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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Jan. 19.—Arguments in the case of the United States vs. Samuel J. Tilden, to recover \$3,000 as an annual income tax for the year 1867, with interest from the 30th June, 1867, were begun this morning in the U. S. district court. There are nine counts in the complaint, to all of which a demurrer is made on technical grounds, the merits of the case not being gone into. It was decided to take up each count separately. The first count charges that there are \$3,000 due as back tax for the fiscal years of 1861-62. Tilden's counsel claim that the laws passed about that time were recognized as necessary war measures and annulled the law requiring payment of income tax in that year. Judge Blatchford sustained the demurrer, giving Tilden the first victory.

Baltimore, Jan. 19.—Commodore Geo. N. Hollins died last night of paralysis, aged 79 years. He was in command of the albatross of war Cyane, which bombarded Georgetown, Nicaragua, in 1854. At the commencement of the late civil war he entered the confederate service.

New York, Jan. 19.—Thomas Hunt, one of New York's oldest merchants, died yesterday, aged 79. In 1850, Hunt established a line of steamers between San Francisco and Sacramento, sending the steamers Confidence and Wilson G. Hunt around Cape Horn. In returning to New York, Hunt was wrecked on the Mexican coast. In the year of the Sacramento fire, Hunt sent two vessels with provisions from San Francisco and distributed free to the sufferers. In assisting the Catholics on his return, he contracted a fever from which he never recovered. Hunt died possessed of great wealth.

Washington, Jan. 19.—There is no authority for the published statements that President Hayes is opposed to legislative enactments for the restriction of Chinese immigration, and that he believes the only proper way to prevent wholesale Mongolian immigration is by means of treaty stipulations. The president fully recognizes the power of congress to legislate on this subject in conflict with treaty provisions, and in case congress manifests willingness to take the short and certain road for the attainment of the relief and protection desired, he is not at all inclined to interpose any obstacle to the exercise of this power. He would, nevertheless, for obvious reasons, prefer that restrictive action should be taken by the Chinese government, if possible, or that China should formally acquiesce in such action on our part. In accordance with this view, he is disposed to think it would be wise and proper to immediately invite the attention of the Chinese government to the subject through diplomatic channels, without thereby waiving the right to resort either coincidentally or prospectively to the other method of action if congress considers it necessary or advisable.

Columbus, Jan. 19.—The senate passed a resolution favoring the Bland bill without amendment, restricting free coinage and censuring the president and Secretary Sherman for their financial views. The vote was strictly partisan, Democrats voting aye.

New York, Jan. 21.—Wm. M. Tweed has made application to the supreme court for his discharge under the poor debtor act. He was taken to court, but the hearing of the case was postponed.

Boston, Jan. 20.—The report of the Bristol dinner here, as sent west, accidentally omitted to state that when the company were called to order the chairman proposed a sentiment in honor of the President of the United States. Instantly every man was on his feet and with the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," three hearty cheers were given for President Hayes.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—An establishment for the manufacture of counterfeit trade dollars, at 1,231 Callow Hill street, has been seized by the secret service officers. Copper Wiliz, a notorious counterfeiter, and Sarah Paze are arrested.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Senator Mitchell today introduced a bill appropriating \$125,000 to enable the United States coast survey to establish a station for the purpose of making tidal observations at Astoria.

At a meeting of the senate railroad committee to-day Senator Grover made an argument earnestly supporting Mitchell's provisions in aid of the construction of a railroad from Oregon to Salt Lake City. He said the people of Oregon would not lay a straw in the way of extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, but they thought they should have something to say concerning railroad legislation for the northwest. They were deeply interested in the Salt Lake and Portland Railroad project, because it would bring them more speedily in connection with existing roads. He also showed that the land grant proposed for this project would not exceed the number of acres, about 5,000,000 which the Northern Pacific Co. proposed voluntarily to relinquish by change of route. Col. Chapman of Oregon, was also heard in advocacy of Mitchell's bill. Representative Williams was not present. Deadwood, D. T., Jan. 21.—Sheriff Moulton

arrived from Rapid City to-day with the following account of the Indian troubles in that vicinity: At noon on the 20th, a band of Indians attacked a freight train on the Sidney route, six miles from Rapid City. One of the freighters was shot through the back and had his arm broken, and two mules were killed.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The supreme court of the United States has decided that when the money or property of an innocent person goes into the treasury of the United States by means of a fraud to which his agent was a party, such money or property cannot be retained against the claim of the wronged or injured party.

All the employees on the temporary roll of the treasury department, numbering 95 men, were discharged Saturday afternoon, as there was no money to pay them, congress having failed to make any provision for their retention. A few more discharges will be made from other rolls.

The attorney general has addressed a letter to-day to the district attorney at Chicago instructing him to proceed at once in the prosecution of the whisky cases.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—Over 1,000 men have applied for work at the filling in of Mission bay to-day. About 350 men have been set to work thus far. Others will be put on as rapidly as possible. The situation at the various savings banks remains unchanged, except that at the Odd Fellows bank the demand for withdrawal has fallen off considerably, although the bank is still paying out constantly. The rush at the Clay Street Bank remains almost the same. Other banks report a slight increase over ordinary drafts, but nothing of consequence. The presidents of the various workingmen's clubs in the city have issued an address to the public, holding that they have the right to protection in their meetings under constitutional guarantee, that the Mayor in breaking them up has inaugurated a policy of terrorism, and that his acts are unarranted by the actual state of affairs.

FOREIGN.

London, Jan. 18.—No news has been received from Suleiman Pasha, Harmanli, where the Russian troops are said to have arrived, is an important point on his line to Adrianople. If the Russians have gained that point before him he not only has Gen. Gourko's pursuing troops to beat back but will be taken on the flank by the column from Eski Saghara, while the force at Harmanli stands directly in front. Suleiman's force includes a division from Bulgaria, the garrisons of Sofia and other towns, and Chakir Pasha's army from Kamartse; all however, are weakened by heavy retreat and encounters with the pursuers.

The cabinet council to-day deliberated upon measures for the defense of Constantinople. Russian official dispatches from Kexanlik of the 16th say a reconnoitering party of dragoons has brought information that Suleiman Pasha is at Philippopolis and has given orders to burn everything. Tatar Bazzrjik and Philippopolis are reported burned.

Intelligence from the Danube says the flow of ice continues and communication is most difficult. Chicago, Jan. 19.—The Times' London special from Pera says: Grand Duke Nicholas, accompanied by his staff and Gen. Ignatieff, met the Turkish delegates Friday morning at a station on the Yambouli railway. The grand duke had advanced to meet the delegates because of a difficulty on the road, and courteously invited them to return by carriage with him.

Another correspondent at Pera states that the Turkish delegates met Grand Duke Nicholas at Tirnova Semtuli, and preliminary notes were exchanged. The grand duke then announced that he had decided to treat only at Adrianople, which should be immediately evacuated. The delegates having assented, orders were telegraphed Djemil Pasha. Upon this decision being communicated to the foreign consuls they telegraphed their ambassadors for instructions, and were ordered to remain and protect their countrymen. Djemil Pasha then prepared to retire upon the fortified lines before Adrianople, where reinforcements are now concentrating. The Russians will probably arrive at Adrianople in two days. Tirnova Semtuli being 35 kilometres distant therefrom. Negotiations will then begin.

Adrianople, Jan. 19.—Russian scouts are in sight and expected every minute to enter the town. The garrison, with their arms and baggage, are retiring towards Constantinople.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 19.—The Agency Russe repels the idea that Russia intends to refuse European participation in the treaty of peace.

Rome, Jan. 19.—The solemnity of the king taking the oath occurred to-day. The king in his speech thoroughly upbraided Italian unity, and says he will conform to the measures inaugurated by his father. Amnesty will be granted political offenders.

London, Jan. 21.—The Daily Telegraph prints the following under date of Constantinople, yesterday:

Mr. Master, agent of the English relief fund, has just arrived here with a train full of refugees from Adrianople. These unhappy people have been in open cattle trucks three days. Many perished from cold weather last night. Fifteen were found dead in the trucks. The suffering of all is described as awful. Mothers are reported in their frenzy to have thrown away their living babies rather than see them die in their arms. As the train moved from Adrianople, numbers of people tried to cling to the outside and framework of the carriages, and many attempted to ride on the buffers. At one station where hundreds of people had congregated without food for two days, men threatened Mr. Master with violence if bread was not given them. Yesterday there were 15,000 women and children out on the snow as

Charlon. Three trains full are hourly expected to arrive at Constantinople. It is not known where they will find shelter. The snow is seven inches deep and is still falling. The cold is intense. All that can possibly be done is being effected by the administrators of the relief fund, but many lives are being sacrificed.

London, Jan. 20.—A Constantinople correspondent denies that the surrender of Adrianople has been agreed to in consequence of the demand of Russia. He asserts that the Turks decided not to defend the place because it was considered untenable. The same correspondent telegraphing Sunday evening says: It has been impossible to communicate by telegraph with Adrianople for three hours, and it is probable the Russians have entered it.

A correspondent at Pera telegraphs that the Russians have entered Adrianople. A telegram from Athens reports an insurrection in Thessaly spreading. The insurgents, who fight under the Greek flag, and who have been joined by many Thessalians residing in Greece, have been enthusiastically received in several districts. An insurrection has broken out in Macedonia.

A Russian official telegram, dated Kexanlik (Friday), states that the Turkish peace delegates arrived at Harmanli on Thursday, and were received with military honors by order of Grand Duke Nicholas. They started with an escort for Kexanlik, where they were expected Saturday.

Constantinople, Jan. 20.—Mukhtar Pasha has been appointed to the command of the corps to be formed along the line of defense before Constantinople. The exodus of refugees from Roumelia is assuming colossal proportions. Before leaving Adrianople the Turks burned their provisions and blew up the ammunition.

Belgrade, Jan. 21.—The Servian troops have captured Pristina, and also re-occupied Kershumil after an engagement, in which the Turks lost 400 killed and wounded, and 450 captured.

London, Jan. 20.—Glenpatric's obelisk passed Margate this afternoon, and is expected in the Thames at midnight.

A telegram from The Hague says a marriage is contemplated between the Prince of Orange and Princess Beatrice, of England.

A Paris correspondent states that Niade, the spiritual medium, after his expulsion from Vienna, went to Berlin, from which place he was also expelled.

London, Jan. 21.—A Constantinople dispatch dated 18th inst. via Smyrna, says the Porte, at the instance of the sultan, ordered all valayets at a distance from the seat of war to send, pending the result of armistice negotiations, all the forces they can spare to Constantinople by the quickest possible route. The same dispatch says it has been decided that the government and sultan quit Constantinople as soon as the Russians reach Tehnaldja, a station on the Adrianople railway 25 miles from Constantinople.

Pera, Jan. 21.—A correspondent understands Suleiman Pasha has with him at Drama 180 battalions and 115 guns. A Gallipoli dispatch says a panic prevails here in consequence of a report that the Russians are between Unkonprouk and Keshan, ten hours march hence. Orders have been received from Sultan to resist any advance. Troops are expected from Smyrna and the Dardanelles.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—If the report that Suleiman Pasha has reached Drama should prove correct, he can take his army, believed to be not less than 50,000 men, to the sea by a short march and thence secure transportation to Gallipoli or Constantinople. His escape through the Rhodope mountains does not appear in itself improbable, and it now seems the force which the Russians were able to place across his path west of Adrianople consisted entirely of cavalry which could destroy his communications and cut off his supplies, but could not seriously impede his march eastward or southward. However, the news of Suleiman's safety is unconfirmed. The rumor comes from Constantinople.

London, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces the entry of Russians into Adrianople. The Austrian consul here telegraphed last night that the town was tranquil. No news of armistice negotiations.

FINE HOGS.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I have been very much interested in the discussion lately in the FARMER on the hog question, more particularly about what Mr. Cross says about the Berkshire. In one of his letters a short time ago he spoke of Mr. Waters of Harrisburg, had fattened one of Mr. Cross's Berkshire hogs that at so many months old, it weighed so many pounds. Now I want to say what Mr. Waters told me. I sold that mill company at Harrisburg some hogs last spring, a Mr. Wyck was buying the hogs; he had been over the most of the county, and had got 60 or 70 head after he had bought my hogs, he said I had the best hogs he had seen in the county. Mr. Waters told me they took one of my hogs and weighed it, then they took a Berkshire and weighed it, then fattened them in the same pen and in the fall weighed them again, and mine beat the Berkshire thirty pounds.

My hogs are a cross of the Chester White and Poland China, one fourth Chester and three-fourths Poland China. These hogs are the easiest hogs kept I have ever seen, and the least trouble to control, they are not inclined to be roguish at all. I killed none last fall over ten months old and some of them went 200 pounds, and they were not kept in a pen and fed all summer, but run out in the pasture, then in the stable field; after the stable was gone, then I put them up and fed them four or five weeks. I. R. TRIPLETON, Halcyon, Jan. 17, 1878.

Hunting a Home.

The people seem to want information concerning Eastern Oregon and the adjoining territories. Some of the papers may have published a few letters from traveling correspondents, but so far as I know have not been able to satisfy the demand. With your consent, Mr. Editor, I will try and tell the readers of the FARMER what I have seen and give them the benefit of information I have gained at the expense of time and money.

We arrived at Portland Oct. 11th, after a drive over the worst of roads and through the rain. The O. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Emma Hayward, on which we were to take passage for The Dalles the next Monday, arrived in evening with two hundred and fifty tons of wheat. The wheat of the Willamette cannot be equalled of course, but I never before saw as large a lot as this that was all so good and as clean. This cargo of wheat and the full boat load of new wagons on the wharf awaiting transportation to the "upper country," gave me some idea of its importance. There is nothing remarkable about The Dalles except the high prices charged for everything. They fed our horses half enough of a poor article of hay and charged fifty cents a feed. We remained there only through the night and then started by wagon up the Columbia. The description of the country from The Dalles to the Umatilla has often been published, and is generally well known. It is broken and hilly and better adapted to stock raising than anything else perhaps. The cattle did not seem to be in good condition. In all that distance we saw but few that would make right good beef. The cause is the scarcity of water. The grass near the watering places is being killed out and there is so much stock on the range that the cattle to go from water to grass must travel in many places five miles and climb a hill from 1,000 feet to 2,000 feet high. When winter comes they are not compelled to return to where the grass is short to find water. After the rains they fare better and generally come through in good condition. There is liable to come a hard winter, however, that will make all these hills one huge bone-yard if stock men don't prepare more feed for cattle and sheep. The majority have not enough to keep their herds stary days if compelled to rely on that alone.

Most of the high land in the vicinity of Rock Creek, Willow Creek, and Birch Creek, would doubtless produce good wheat but for the scarcity of water. If any means can be devised to water this extensive region it will greatly increase Oregon's volume for exportation.

The farther eastward and northward we travel the more productive is the soil and the more water we find. The Umatilla Reservation is the first extensive tract of land desirable for farming purposes that we saw. It is a shame to devote so much valuable land to feed a few half-starved calves when there is so much land of little value that will feed them as well. If the Indians had an equal amount of land in other places the stock of settlers would not eat their grass and it would be better for them and give many good farms to the white people.

The country surrounding the little town of Weston is a perfect picture of "productiveness. The wheat stubble was very heavy and looked as bright, late in October, as it could possibly be in August. The raw stacks that had been standing a year were colored no more than would be expected from heavy dews, so light is the rain fall in that section. That wheat, oats and barley, should yield so abundantly on these dry hills is surprising. It is not uncommon to hear of as high as five thousand, and even six thousand, bushels of grain raised on a farm of 100 acres, with all the waste land, buildings, ices, etc., taken out. Some of this rich land in the vicinity of Wild Horse, is still vacant, but it is where there is no water and where it is not likely to be found even by digging. As we went from Weston to Walla Walla there was more evidence, nearer the mountains, of a greater rain fall. The country wears an older look and a great portion of it is highly cultivated. If in any place the farmer is fully paid for his labor it is in the Walla Walla valley. Those who never visited that valley have no idea of the amount of wheat raised there. One thing to be regretted, however, is, that a large portion of the country has fallen into the hands of speculators. Land is worth about twenty dollars per acre. In my next I will notice the Touchet, Dead Man, and Asotin country.

I. NEWTON HIRSH.

Thorn Creek, Idaho.

Bridges Across the Umpqua.—H. B. Miller of Eugene they was in it sailing last week, and while there made a measurement of the Umpqua river a short distance above that place, making also an estimate as to the probable cost of constructing a Smith patent truss bridge across the river at that point. From him it is ascertained that the bridge would have to be 370 feet in length, and contain three spans—two of 170 feet, and two of 100 feet in length—and that the cost of putting in a bridge would not exceed \$2,000. The character of the river at that place is very favorable for the purpose, as a precipice of rocks is found on one side, while the piers would have solid rock for a foundation.—Telegram.