

WILLAMETTE FARMER.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We congratulate our friends and patrons on the prosperity that rewards the labors of the farmers of Oregon and Washington, and we solicit their continued good will and patronage for our paper, promising them that we will make the WILLAMETTE FARMER all that their support will warrant.

We have purchased a large press, capable of doing much more rapid work, with the intention of enlarging and improving the FARMER whenever our circulation shall increase to justify it.

We have many friends who realize the great necessity and advantage in having an independent and fearless journal devoted to the interests of agriculture, and we solicit the friendly services of all farmers to increase our business and so enable us to work more successfully for their interests.

There is a large immigration coming into the State, and we hope to receive increased support from all such new comers. If our old friends will help us to make new ones, we will reward their services by a liberal commission, and thank them besides.

There are many who are in arrears, some of them for a long time, and we respectfully urge all such to remember us now that prosperity is so general. We dislike to send out duns, and hope that all those who will respond without further reminder.

The prosperity of this paper should be an indication of the prosperity of the region it represents. Now, that our patrons have an abundant yield and first-rate prices for cereals and all other products, we hope to receive the general patronage and good will we have always tried to deserve.

The Pacific North West is able to support a good newspaper in the interest of agriculture, and it is our ambition to prove that fact beyond a question.

Once more: We need all the help our friends can give to secure an increase of circulation, and we need all the money that is due us on old accounts. Those who owe us for more than one year are informed that we do not wish to be forgotten, or to have to send them particular reminders.

A Critical Operation.

Mr. James F. Gatzley furnished us with an item last week which was misplaced, and for which we owe him an apology. It was with reference to a surgical operation performed by Dr. G. H. Davis, of Salem, upon the daughter of M. J. P. Gilmore. The girl has been afflicted for some time with white swelling on her leg, causing intense pain and continued running sores from which she has sought but found no relief. Dr. Davis' proposition to treat the matter surgically was finally accepted and the operation was performed in the presence of quite a number of the citizens of Canyonville, on the 15th, among whom was our informant. The chloroform was administered by Dr. Merrick, after which Dr. Davis split the leg for a short distance and removed several pieces of detached bone; the wound was then properly dressed and at this writing the young lady is fast recovering the use of her limb. Mr. Gatzley says that all present were fully satisfied that Mr. Davis possesses surgical skill far above many representing themselves as surgeons, and he feels no hesitancy in recommending him to all such. Dr. Davis has certainly attained a reputation in the surgical field not obtained by many. He is a good fellow and aside from the relief he is bringing the afflicted we wish him continued success.—[Roseburg Plasterer.]

New Route Agent.

Mr. Aust. Mires has been appointed route agent on the O. & C. R. R. between Portland and Roseburg. He entered upon the duties of the position Thursday morning last. Mr. Mires is well qualified for the position, and will, we doubt not, give good satisfaction.

It is stated that on account of the insubordination manifested by the Hannecks who were accompanying Gen. Howard's command, it became necessary to disarm them.

Rev. T. H. Pearne is now a member of the Cincinnati Conference of the M. E. Church, and has just been assigned for the coming year to pastoral duty at Hillsboro, Ohio.

A young man named Cal. Hoffman, who was hauling rails at Indian Valley, says the La Grande Gazette, was killed a few days since by the wagon running off the grade of a hill.

Sixty murderers and 20 other criminals are at large in Tennessee, for whose arrest rewards aggregating \$20,000 have been offered ineffectually.

The Woman's Rights Society of Paris has been dissolved by order of MacMahon's government, and ordered to cease holding meetings. The government considered it a nest of radicalism.

The pleasantest things that President Hayes can remember about the strike, is the way everybody kept wishing for Grant.

Many a man who drives his bays or his grays is himself driven by duns.

BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Sept. 29.—The wounded from Plevna overcrowd the Russian hospitals, and the wounded suffer much in transit to Russia.

The Times says the end of the campaign must be near, and it promises to present something like a drawn battle. The powers will then attempt to avert another campaign by diplomacy.

The Times, strongly pro-Russian, prints the following, prominently: "It is said the Turkish soldiers have received strict orders not to fire at the Russian general lest he should be killed or disabled and replaced."

The design of the Turkish sympathizers in Transylvania was the formation of a Hungarian legion numbering 50,000 men, who, acting in conjunction with a Turkish corps, were to destroy Roumanian railways. It is rumored the Hungarian general, Tirza, was one of the leaders.

Snow has ceased in the Balkans, but heavy rains have flooded the Sophia Orhanie.

London, Oct. 1.—A correspondent with the Turkish army telegraphs from Plevna that Osman Pasha's losses from the Russians' cannonade, were exceedingly light, but on the day when he retold the redoubts on the Lotcha road he lost 3,000 men. There are now, September 23d, only 1,900 wounded at Plevna.

A correspondent with Gen. Kriloff, who commands the force which is endeavoring to prevent the revictualment of Plevna, says the first Turkish convoy which entered Plevna consisted of 2,000 wagons. Kriloff attempted to hold the road at a point so near Plevna that Osman Pasha was able to send a force which attacked him in the rear and obliged him to withdraw and leave the road open. Upon returning, Kriloff left two regiments of Cossacks at Esoppel to watch the Sofia road. Another convoy, coming from a road unknown to the Russians, running alongside the Sofia road, slipped through the fingers of the detachment on Monday and was under the guns of Plevna before the Russians could attack it.

A dispatch from Schipka says Suleiman Pasha is fortifying his camp and apparently intends to winter here.

Vienna, Oct. 1.—The ministerial organ declares Serbia's entering on the war not certain and she would not if she decided on the influence of Austria's neutral attitude.

Shumla, Sept. 29.—The Russian outposts have advanced from Cookena to Popkoi, and there began to skirmish with the Turks.

Bucharest, Sept. 30.—The report current here to-day that the allied armies had again been repulsed in an assault on Plevna is unfounded.

Gen. Todleben's opinion of the situation at Plevna has been laid before the Grand Duke Nicholas. It is understood he will declare that siege operations on a most extended scale are requisite for the capture of the place. The czarowitch visited Gorney Studen on Saturday to relinquish the command on the left flank and resume command of the Imperial guard.

The second Turkish convoy for Plevna has returned to Orkani, the Roumanian cavalry having captured eight wagons of grain.

Naples, Oct. 1.—Cardinal Sexterario Sforza is dead, aged 67 years; created Cardinal in 1845.

New York, Oct. 1.—The agent who went to Australia three years ago to search for Arthur Orton in order to disprove his identity with the Tichborne claimant, writes to the London Standard that the undoubted Arthur Orton has been discovered under the name of Geo. Crosswell.

The Tribune says the steamship Wisconsin, which arrived Saturday from Liverpool brought among her steerage passengers 459 Roumanian immigrants, who are principally from Great Britain and Scandinavia. About 1,500 new converts to the Mormon faith had previously arrived in the United States this season, and about 500 more will leave Liverpool October 7th. These people represent the poorer classes of mechanics and laborers of all ages.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Great preparations are making for the inter state and international rifle match here commencing Thursday. Already a number of those who contested in the Creshmor are on the ground. The shooting lasts three days.

Boston, Oct. 1.—The Workingmen's party convention met to-day, Richard Silday presiding. The committee on nomination of state officers reported the following, and will doubtless be accepted: For Governor, Wendell Phillips; Lieut. Governor, Wm. Earl; Secretary of State, W. H. Cross; Treasurer and Receiver, Gen. Dyer L. Lum; Attorney General, W. Andrews; Auditor, N. E. Chase.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The statement of the public debt shows a decrease during the month of September of \$3,820,529; decrease since June, \$8,570,968. Total debt, less cash in the treasury, \$2,651,587,254.

Fort Clark, Texas, Oct. 1.—Col. Shafter crossed the Rio Grande yesterday with 600

men and two Gatling guns to extricate Bullis from his position. A thousand Mexicans left Piedroi Negras, Saragosa, and Viola Nueva, to day; destination unknown.

Galveston, Oct. 1.—No collision is reported from the Rio Grande, but it is thought Bullis and Shafter have fought with the Indians on Mexican soil. Safter has been reinforced, and eight companies are now in Mexico. Gen. Folsom, commanding the Mexicans at Piedroi Negras, has ordered his officers to keep on the trail of the Americans until they recross the river.

Galveston, Oct. 2.—There is no truth in the reports that Shafter's and Bullis' commands had met with disaster in Mexico. Both commands have returned to the American side of the river without loss. The expedition has been unsuccessful owing to the fact that the Indians had been warned of Bullis' pursuit and escaped. Twelve horses and two mules, which had been stolen from the American side of the river, were recaptured. A small body of Mexican cavalry kept upon the trail and in sight of the command during their march from the San Diego river to the Rio Grande but made no offensive demonstration.

Washington, Oct. 1.—To-morrow the Sioux chiefs will visit the tomb of Washington, and before leaving here will be presented with overcoats and other warm raiment and a small amount of money.

FOREIGN.

Norwich, Conn., Sept. 30.—The village of Putnam, Eastern Connecticut, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. The business portion is gone except the National bank and new hotel. Loss, about \$200,000.

Louisville, Sept. 30.—It is reported from Whitehall, Madison county, that Hon. Cassius M. Clay to-day killed a negro named Henry White. Particulars are not known. Clay surrendered.

Fernandina, Florida, Sept. 28.—Four deaths from yellow fever in the past 24 hours, and three new cases. Of 1,632 inhabitants, 233 are sick, and 833 have been sick.

Two deaths since last report. Capt. E. E. Guesman, collector of the port, died last night. Three new cases to-day. Among the sick is Mayor Riddle.

New Orleans, Sept. 29.—A Galveston special says: Lieut. Bullis with 100 men has crossed into Mexico near Saragosa in pursuit of horse thieves.

Cincinnati, Sept. 29.—Advices from Senator Morton this noon are to the effect there has been no change since last night. The visit of Secretary Thompson and Senator McDonald yesterday did him good rather than harm.

St. Louis, Sept. 29.—Col. David H. Armstrong, an old citizen of St. Louis, and wheel horse of the Democrats of this State for the past 25 or 30 years, was appointed U. S. Senator this evening by Gov. Phelps to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Louis V. Bogy.

New York, Sept. 29.—Very Reverend James Rosevelt Bayley, Archbishop of Baltimore, and Primate of the Roman Catholic Church of America, was slowly dying at the episcopal residence in the shadow of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

London, Oct. 1.—A discredited dispatch from Sofia Sunday evening, says Osman Pasha repulsed the Russo-Roumanian attack on his front and left with heavy losses. Also that he attacked the Russians on the Lovatz road and recovered several positions.

Paris, Oct. 1.—Gen. Khapka writes if he had known of the movement to form a Hungarian legion in Transylvania to act in conjunction with the Turkish corps to destroy Roumanian railways, he would have dissuaded the country from such a project.

London, Oct. 1.—The Roumanians mean to push their trenches within twenty yards of the second Grevea redoubt before assault. The mud in the trenches is fearful, and the weather very cold. A correspondent writes that the Roumanians are sure to carry the redoubt, and says were the Russians advancing rapidly on their side Plevna would fall before a fortnight.

Gen. Todleben succeeds Gen. Zoff as chief of staff to the Prince of Roumania before Plevna.

Bucharest, Oct. 1.—A dispatch declares that mediation is impossible. The battlefield must give a solution. Diplomacy may intervene later.

Bucharest, Oct. 1.—The czarowitch visited Gorney Studen to attend a council of war as to whether the bulk of the Russian army should winter in Bulgaria or Roumania.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 1.—The report that petitions are being signed requesting the emperor to return home is untrue. Unverified offers of mediation would be regarded almost as a national insult.

It is not the painter Verestchagin but his brother who was killed at Plevna.

Belgrade, Oct. 1.—Since the arrival of the new Russian consular general and Roumanian's envoy extraordinary, Serbian intervention is regarded as quite certain. It is said that this question has been decided in cabinet councils. Troops have again been ordered to the frontier, and officers and surgeons have been ordered to rejoin their regiments within three days.

It is estimated that 750,000 persons have died from famine in India.

Calcutta, Oct. 1.—The famine report for Madras is still highly favorable. The number on the relief works has decreased 64,000 in the week ending September 22d, but the

number seeking gratuitous relief increased 120,000. Reports from Bombay are also favorable, but bad from central India.

Constantinople, Oct. 2.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that eight Russian battalions with cavalry and artillery attacked his rear guard at Neokissin Monday. The Russians after five hours' fighting, were repulsed with a loss of 400 killed. Four battalions of Russian infantry and three regiments of cavalry, who at the same time attempted to create a diversion by attacking the Turkish right were also repulsed.

The Sultan has conferred the title of Ghazi the Conqueror on Osman Pasha and Mukhtar Pasha.

Bucharest, Oct. 2.—Ammunition and provisions are being sent to the border. The Kragevatz arsenal is working day and night.

Vienna, Oct. 2.—The resolution came to at the Serbian cabinet councils is to ask the Porte to withdraw the troops concentrated near the frontier. As the refusal of this demand is almost inevitable, it is believed in Belgrade that Serbia will be ready to take the field by the date announced at the Russian headquarters, Monday, the 15th inst.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—The Times London special says the action of the Porte in sending Basli Bazaros to Thessaly is having an inflammatory effect, and Greece is certain sooner or later to be drawn into the war. Serbian intervention is only a question of time. The uneasiness and agitation in Hungary is almost sure to result in action which will embroil the Austro-Hungarian government with Russia. Germany is much excited over Turkish atrocities, and the entire fertility of representations made in the past. The opinion is gaining ground that if diplomacy cannot end the war this fall, it will be almost sure to include all Europe. The impression is gaining ground that diplomacy is powerless and that England is doomed to a final participation in the conflict.

Bucharest, Oct. 2.—Two hundred Turks have crossed by pontoon bridges to Maratch from Silistria.

Russian reinforcements continue crossing the Serath into Wallachia.

The Russians have ordered contractors to construct one hundred and eighty six miles of railway in Bulgaria, and to build huts for 150,000 men, and hospitals for 15,000.

Vienna, Oct. 2.—It is announced from various quarters with the appearance of probability that the Prince of Montenegro will not push operations any further in the direction of Herzegovina, as he has gained as much Herzegovinian territory as he can hope to retain when peace is concluded. It is thought he will now attempt the acquisition of the Albanian frontier of the plain of Norbisha down to Podgoritz, which territory has long been coveted by the Montenegrins.

Paris, Oct. 2.—The sacred congregation of the Vatican has pronounced against the canonization of Columbus.

Paris, Oct. 2.—It was rumored last night that Duke de Broglie and M. Berthel had resigned from the French cabinet. This report for the present is at least unfounded, but the alarm which it created was very remarkable.

Apprehension of a forcible coup d'etat by the government is so great here that the resignation of Duke de Broglie and certain of his colleagues who are known to be opposed to such measures would be considered as a pretext to a violation of law, though it is hard to tell in whose interests such a violation would be.

The emperor's disapproval of the government's course since the 16th of May last. The prince imperial is also said to have lately expressed similar disapproval to an interviewer. He declared he would not throw impediments in the way of the regular government.

The Indian War.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—A telegram from Fort Benton, Montana, says the Nez Percos attacked the rifle pits at Cow Island at sundown on the 23d inst., making seven charges and fighting until 10 the next morning, when they left probably for Milk river. Sunday night they burned a freight pile containing 30 tons government and 20 tons private freight. Citizens Welmer and Walker were wounded seriously in the fight. It is believed the hostiles are making their way to the British Possessions.

That Northern Pacific Railroad Branch to Astoria.

The citizens of Astoria are not satisfied with any secret assurances from the Northern Pacific Railroad company that they will build any branch to Astoria. We do not believe they intend to do it, without the people of Oregon compel them to. We want public assurance, not private assurances. We want to see it in the acts of Congress extending aid the coming session; and if the people of Astoria and Oregon take hold of the matter right it will be there; we know we do not mistake the public opinion of all Oregon when we say that one of the termini of the road must be at Astoria. It is Oregon's interest to have a terminus in Oregon, not a station. WHERE ELSE CAN A TERMINUS BE EXCEPT AT ASTORIA? Gentlemen of eastern Oregon, Willamette valley, Rainier, Columbia city, St. Helens, Clifton, Westport and Astoria, get up your petitions and send to us; we will see that they go to Washington and are heard. The word is we do not want a Northern Pacific railroad excepting it be required to build a branch to deep water on the south side of the Columbia in three years. Besides this, we must have the interests of eastern Oregon settlers protected.—Astorian.

The public library of Boston now contains 314,265 volumes.

The Martini-Henry rifle, with which the Turks are armed, is the well-known Henry rifle of America, with some improvements by Martini. It is believed to be the best weapon in use by any army. It will carry accurately up to 1,800 yards—over a mile, while the accurate range of the Prussian needle-gun is not over 700 yards. As many as sixty shots a minute have been fired from the Martini-Henry gun without taking aim, and thirty shots a minute have been fired at a target with a reasonable degree of success in hitting it. Trials of fast firing, without aim, from a number of rifles have resulted in an average for the Loper of fifty shots a minute; Martini-Henry, forty; Westly-Richards, thirty-eight; Henry, thirty-eight; Remington, thirty; French Chassepot, nineteen; Berdan (Russian), eighteen; and the needle-gun, nine. The cocking arrangements of the Chassepot and needle-guns are very slow in action. This is the kind of a weapon the Russians are driving their heavy masses in front of. It is evident that they have not a shadow of success by direct attack. A single line of Turks can slay all the Russians that can be put in front of them. The Russians must develop a new system of tactics. One of our veteran infantrymen could show them more tricks in the way of encountering a deadly rifle fire than they are likely to learn for a quarter of a century.

ABOUT KENTUCKY.—The use of pistols in the settlement of wrongs, real or imaginary, is once more becoming too common in Kentucky. A united effort by the press of the State, and lovers of law and order, similar to that made three years ago, is now needed to suppress this form of lawlessness. Within a few days an affray below Frankfort resulted in the death of both parties. Another affair near Cynthiana resulted in a wanton murder. This barbarous method of adjusting grievances does not stop with the injury done the parties; it goes beyond and injures the community that tolerates such lawless violence. A reputation for insecurity to life in the State of Kentucky has in the past been an insurmountable barrier that has turned the tide of emigration away from our State, leaving our vast resources undeveloped, while our sister States have rapidly advanced in population, internal improvements, wealth and prosperity. There is no use asking emigrants to come to Kentucky, or in telling them of our vast agricultural and mineral wealth, until we have put a stop to these brutal murders that are making the name of our State a byword and a disgrace.

Reboux states that at the Eocene epoch the bed of the Baltic sea was occupied by an immense forest, which spread over nearly the whole of the northern continent. Dredging carried on at a depth of 64 feet below the sea bottom has brought to light thereby two species of conifers, a poplar, a chestnut, and various other trees. From the conifers, the author thinks, ran the resin which, through being buried in the earth, has become changed into amber. The largest quantity of the gum appears to have been derived from the pinus succinus. More than 200 specimens of objects have been found imbedded in the gum, including insects, reptiles, plants, leaves, grains, shells, fruits, etc. The density of natural amber varies from 1.09 to 1.11. Its analysis according to Schrotter, is: carbon, 78.82; hydrogen, 10.23; oxygen, 10.90.

In Bretagne horses are fed on parsnips instead of oats, and no complaints are registered as to falling off in condition. Mr. LeBarbais has carriage horses exclusively on parsnips, and the animals that he now exhibits in Paris are superb. He gives each horse 40 pounds of the root daily distributed in 3 feeds; the expense of cultivating 100 weight of parsnips is 1 franc; so that the daily ration of each horse is about 7 francs; now 14 pounds of oats a day cost 2 francs, or 4 times dearer.

The following is the faculty of the State University at Eugene City: President and professor of languages, J. W. Johnson; professor of mathematics, Mark Bolly; professor of the natural sciences, Frank Condon; professor, Mrs. Spiller, and assistant in preparatory department, Miss Lydie Bonn. The students enrolled at the present time number something over one hundred and thirty.

On Friday last, at half past 1 p. m., John Thompson was hanged at Seattle for the murder of Solomon Baxter on the 11th of February last, near that place. This is the first execution of a white man in the territory.

It is marvelous that the lapse of nearly a century and a half has proved sufficient to make the practice of drilling universal, for it is as long since as 1732 that Jethro Tull first advocated the advantage of drill husbandry.