



\$2.50 per Year.

SALEM, OREGON, NOVEMBER 16, 1877.

Volume IX.—Number 40.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—There is no foundation for the report that the Canadian government has granted a reserve of land to Sitting Bull and his band at Red Deer river, or any where else.
Washington, Nov. 9.—Secretary McCrary expects to reduce the estimates for the war department next year probably ten millions less than last year.
The Texas Pacific people, it is said, contemplate presenting their scheme on a high moral plan, and as a national enterprise.
The vote in the house to-day makes it certain the army cannot be reduced this session below 25,000. So the Republicans, assisted by the Texas delegates, have carried the first vital bill of the session. This teaches the Democrats that they cannot rely on their nominal majority, while the Republicans have chances of making combinations to control important measures.
The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Colonel Ingersoll says he has not been offered the German mission. He arrived here on Saturday. He has been recommended by some of the Illinois delegation, but has received no communication from the State department on the subject. He does not seek the place, but would accept were the honor tendered him.
Indianapolis, Nov. 10.—Senator Morton's will was admitted to probate to-day. He leaves his entire estate to his wife, requesting that she assist his sons in their education and otherwise.
Chicago, Nov. 10.—O'Leary, pedestrian, beat John Ennis in the one hundred mile walk, closing at midnight, having made the distance in twenty-two hours less than twenty hours, and coming out fresh and rosy. Ennis made only fifty-four miles, walking eight hours, and was badly used up.
Washington, Nov. 23.—Among confirmations to-day was John W. Ames, U. S. surveyor general for California, vice Rollins, resigned. The Senate confirmed Edgar M. Marble, of Michigan, assistant attorney general; Kenneth Raynor, solicitor of the Treasury; Elroy M. Brayton, collector of internal revenue for South Carolina, vice L. Cass Carpenter, resigned; U. S. Marshal, Robert H. Chittenden, for Kentucky.
The army bill has passed the house without division.
The Secretary of war to-day issued an order that all names of battle fields in the army registers, which heretofore have been at the head of regiments, should be kept out of record until further orders. This is in accordance with the conciliation policy and in keeping with Sumner's plan to erase the names of battles from the flags.
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 12.—Foster Elicuget died this morning.
Franklin, Ill., Nov. 12.—Last night John H. Dunce, being refused liquor at the drug store of Wright Bros., returned, after the store was closed, and entered through the back window, distributed a keg of powder over the floor, turned the taps of the coal oil barrels and set the whole on fire and attempted to escape, but before he had succeeded a terrific explosion occurred entirely demolishing the store and setting fire on an adjoining grocery, which was also destroyed. Dunce was fatally burned. Loss \$15,000, insurance \$3,500.
Washington, Nov. 12.—The commissioner of the general land office has to-day issued an order to Pacific coast land offices revoking the order of October 24, which prohibited further reception of applications for entries of desert land under the act of last March. He now gives directions allowing them to be received if accompanied by absolute evidence of truth of the desert character of the lands designated. Land officers are also instructed to communicate all doubtful cases to the general land office, with a full statement of facts and attendant circumstances.
The house army bill amendment restricting enlistments to a total of 20,000 was adopted by a small majority that the friends of the army are very hopeful of securing the acquiescence of the house in its anticipated omission by the senate.
FISHING AT OREGON CITY.—We brought home, the other day, from Oregon City, a fine string of silver sides, salmon and speckled trout, caught in the river below the town with hook and line, by Mr. L. T. Barin, of that place, who is as well known for a noted sportsman as for a legal practitioner. He and Mr. Natrop, of Portland, had fished all day from skiffs anchored in the river, hooking fine specimens of the fish named, the largest, a salmon of ten pounds, having been lost in the very act of taking it on board.—We read in records of Eastern and English sport that salmon fishing is very exciting, and our friends bore evidence to the fact, as they had pursued the art with great enthusiasm as well as with good success. Mr. Barin has had some very serious adventures in pursuit of sport, as it will be remembered that, in company with the late lamented Charles Pope, of Oregon City, he was shipwrecked on the raging waters of the Clackamas, where he saved his life with difficulty, and Mr. Pope was drowned. The salmon caught generally are of young growth, weighing from two to four pounds; the trout are same as the excellent fish that occasionally reach Salem tables from below the Falls.
LOST.—A bracelet, on a camel's-hair shawl, on the Silvertown stage road. The finder will please leave the same at D. & A. McCully's store, Salem.

FOREIGN.

Constantinople, Nov. 10.—Detailed reports of Friday's battle near Erzeroum show that the fighting lasted twelve hours. Two Russian columns attacked a redoubt southeast of Erzeroum. One column succeeded in occupying a blockhouse, but was dislodged. The other column, perceiving enormous losses of the former, retreated. The Turks pursued them as far as Deve Boyun, and when driven back from there rallied and drove the Russians back to Deve Boyun. The Russians lost a large quantity of arms and ammunition, but only a few prisoners.
Nov. 11.—All the officers in Kara down to major, unconsensually voted to reject the summons to surrender made by the Russians, and resolved to defend the city to the last extremity.
Thousands abandoned Opeka and Epolomaska with much booty.
The Russians commenced a vigorous bombardment of Broum.
Forty of Ex Sultan Murad's servants are reported to have been strangled because of a conspiracy to reinstate Murad. The excitement is increased by a rumor that a prophet appeared to the Sultan ordering him to conclude peace.
Alexandropol, Nov. 11.—Ardahan's columns joined Gen. Hermann after the battle of Deve Boyun. The Turks lost there 2,500 killed, wounded and prisoners and a great part of their artillery.
Ragusa, Nov. 11.—The Montenegrins have commenced the bombardment of Fodgarizza.
At the lord mayor's banquet to-night the Earl of Beaconsfield, replying to the toast of Her Majesty's ministers, declared in strong terms that the government unwaveringly adheres to the declaration they made at the commencement of the war, that British neutrality must cease if British interests were assailed or menaced.
Brussels, Nov. 11.—Le Nord, Russian organ, regards Earl Beaconsfield's speech of last night as an encouragement to Turkey to fight to the last extremity, but does not think the speech need cause fears of other complications.
London, Nov. 11.—A Berlin correspondent says the Porte has confidentially communicated to some of the powers the details of a program for the conclusion of peace. A Paris correspondent states there are dissensions in the Turkish cabinet on the subject of peace or war, but of the peace party a few are being accused of secret dealings with Russia.
Nov. 9.—Great uneasiness at Pera. Placards have been posted in Stamboul summoning all patriots to rise, as the government was secretly negotiating with the Russians. Placards also urged the return of Mahmud Damad Pasha. Attempts have been made to fasten the responsibility for these placards on the Sultan Murad, whose principal adherents have been arrested, or, according to one account, have been killed. It is positively asserted that Damad's illness is caused by an attempt to poison him. He is now out of danger.
Several of Mukhtar Pasha's officers have been sentenced to be shot for cowardice on the 5th.
Bucharest, Nov. 11.—A Russian official dispatch says a cavalry detachment captured Viasa, half way between Plevna and Sofia Friday, with several thousand wagons and a large quantity of stores. The attack was so sudden that our loss was small, though the place was defended by 800 Turkish infantry and 200 Circassians.
Paris, Nov. 10.—Delegates of the Bonapartist party waited upon President MacMahon yesterday and assured him of their devotedness. They say the president received them very cordially.
The chamber of deputies elected Jules Grevy president, 259 against 159 blank. Calix Aux, minister of finance, announced he would present the budget as soon as usually constituted.
Rome, Nov. 11.—Fanfania reports the pope's physician alarmed at the increasing weakness of his holiness, and has summoned Vannetti, professor of surgery at Pader, for consultation.
New York, Nov. 12.—A Rome special says the Pope passed a restless night, but always awakened in full possession of his faculties and was conscious of all that was going on around him. Physicians say that he cannot recover though he may linger for a week.
Paris, Nov. 12.—Germany and Italy have paid the balance of their subsidies to St. Gothard tunnel respectively 4,000,000 and 2,700,000 francs.
London, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro states that the Argentine torpedo ship Palmitate exploded in the harbor of Buenos Ayres, killing 11 persons.
London, Nov. 12.—The rumor of the Pope's death is contradicted by a Paris dispatch, which says his condition is not aggravated.
Paris, Nov. 12.—It is reported this afternoon that the Pope is dead. The report obtains credence in consequence of the unsatisfactory character of the latest reports of his condition.
Rome, Nov. 12.—The Pope's condition is not aggravated.
The Herald's London special says: Last night and this morning a terrific storm continued blowing over London having preceded during yesterday by gradually increasing rains. No advice are yet received of disasters in the British channel, but indications are they will be numerous. The French coasts come within the influence of the storm and much loss is apprehended to result from its violence.
London, Nov. 12.—Stanley, the African explorer, and 130 followers, were brought to the Cape of Good Hope in her majesty's store ship Industry, which also takes them to Zanzibar.
Bucharest, Nov. 11.—Gen. Ioboru, who planned the campaign which resulted in the defeat of Mukhtar Pasha, has arrived

to take command of the staff of the Russian army in Bulgaria.
London, Nov. 12.—A Russian official dispatch dated Bogot, the 11th, says the Turks last night attempted to surprise Gen. Skobloff's position. The Russians were warned and allowed the Turks to approach within 100 paces when they received them with a heavy fire. The Turks retreated to an entrenched position and maintained a violent fire until two this morning.
It is reported heavy fighting favorable to the Turks has been progressing at Plevna the past two days.
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Editor Willamette Farmer:
Noticing a piece in your paper headed "Lessons of the Year," relative to the past harvest, loss of grain, and manner of harvesting, and asking for the opinions of farmers in different localities as to the best method and way, I thought that I would reply in brief to that article. A great deal of censure is laid upon the header for the loss of grain this year. I will exactly coincide with you in that respect, and show the reason why. To run headers to their capacity it requires several men and horses where labor is scarce and wages high. It requires the men of large area of land to run one header and thrasher. It involves too large an acreage for one machine to cut and thresh, and as the grain ripens on all of the different farms about the same time, somebody has to wait till it gets too ripe or falls down or crinkles, so that the headers cannot cut it, and therefore it causes heavy loss, by rain. Now it is not the header's fault in its own nature, because it saves grain when properly run, I think, equal to any machine, provided if it is used in the grain just at the proper season, and my experience tells me that it is the cheapest machine by far of all; and so it is with the reaper if you do not use it, when the grain is just right you will be at an equal loss of that of the header, and so far as both machines are concerned they can be used at improper times so as to render them very wasteful and unprofitable; but here is the point to take into consideration: Which is the most profitable machine to use when properly handled? My experience for the past 16 years in running both machines is that the header is far the best of the two methods in general, but the fact is this: we want a machine that will combine the principles of heading, threshing, and separating, all in one machine, in such formula as from one to three men and from two to eight horses can operate it and perform all the labor of two or three machines in one single operation, and thereby save waste of handling it over and over again, and cause large per cent. of the grain's value to go into what I claim unnecessary expense of which any farmer can sorrowfully tell by sad experience. I have often heard it remarked that we had too much machinery, too much money invested in it. I say that we have of the kind, for the grand trouble is that to use the present variety of machinery to get our grain to market requires quite a large outlay of money, besides about as much more yearly to run them to their best capacity, which incurs large liability on the farmers, and commonly, through their indebtedness, causes them to be obliged to put their grain into market at a price fixed for them if it be very low in accordance with the actual demand so therefore the "effect" produced by this extravagant and very wasteful method of getting our grain ready for market is equal to that actual cost or outlay of harvesting. After the farmer in common pays up all of the year's liabilities it leaves him generally with very small per cent. of the market value of his wheat, and not unfrequently falls short of any thing to remunerate him for his years' labor above a fair living. I would just say to the farmers and all those whom it may concern that I have been laboring for the past five years to develop a machine that every farmer with his own men and horses required to put his grain in could take the same and in one operation to put it in the sacks ready for market, or the granary; that is, for instance if one man uses two or three horses to put in say from 50 to 100 acres per year, the same man and horses if necessary can put the same at harvest time into the sack in good order, and I think with much less actual waste to the acre, when the machine is fully developed, for every farmer can operate his own machine on his own grain at just the right time, saving the aid, cost, and waste of surplus help, and many other liabilities subject thereto. Now, I say to all concerned that in order for me to push the new made machine on to success, and the more speedily get it ready for common use, I must have assistance, therefore I asked some individual or individuals to come and investigate the original machine which is at my residence 2 1/2 miles south of Dayton, on the Willamette river. If we have fair days, we will at any time soon hitch up team and put the machine on to operation, and intend to thresh and separate wheat and oats as the best we can do for the season. I hope that there will somebody at least endeavor to help us along in the new enterprise, and if they be farmers, extricate themselves from the old routine of the past half century, expensive and wearisome labor, and endeavor to make farming more profitable and honorable in the future than the past. Now we invite you all from near and from far to come as soon as you can, and examine the machine for yourself. We have made application for letters patent in the United States Patent Office, expect are long to receive such papers from that office as will protect us in full. So, thanking you for so much space in your valuable paper, I close.
W. H. PARRISH.

Saving Grain.
Hood River, Wasco County.
Hood River, Wasco Co., Oct. 17, 1877.
I returned to Oregon some time ago, and have come to the conclusion that I will make Oregon my home; this is the place for a white man, he can live with half the expense here in Oregon to what one can in the State of California, at least in the part where I was residing. One thing sure about Oregon, if the grain is put in as it should be, that is to be put in the ground when its in good condition, and not wait until the last hour when it has to be mudded in, then grow if they don't get a good crop, it's their fault, not the soil. A practical farmer will plow and sow in the fall, but sometimes he is behind in his work. There are some farmers who have too many irons in the fire at once; of course some will burn. This is like some of our California farmers are doing annually, and call it business. If they can get from one to two hundred thousand acres of land scratched in, they call it a good crop if they can get 8 or 10 sacks to the acre.
We have a lovely place here in Hood River. It is one of the most pleasant places that I have found in all of my travels. This is the place for me; I have come here to make me a home, and there is good land here that is unclaimed, that could be made good homes, for some men of get up and go to them. The land is well timbered, and water can be got by digging for it from 15 to 50 feet, and good as ever was. I have me a good place here, so has my brother and father. This is the place for health; it is hard to be beat. Oh, how grand is the sunrise here! One could not tell with tongue what the eye can see. Here are the grand snow caps, one north and the other south; Mount Hood, which looks as if it was in a few hours' walk; and Mount Adams, which is north of our pleasant valley, looks as if it was near by. One who loves to see the great works of nature could not help but love this little country home, in this lovely valley of Hood River. There is the State road which runs through this pleasant paradise in the mountains. We can raise fruit to one's heart's content, both small and large. Grain does well here, so does mankind when he lives like a christian and don't try to bar his fellow-man out by claiming the whole country, as some are and have been doing.
Now for a country where game and fish can be found; here is the place. Wild game in abundance, and fish in all the little brooks, as far as I know. I had a friend who came from the Willamette valley, who stopped a few days with us, and he killed seven black bears and one deer, while here, it was a Mr. Dale Kirkwood, of Hillsboro. He went back well pleased. Now if we have any sick friends who wish to regain their health, let them seek homes here in Hood River; those who like a retired life can be suited here.
I may call on you when I get well, I have been crippled by sinking the bit of a chopping-ax in my foot, which will lay me up for some months. I am getting along well.
D. D. GARRISON.
Alfalfa and Mosquete Grass.
I saw in your valuable paper of the 2d of November an inquiry about raising Alfalfa, asking the following questions which I will answer by my own experience. The best land to make it a success is rich bottom land of a blue clay subsoil. The ground wants to be well plowed, the deeper the better. It wants to be sowed in the spring, any time after the frosts, as the frost will kill the young and tender sprouts as soon as they come out of the ground, unless they have a strong root to nourish the plant. I cannot recommend it as a successful grass to the farmers of Oregon, from the fact it will not do well on upland or on a gravel subsoil. But for me it has done well on the bottom, as I have cut two crops a year from it. It will go right on to growing after cutting, and makes a good pasture for hogs especially, as they are very fond of it. It rivals all other grasses that I have ever tried except the Mosquete, which is a native grass of Texas, as it will grow on uplands. My experience is that Mosquete grass will kill out fern and other noxious weeds that are a great pest to the farmers of Oregon. I sowed it two years next April, on a high point of land which was covered with fern, and now there is no fern to be seen scarcely on the ground because the turf is so thick that the fern cannot get through.
JOHN SIMPSON.
Siuslaw, Lane county.
Marion County Pomona Grange
Will meet on the first Friday in December at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Grange Hall, Howell Prairie. A full attendance is desired.
G. W. HUNT.