' pockets. On going down stairs he found the safe unlocked and a considerable amount of money missing. Two men were on duty as night-watchmen, both of whom denied any knowledge of the affair. They had both been absent from the office but once during the night, and then only long enough to eat a hasty lunch. After considerable search the pantaloons were found in the back yard of the hotel and the safe keys lying on one of the window sills. After daylight this morning the search for the coin was renewed and it was found covered up under some chips in the woodshed. There was \$1,350 in gold coin recovered and it is thought to be all that was taken, as a box of silver was left in the safe untouched.—Mercury.

An Old Pioneer Gone.

Died, March 24th, 1877, Squire Bennett, aged 67 years, four months, and twenty-four days. Squire Bennett was born November the first, 1809, in Franklin county, State of Indiana; emigrated to Oregon in 1870, and was a citizen of Columbia county, Oregon, twenty-seven years. Was a good neighbor, temperate in his habits, and honest in his dealings. He expressed his political views rather strongly, which caused him some unpleasantness in war times. Peace to his ashes. J. A. STEWART.

St. Helens, April 2, 1877.

DIED:

At the Commercial Hotel in this city, March 31st, 1877, Frank S. Hovey. Near Salem, March 29th, 1878, Evalena, youngest daughter of J. W. and Annie Jory, aged one month and nine days. Near this city, April 1st, 1877, of lung fever, "Tommy," son of David and Celia Grierson, aged 6 months and 25 days. In this city, Sunday, at 5 1/2 p. m., after a four days' illness, of diphtheria, Lola Maud, youngest daughter of W. S. and M. O. Moore, aged six years and eleven months.