

WILLAMETTE FARMER.

\$2.50 per Year.

SALEM, OREGON, SEPTEMBER 7, 1877.

Volume IX.—Number 30.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

London, Sept. 1.—The News and Standard publish dispatches from an eye-witness of Thursday's battle, which comprise in detail a serious Russian defeat on the Lom. Both correspondents agree that Popker has been abandoned, and the Russian position completely turned. The Turks are continuing the pursuit.

The Times' Vienna dispatch says: The fight for Schipka pass is generally becoming developed into operations on a large scale. It seems that since the lull in the fighting on Monday the Turks have been preparing a turning movement, for besides the attempts to turn the position on the Schipka pass in the direction of Gabrova, Turkish forces have been sent within the last few days on some other lines of passage across the Balkans to the east and west of Schipka. One column was sent in the direction of Kalifer river to the northwest of Drenova, having probably made its way across by the Tiverna pass. Another is said to have appeared in the valley of the Vidua and Bubenik to the southwest of Selvi, having probably made their way across by Rosalia pass. They may be only irregulars or flying detachments, but it is also possible they are different links of a combined operation which may gradually develop itself.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—A Times' London special says: The Turks are concentrating all available reinforcements in Bulgaria. They have gained more strength by delay than the Russians. Unless the Russians hope to gain something by precipitating the Serbian army on the communications of Osman Pasha, their inactivity is unaccountable, for they are not relatively so strong now as after the battle of Plewna. Their situation is a serious one. They can extricate themselves only by good luck or by winning one or more battles of most tremendous magnitude. It is believed that not merely the destiny of the Turks but that of the Russians depends on the next great battle.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—The Russian government has sent to its ambassadors abroad a dispatch saying: Beside several cases of Turkish barbarities already published, the troops, on occupying the batteries in Schipka pass, found there heaps of heads belonging to Russian soldiers whose mutilated bodies were discovered in the neighborhood. Correspondents with the Russian army say that during the struggle in Schipka pass one wounded Russian who fell in the place temporarily occupied by the Turkish troops was found alive. From 20 to 30 of these men had been mutilated. Several of the bodies were found with feet, hands, eyes, noses and other parts cut off and their breasts slashed by yataghans.

London, Sept. 2.—A correspondent with the Turks at Schipka Pass telegraphs that a large reinforcement and several moriars had arrived, and a decisive action against the Russian position will be undertaken shortly. Another telegram states the Russians have been reinforced.

Constantinople, Sept. 3.—Suliman Pasha telegraphs from Schipka pass: Cannonading began again Saturday and continued Sunday. A prisoner states that the effective strength of the most of the Russian battalions has been reduced by one half. The Bulgarians also suffered greatly. Many dead and wounded were taken by the Turks.

London, Sept. 3.—The following dispatch from Paris just received by all the journals announces that ex-President Thiers died suddenly at 6 o'clock yesterday evening at St. Germaine.

Constantinople, Sept. 3.—The Turks acknowledge a loss of 7,000 men in Schipka Pass. Two thousand wounded reached Adrianople yesterday.

A special dated Poreidin, August 31st, contains the following: Osman Pasha's attack on the Russian position at Pellissat and vicinity was one of the most hard-fought battles of the war. The Turks early in the fight captured a Russian redoubt one mile south of Pellissat. In the course of one hour this redoubt was taken by the Turks, retaken by Russians, and taken again by the Turks. The Russian left wing was driven back on Pellissat front, on which trenches had been dug and were lined with troops. The Turks advanced as though determined to drive our left out of Pellissat and turn it. The Turks began to descend the hill in that direction not with a rush, but with a steady and without firing, not in masses or lines, but scattered and diffused. They came down about half way in this manner, the Russian artillery tearing up the groups all the time in a most savage manner. The Russian infantry fire, which had for the last five minutes, been very heavy near Sagalene, now began to roll along the hill crest in every direction, and the Turks, who were just coming into range, began to drop rapidly. The Turkish advance now veered to the left and went for the Russian trenches on the crest of the hills between Pellissat and Sagalene with a shout, opening fire. At the same time the Turks descended into a little hollow and were lost to sight for a little while the Russian trenches flared and smoked, and a storm of balls were poured into the advancing Turks. This lasted 15 or 20 minutes, during which time a fearful loss of life must have occurred. Then we saw the Turks begin to withdraw, carrying off their wounded. The Turks had no sooner withdrawn from the Russian fire than they formed and advanced again. Many dead bodies of Turks were found within ten feet of the Russian trenches. The little slope on the crest of which the trenches were situated was literally covered with dead. I counted seven on a space of not more than ten feet square. The battle here was terrible, but the Turks were again repulsed. It will hardly be believed that they went at it again, and yet they did so. It seemed madness, because we could see that the Russian fire never slackened an instant, and that the Russian line never wavered, while the re-

serve were waiting behind ready to fall in at the least sign of wavering. This scene of carnage was again repeated, but only lasted a moment. The Turks, completely broken, withdrew, sullenly firing and carrying off their wounded and many of the dead. They fell back on the redoubt which they had first taken, apparently with the intention of holding it, but were not allowed to remain long there. The attack on the Russian center had been equally as unsuccessful as that on the Russian trenches. On the left the Russians pursued the retreating Turks with a murderous fire. Then six companies went at them with the bayonet and swept them out of the redoubt like a whirlwind. At 4 o'clock the Turks were in retreat everywhere. The Russians occupied the whole of their positions, besides pursuing the Turks a short distance with cavalry. The Russians were about 20,000 strong. Their loss is estimated at 500 and the Turkish at 2,000 killed and wounded.

London, Sept. 3.—It is stated that Grand Duke Michael, commander-in-chief of the Russian army in Asia Minor has assumed command of Gen. Melnikoff's corps.

Next week promises to be a bloody one. The summer is going, and decisive results become every day of more importance to the Russians, for there are indications not to be disregarded, financial and political that are against the probability of a continuance of the war into another campaign.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—Prince Gortschakoff has authorized the Russian minister at Washington to open negotiations for an extradition treaty between Russia and the United States.

Erzeroum, Sept. 3.—Advice from Kars indicates that great operations are imminent, and that the Turkish army is preparing to march on Alexandropol.

London, Sept. 4.—A special from Gornysays the Emperor will present Gen. Raditzky with a sword set with diamonds, for his defence of Schipka Pass.

New York, Sept. 1.—The Times' Reading, Pa., special says the greenback party held an open mass meeting to-day, addressed by Francis W. Hughes. He is the head and front of the greenback movement in Pennsylvania and intends making an active campaign during the fall. The sovereign remedy for hard times was the issue of greenbacks to the wants of the trade, the remonetization of silver, with Judge Kelley's interchangeable bonds. Mr. Hughes particularly denounced the national banks and said that a country bank with a nominal capital of \$50,000 cleared \$50,000 a year.

Boston, Sept. 1.—Alvin Adams, founder of Adams' Express Co., died at his residence, Watertown, Mass., to-night, aged 73.

Salt Lake, Sept. 2.—An immense concourse of people, Mormons, apostates and Gentiles, viewed the remains of Brigham Young lying in state at the Tabernacle yesterday. The corpse was kept in the tabernacle in a state of preservation by careful appliances. The face had been painted, as far as practicable, to resemble the living man, and the body was covered with endowment robes and cap. At least 14,000 persons occupied the tabernacle, while double that number thronged the enclosure and street outside. Services commenced promptly at the appointed hour with music by the organist and glee club. Apostle Franklin Richards then offered a lengthy prayer. George Q. Cannon then directed that a hymn be sung, after which David H. Wells, second counselor of the late President Young, addressed the congregation in a tribute of respect to the departed. Erastus Snow, one of the twelve Apostles, then spoke in similar strain, followed by Geo. Q. Cannon, who said the deceased, with the assistance of the Elders, wrote four years ago the instructions they desired to have on record concerning the funeral which would now be read. The directions were specific as to the style of coffin and grave clothes; all the family to be present, if possible; no escape or mourning to be worn by the male members, nor any to be purchased for the occasion by the women, though those already provided may use such. The service of singing and prayer may be permitted, and any of the friends who wish to say a few words are desired to do so.

At the close of the services the body to be taken to the little burying ground reserved on the lot east of the White House on the hill and placed in a vault constructed at the southeast corner of the lot, the vault to be covered with rocks and earth, the latter to be deposited until the walls of the cemetery are hidden. "There," the instructions continue, "let my earthly tabernacle rest in peace and comfort and have a good sleep until the morning of the first resurrection."

Victoria, Sept. 2.—The Indian troubles at Sunsway seem to have blown over. The commissioners have noted with good judgment throughout but fears are entertained that they will meet with opposition from the Okanagan tribes who they are now visiting. Rich silver-bearing quartz has been discovered in the North Thompson.

The Howe Sound cattle trail which the government has been three years building, will be completed in a year or two. Occidental block was partially destroyed by fire this morning at 5 o'clock.

New York, Sept. 3.—Hale's piano factory was destroyed to-day with terrible results. It was the largest shipper of pianos to the Pacific coast, the ship Continental, which sailed to-day, having twenty on board, while the Ocean King, loading Friday last, had fifteen.

J. P. Hale's piano factory on 35th street was destroyed by a fire this morning. It is rumored that 10 persons perished. The flames extended to the south side of the street destroying the entire block between 10th and 11th avenues; also Connolly's barrel factory, J. Graham & Co's silk factory and several houses adjoining on the south; Jas. Walker's charcoal factory north of 35th street, and a block of frame houses on 10th avenue, between 35th and 36th. One steam engine was burned.

It is reported 100 lives have been lost in the fire to-day at 10th avenue and 35th street.

The fire originated through Nichols Monk, who was heating varnish over a stove. While his back was turned it got ablaze, and the flames spread like a flash. He fled at once for his life, giving the alarm as he ran, but the window being open the flames swept through the building, finding fresh fuel at every step. It is supposed about 200 men were employed in the building at the time—on the seventh floor 20, on the fourth 31, on the fifth, sixth and other floors about 150. It cannot yet be ascertained how many have burned in the building. The hatchways in one corner were open, and the flames rushed to the upper stories as if through a flue. Several firemen say that from the windows of the upper story of the factory men were calling for ladders and for help, for God's sake!

This afternoon Hon. Kenneth Raynor, solicitor of the treasury, meeting Mr. Soteldo, editor of the National Republican, on the treasury steps, ordered him to move out of his way and then assaulted him with his fist. Soteldo struck back, and then followed a further exchange of blows when the parties separated. The provocation was the repeated publications in the Republican of satirical remarks reflecting on the collector's age and efficiency.

Imports of specie for the week ending Saturday, September 1st: American silver, \$20,435; foreign silver, \$1,635; American gold, \$151,438; foreign gold, \$188,681; gold dust, \$9,294; total, \$1,371,251. This does not include the specie that came by the steamer Germany.

Cincinnati, Sept. 3.—In the excavation of Longworth street, below the foundation of No. 74, a dwelling adjoining was undermined, and the walls of the latter building fell about four this afternoon with a tremendous crash, burying a number of people in the ruins. Four women were buried in the wreck. Mrs. Kearn was killed and three were released uninjured. Five men injured more or less severely, two thought fatally. It is stated four persons are still in the ruins, and a large force of workmen are busy endeavoring to release them.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Postoffice established: Parkersburg, Coes Co., Oregon; Weidon T. Hanson, postmaster. Offices discontinued: Goose Lake, Lake Co., Oregon. Names changed: Centerville, Scotchman Co., to Stanwood. Postmaster, appointed: Wm. King, Camas Valley, Douglas Co., Oregon; Aurelius M. Patterson, Kalama, Coville Co., W. T.; Miss Margaret J. Jenkins, Whatcom, Whatcom Co., W. T.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—A second meeting of the Sacramento river land-owners and farmers to discuss the question of Chinese labor and the rental system, was held at Leleton on Saturday last, and was largely attended by the influential men of that section. The following resolutions were passed and signed by nearly sixty of the gentlemen present:

Resolved, That those whose names are hereto affixed solemnly pledge ourselves, as soon as our present contracts expire, not to rent or lease land to Chinamen, nor to hire them to perform labor upon our ranches.

Resolved, further, That we will use our influence to induce others, as far as we can, to dispense with Chinese labor, and we will try to create public opinion against selling them land and thus drive them peaceably from our country.

Resolved, further, That when we rent to white men we will enjoin upon them not in any case to employ Chinamen upon our lands, and in case they do, they forfeit all claims to our consideration, and release us severally from the binding nature of these resolutions.

Letter from Walla Walla Co.

August 27, 1877.

Having a leisure moment from the toils of harvest labor, I devote it to penning a line for your columns. The harvest of 1877 compares favorably with other seasons, and though the yield of grain is not so great in many instances as was anticipated, yet the acreage being far in excess of former years, the surplus grain for export will be more than equal to the means for transporting the same. The valley railroad is doing a lively business, and as a consequence grain accumulates at Walla Walla notwithstanding the efforts of the O. S. N. Co. to keep wharves clear. The wheat trade has been seriously monopolized in this valley in former years, but in justice to the Grange Order be it said, the hardy sons of toil have learned that the products of the soil can be shipped by individuals as well as by companies, and the enormous profits hitherto paid to speculators thereby kept at home.

I read some time since in the FARMER, an article from the pen of my old friend Wm. Porter, of Aumsville, on the theory of clearing brush land by shrubbing. Now if friend Porter has discovered by actual test that brush land can be thus cleared by simply removing the growing vegetation from the surface of the ground, I will be under renewed obligations if he will communicate through the FARMER the precise time when such shrubbing should be done. I have been experimenting during the present year with rose brush, willow, and sumach, and can only keep them down by monthly shrubbing.

My old and esteemed friend and neighbor,

G. W. Hunt, of Sublimity, being what we term a model farmer, and having been steadily engaged in that branch of industry on the Beaver Glen farm to my certain knowledge for the past 24 years, will confer a special favor by communicating through the columns of the FARMER, (or otherwise) the best time to sow timothy seed, and the amount of seed required per acre; also what is the most profitable grass for hog pasture, and what breed of hogs will yield the best return.

That much dreaded disease diphtheria, is abroad in the land, and many homes are made desolate by being deprived of darling jewels, the most precious gifts of heaven to earth. There is a case within less than half a mile of us.

More after harvest. JOHN F. BRWEE.

Portland, Sept. 1, 1877.

Ed. FARMER: How frequently we hear during sessions of the State Fair, "why we had bigger and better vegetables than those!" referring probably to some product that bears the coveted blue ribbon; and the expression may be made of fruits, flowers, grain, and other products of the farm. Expecting something marvelous, they are surprised that what seems to them an inferior article has gotten the first premium, and are chagrined that they had not brought their better product to secure a premium. We know Mr. Editor that the best articles are not always on exhibition, but if our farmers would make it a point to bring samples of the best of all they have raised—fruit, grain, vegetables, wool, flax, etc.—they would get unexpected premiums, and make the exhibition thorough and satisfactory to all.

Since the labor strikes in the Atlantic States, it has been the generally expressed opinion of the press there that an imperative necessity demands that many of the laborers of the crowded communities should "Go West." The exodus has begun. Thanks to the Centennial Commission Oregon is no longer "the great unknown," and many of the immigrants attracted hither will be at the State Fair to satisfy themselves as to which portion of the State is most productive and which part is best adapted to the branch of farming they may desire to engage in. Each of these immigrants has friends at home who will anxiously await his report of the Oregon State Fair, and how much more interesting those letters to eastern friends would be if a package of samples accompanied them. Then, farmers, let us bring specimens from all parts of the country, not alone to contest for premiums, but to give to these immigrants, that they may make our goodly land known far and wide and attract thousands to Oregon where crops never fail and honest labor is sure of a just recompense.

The above thoughts are suggested by a letter from a friend in Texas who knows what kind of a country Oregon is, having once lived here and intends returning. He says: "I have seen enough of Texas to know that it is no such country as Oregon and never can be. It is not a fruit country and is no better for stock than Oregon. I want the WILLAMETTE FARMER from May till September to get statistics of this year's crop of grain and fruit, to show a neighbor from Ohio who is very much displeased with Texas, he wants to go to a place where wheat never fails and fruit is equally sure." I tell him Oregon is the place.

SUBSCRIBER.

WHITE VELVET WHEAT.—Mr. George Bolshaw has sent to Mr. P. Schulze, Land Agent, O. & C. R. R. Co., a bushel of White Velvet wheat that he considers the finest ever raised in Oregon. The wheat was sowed December last and yielded 40 bushels to the acre. The size and color of the berry are remarkable, and Mr. Bolshaw, who has probably no superior as a wheat grower in our State, thinks it a very valuable variety. His neighbors coincide in the opinion and have engaged all he has to spare for their own seed. Mr. Bolshaw will raise a large amount of it another year.

Gardner Bros., who have a music warehouse in Oakland, Cal., have established a branch of their business in Griswold's block, Salem, Or., and put canvassers in the field through the Willamette and Umpqua valleys. They are already doing a large business and propose to make it permanent. Their organs and pianos are giving satisfaction through the country and they desire an increase of business with our country friends. Their card will be found in this issue.

Sheep on Wheat.

The value of sheep in connection with wheat raising is too well established to need argument, but we hear of instances so directly in point that we cannot do our farmer readers a greater service than to mention them. Mr. John Pugh had a piece of fall wheat that promised largely and yet he was advised to put his sheep on it, which he concluded not to do. The wheat grew remarkably, there was heavy straw and the yield was twenty bushels per acre. It is evident that sheep would have cropped down the heavy growth, added richness to soil and insured less straw and double the amount of wheat, or at least a much heavier yield. So he thinks, and no doubt correctly.

Mr. Wm. J. Herren tells us of a case over in Polk county, near Bethel, where two neighbors had fields of wheat on similar soil and in all respects but one with similar cultivation. One—Mr. Keyte—last spring put sheep on his wheat and let them crop it quite close. Some of his neighbors predicted that it was ruined, but he realized 61 bushels to the acre while his neighbor who let the first rank growth mature got only half that yield.

Mr. Dan Clark, near Salem, has a small field that was in potatoes and as the growth was rank, last spring he let hogs and stock run on it until the wheat seemed almost exterminated. It was his intention to reseed it, but as other work claimed his attention he deferred it until it appeared that there would be wheat enough come up. The result is that it is the best wheat he has.

It is evidently true that good wheat farming cannot be done without sheep, for their utility on summer-fallow is beyond question.

The Fruit Crop.

In traveling through the country we invariably find orchards loaded with fruit. The season has been propitious, and the yield is not only good but the quality superior. This will add very much to the resources of farmers the present year as many of them are purchasing or putting up drying machines. The scarcity of fruit in California will insure a fair market for all we have to spare, and we may look for fair prices. Mr. Plummer writes us that the demand for fruit driers continues active and he has to increase the manufacture to meet the same. Those who have orchards should make some effort to dry the fruit and realize from it a good profit at the present time.

Hawley, Dodd & Co., are already in the field with announcement of their stock of agricultural implements for fall and winter trade. They have superior plows of all descriptions, the famous Buckeye Drill and the really excellent Schuttler Farm wagon, as well as spring wagons. Address them, or see them, if you wish to purchase any farm implements as they have an immense assortment of the best goods manufactured.

John Cran & Co., First Street, Portland, have one of the finest dry goods establishments on this side of the continent. Any of our lady friends who go to Portland to do their shopping should not fail to call on them as they keep a great variety of goods of the latest styles, choicest patterns and quality to suit every want.

CENTENNIAL MEDAL.—Mr. D. D. Prettyman shows us a bronze Centennial medal, received for his ninety-day wheat exhibited at Philadelphia last year. Mr. P. is an enterprising man, and takes pride in doing well what he has to do. This medal rewards his enterprise in cultivating wheat in the best possible manner.

S. Friedman has removed his stock of dry goods, notions, &c., to the corner in Durbin's brick opposite the bank, Salem, Oregon. That was the stand he occupied and made famous by liberal dealing some years ago, and no doubt he will keep the reputation it then acquired.

Rollin P. Saxe, of San Francisco, takes advantage of the existing competition between steamship lines to advertise his Thoroughbred Live Stock. See his advertisement elsewhere, which must be of interest to all stock men.

A correspondent would like the figures of the vote cast for Delegate to Congress in 1849—the time S. R. Thurston was elected. Please send to the FARMER.

Stanley was sent in search of Livingston, and now somebody is wanted to search for Stanley. It is feared that he has not only found the source of the Nile, but fallen into it.