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SALEM, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1877.

Extra Session of the Legislature.

We understand the following petition is in circulation:

To his Excellency, S. F. Chadwick, Governor of the State of Oregon, Salem: Sir:—The undersigned, citizens of _____ County, in the State of Oregon, respectfully request you to call a Special Session of the Legislative Assembly of said State, for the purpose of passing necessary legislation, that cannot be deferred without serious detriment to the interests of this State, to the Regular Session of 1878.

The undersigned respectfully represent that there is great need of immediate legislation on the following subjects, viz:

1. Proper legislative provision for promoting the railroad interests of this State, and especially such provision as will secure an early connection of this State with the railroad system of the United States.

2. Our State Constitution needs to be amended in many particulars, to keep pace with our growing agricultural, railroad, mining, fishing, and commercial interests, and experience has shown that the best and most expeditious way to effect the desired object is by a Constitutional Convention. Proper legislative provision in reference to this subject should be made at an early day, so that the question of calling a Constitutional Convention, as well as the election of delegates thereto, (if a majority of the people favor such a convention), could be voted on at the next general election.

3. Proper legislative provision for fostering, protecting, and promoting the fishing interests of this State.

4. Proper provision for funding the State debt at lower rates of interest.

5. An adequate appropriation for protecting the Capitol building from the rains and frosts of winter, so that the large amount of money already expended in its construction may not be lost to the State.

6. Various other measures of general and local importance and necessity.

For the foregoing reasons, and many others that might be assigned, we respectfully request you to issue a proclamation calling a Special Session of the Legislative Assembly, to be convened at Salem during the coming fall or early winter.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizens. While we believe Gov. Chadwick has too correct an understanding of popular sentiment and of the real wants of the State to call an extra session of the Legislature for any of the reasons here assigned, we consider it proper to utter a general protest, on the behalf of the people of Oregon, against the calling of an extra session.

First, the cost would run up from \$25,000 to \$30,000, and there is no money in the Treasury for that purpose. It can only benefit certain persons who have fat fees to make and sharp souls who have axes to grind. The people do not want to build railroads themselves or give vast sums of money to those who may build them. With increase of population and great production, we are fast reaching a place where people who are in the railroad business will be glad to build roads to Oregon. Having waited thus long, we have not much longer to wait.

Those who are making millions by canning and packing fish can afford to spend all that is necessary to propagate them for their own use, or they can go without them.

The Legislature of 1878 can call a convention, if it sees fit, and, in the mean time, the people can argue the question and decide if they want one—which is by no means certain.

The State debt grows constantly, against the prohibition of the constitution, and an extra session of the Legislature would only increase it. We can exercise economy and pay it off better than trying to fund it, or do any thing else with it.

The State Capitol won't spoil in one more winter, and is a good deal of an elephant, any way. We can afford to go slow on that, also.

It is safe to say that the people of Oregon are not suffering for any extra session of the Legislature, and that interested persons are at the bottom of this proposition. Perhaps Salem people want the excitement of the session and the money to be spent, and more likely speculating sharps stand ready with the biggest kind of axes to be ground.

EARLY PEACHES.—Mr. H. W. Prettyman, of Railroad Nursery, East Portland, sends us several specimens of a rich cling stone peach, of small size but superior flavor, and says: "I send you a few Amaden June Peaches, that I gathered on the 10th of July; they grew on yearling trees, and if the trees were older they would ripen sooner. They will ripen by the first of July in ordinary seasons. The cold rains kept them back several days. I send these peaches just because I have got a peach that will beat Hood River or Eastern Oregon. I have 2,500 of these trees in my nursery." We can certify to the excellence of the fruit, and its value any one can judge who knows that fruits that ripen in July are very scarce with us, and of course more highly appreciated.

"The Locks Law."

SOUTHERN OREGON, July 5, 1877.

ED. FARMER: An article with the above heading inserted in your editorial columns of last week has attracted my attention and excited my amazement sufficiently to call for a few words in reply. The amazement I speak of arises more from the fact that a journal of the usual fairness of the FARMER could be found to insert such reckless, one-sided and bigoted opinions than that there should be found in the interior of our State an individual so indifferent to the truth and the good name of other people as to pen the scurrilous imputations contained in the article referred to. I will not waste time reviewing the whole document, but wish, for the enlightenment of the people of Eastern and Southern Oregon, and to show the true animus of the reckless but discreetly anonymous villifier, to call attention to a single passage. After having begun his communication with the (for him) elegant expression that, "While the Locks Law was pending in the last legislature, a band of hired tooters were busy defaming its provisions," etc., he adds further down the following rather sweeping arraignment of a very considerable proportion of the people's representatives: "All of the opposition that could be arrayed against it—and the monopolists were assiduous in hunting up recruits—was drummed up from representatives east of the mountains and south of Lane county, whose constituents were not thought to have so lively an interest in the matter, and their easy virtue succumbed to the persuasive influence of the monopolists."

"By my troth, these be bitter words," and are conclusive evidence that the writer is possessed of a very fertile, as well as very vicious, imagination. It was the misfortune of the undersigned to be a member of the last legislature, and from a section of country, too, that is sadly bereft of a "lively interest in the matter" of the Lock, and I witnessed no action on the part of the monopolists referred to that could be described as "assiduous in hunting up recruits" to the Lock Law. Strange as it may seem to this webfoot maligner, many of us were not even vouchsafed the information that the monopolists were opposed to the recent Lock Law. There were as strong reasons for believing that they were in favor of it as for believing that they were against it. But be that as it may, the action of the members from Eastern and Southern Oregon can be accounted for much more rationally than it is attempted to be accounted for in the irresponsible effusion published in the FARMER. They were actuated by a sincere desire to see the people of the Willamette valley free from even the appearance of danger to their commercial prosperity, but were doubtful, as were many of the more reasonable valley members, of the efficiency of the bill that finally became a law. Then we did not have those authoritative decisions as to the power of a legislature to "regulate all things relating to public convenience" that we are now referred to. Some thought there was a more feasible and less expensive way of dealing with the Lock and Dam magnates than by creating new offices and imposing sinecure positions upon men who would have no duties to perform beneficial to the State that might not be performed by others already in existence. The bill did not commend itself fully to even the valley members, as many of them verbally and in writing confessed. Their admissions of the imperfectness of the law are a part of the record of the last session. Mr. Chambers, of Benton, in explaining his vote, states very conclusively the position which many of the valley members were in; he says:

"I regard the bill as very defective and believe that if it becomes a law it will in a great measure defeat the very object for which it is enacted. I vote for the bill because I believe it is the only law the people can get at the present session."

Bessil, from the same county, files an explanation almost similar in substance. Other members voted for the measure through instructions from their constituents.

Viewing it in this light, then, with the members who were then engaged in rushing the bill through under the operation of the "gag law" acknowledging its insufficiency, I do not see how it could be regarded as an unmistakable indication of the prevalence of "easy virtue" for some of the outside members to vote against it.

Under the law there is a possibility of commissioners involving the State in expenses for clerk salary, attorney fees and their own per diem, mileage and traveling expenses, greatly in excess of their actual usefulness to the commercial interest of the State of Oregon. Let us hope they will not do so, however. Fortunately for the State, there is little danger to be apprehended from the present board; for it is not composed, as it might have been, of mere party hacks. We cannot expect to be always equally fortunate. An effort was made during the passage of the law to guard against such obvious dangers; but the valley members, when all combined, have "the strength of a giant," and are not often known to exhibit a very prolonged disinclination to using the same "like a giant;" so, amend the bill, they would not, but swallowed it as a whole under solemn and written protests; and yet they are not happy. After they have been successful in concocting and carrying through their favorite measure; after they have bulldozed the cow-counties into a meek and unresisting submission to the inevitable; after the law has proven more successful than many of its most persistent supporters thought it would prove, in that through its operation the Canal Commissioners have actually been enabled to compel "boat owners to certify to the secretary of the Board the number of tons of freight and passengers (tons of passengers is good) on board each boat;" after the letters of commerce, which (where they were not imaginary) owed their existence to the absence of properly supported competition and not to

the detention of boats at the locks, have been satisfactorily broken, where, in the name of all the gods at once, is the wisdom or propriety of reviving this long-ago-settled controversy? and why is it necessary to pursue the members from Eastern and Southern Oregon with such venomous malignancy? Does it not betray a deep-seated and ineradicable bias towards those sections and evince a policy of remorseless proscription towards all legislators who are not strictly and unreservedly subservient to the local interests of the Willamette valley? If the idliest imaginings of a disordered fancy are to be disseminated through the public prints as a deliberate and impartial verdict upon the conduct of public servants, where is the use of men striving to keep their records clear and their fame untarnished? I perhaps bestow undue importance upon the work of this zealous libeler, but I would have him understand that, while it is generally conceded a worm will turn when trod upon, even as poor and much despised a creature as an Oregon legislator has feelings if not resentment. Had he confined himself to a sickly effort at burning incense in honor of the champions of the Lock Law, no one (unless it had been those who were so unfortunate as to become objects of his fulsome adulation) would have uttered a complaint; but when he finds it necessary to the furtherance of his exuberant performed labors to resort to indiscriminate vilification of members who live outside of the Willamette valley, and are therefore free from the local and selfish prejudices of that locality, it becomes a matter of more general concernment, and I am greatly mistaken in the gentlemanly qualities of the valley members if they do not spurn the extra officiousness of this flippant Bohemian with contemptuous indignation. "Easy virtue," in conclusion, is a thing that always merits the severest possible reprehension, under any and every form of its manifestations; but its existence is never more apparent in any one than in him who needlessly and unjustly defames other people, or in the lying scribbler who prevails under the double propulsion of instinct and habit. Such, at least, is the candid opinion of one of the members SOUTH OF LANE.

Turner's Warehouse Co. The new Board of Directors of Turner Storage and Trading Company recently elected, consist of Henry Smith, L. M. Herron, John Downing, Rank Edgar and W. T. Patton. L. M. Herron, was chosen President and Lewis Bieskey Secretary of the Board. Guyan Gibson has been employed as agent, and the company is prepared to furnish sacks to farmers and store grain on the most reasonable terms, and to buy at the highest market price.

Off for Yaquina. The families of the three Mr. Adairs, Mr. Hawn and Mrs. Cox, living out on the I. N. Gilbert road, leave in the morning for a two week's sojourn at Yaquina. There will be about thirty persons in the party.

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Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Marion. H. E. Myers, plaintiff, vs. A. F. Chase, Ellen Chase, Henry Sloper, Rebecca Sloper, Lafayette Stuyton and L. Delors Stuyton, defendants. To A. F. CHASE and ELLEN CHASE, defendants, and non-residents: In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above-entitled action, on or before the third Monday in October 1877, that being the first day of the next term of this court. By order of H. P. Boise, Judge of said court, made in open court June 20th, 1877. And if you fail so to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will ask the court for the relief in the complaint prayed, which is to correct mistake in deed and quiet title to half of the D. S. Stuyton and wife's donation land claim in Sec. 3, in T. 9 S. E. 1 W. in Marion county, Oregon—the tract to which you lately claimed title, and had possession. LAWSON & CUTTING, Attorneys for Plaintiff. July 19, 1877

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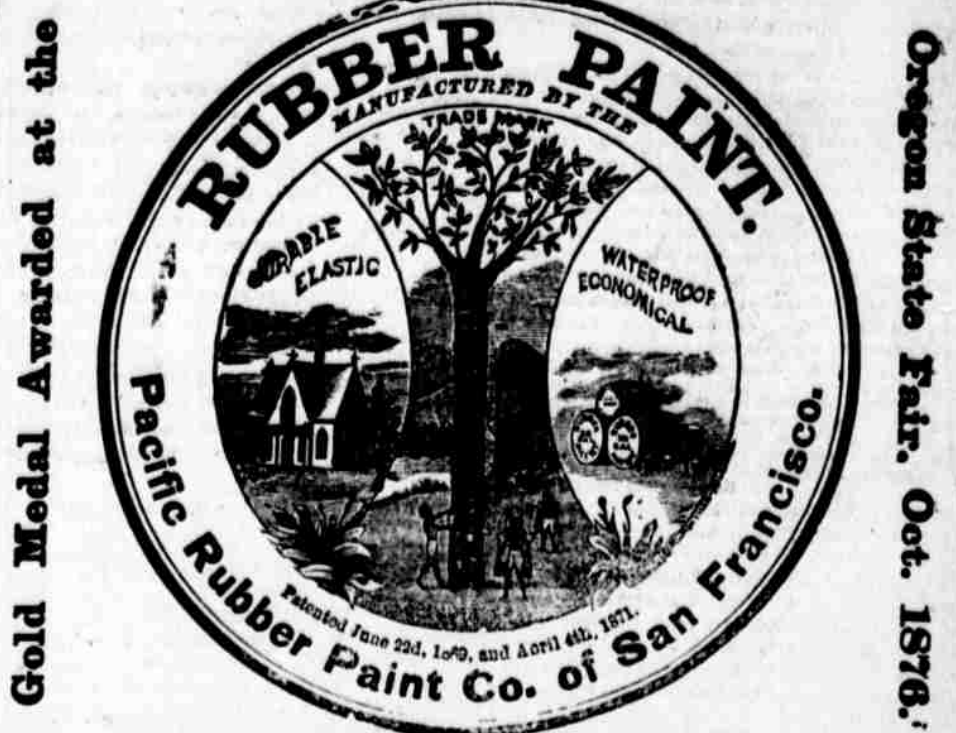
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NOTICE TO PERSONS INTENDING TO EMIGRATE TO OREGON.

Direct Passage from New York to Portland, Oregon. LAND DEPARTMENT O. & C. R. PORTLAND, JUNE 25, 1877. THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY HAS agreed to carry on its iron steamship, now being built at Chester Pa., by John Roach & Son, upon her completion, on or about the 15th day of January, 1878, steamer passengers from New York to Portland, direct, via the Straits of Macellan, at the extremely low rate of \$75.00 currency, board included. This steamer will be the best, strongest and most comfortably arranged ship ever built in the United States. Speed, 15 1/2 knots. Dimensions: 280 feet in length; 28 feet beam; 35 1/2 depth of hold; capacity, 250 tons; 200 cabin and 500 steerage passengers. The fitting up of the steamer will receive special attention; it will be provided with all modern improvements and its ventilation will be perfect. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of passengers, and the fare will be of the best quality. Part of the deck room will be fitted up for refrigerating purposes, with a view to furnish passengers fresh meat during the whole voyage. The voyage will be made in about sixty days. To assist persons who desire to emigrate to Oregon, agricultural and other implements will be taken at very low rates. For persons here who have friends in the Atlantic States wishing to come to Oregon this offers a rare opportunity, as the annoyance and fatigue of the overland route by rail are avoided, and the passage is considerably less. For particular information address F. C. Schmidt, 1 South William street, New York, or H. SCRUBLE, Land Agent O. & C. R. Co., Portland, Ogn.

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