

WILLAMETTE FARMER

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Some of our subscribers are one or more years in arrears, and we ask such to respond at an early day. Any subscriber can tell how much is due us by reading the date on the tag. Money can be remitted us by mail, through money order or registered letter, or sent by express, or can be paid to any of our agents.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fort Randall, Feb. 2.—Eight hundred Red Cloud Indians have left the agency, going north. The Indians assert that all the fighting Indians at that agency will cut loose early in the spring and follow the general northwest trail. Spotted Tail Indians are secretly buying fat ponies and making other suspicious moves.

Bismarck, Feb. 2.—Gen. Miles, under date of the 25th ult., reports from Tongue river in the field, and he only waits for 150 recruits from Fort Snelling before proceeding in person against Sitting Bull, who he confidently believes is in U. S. territory. His force will operate from Fort Peck as a central point.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Herald's Washington special says there is good reason to believe now that the "Blind bill" cannot be passed over the veto. Silver men themselves begin to flinch a little, and talk of admitting an amendment raising the value of the dollar, but it becomes daily more certain that no bill attacking the debt and the interest of interfering in past transactions will be able to pass over the veto.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Forty thousand bids have been received for carrying the mails for the next four years in nearly all of that portion of the United States lying west of the Mississippi river and extending to the Pacific ocean. The awards will be made by March 30.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The signal service reports of the steamer Motopollis as follows: Five o'clock a. m.—Total number of passengers, 260, of whom 160 were drowned, the remainder were saved. The steamer is a total wreck. Nothing is left above water. No bodies aboard the steamer. The wreck was caused by the vessel being unseaworthy. She sprung a leak about midnight and stranded at 7 o'clock a. m., Jan. 31st. The only way of saving life was by running ashore as the vessel was in a sinking condition. This is the statement of Lon McQuillan, one of the saved.

Eight o'clock.—The state of affairs this morning is terrible. Dead bodies are lying along the beach for a distance of two miles. Omaha, Feb. 4.—Information is received at military headquarters that the superintendent of the mounted recruit service has been ordered to forward to San Francisco 250 recruits, 100 being for the 1st cavalry and 150 for the 6th cavalry. A dispatch to day states that 80 more lodges of agency Indians have left the new agencies on the Missouri, intending to go on the war path. This makes 300 lodges that have left altogether. Military officers here predict another Indian war, and that it will commence early in the spring. They expect that serious depredations will be committed on the northern and north-western borders of Nebraska.

New York, Feb. 4.—A Washington dispatch says the house committee has agreed to report a bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.

New York, Feb. 4.—Ex-Senator Harry Genet, of Harlem Court House notoriety and one of the ring fugitives, surrendered this morning and gave bail in twenty-five thousand dollars.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The bill reported today by Representative Rice, from the committee on Pacific railroads, extends for ten years the time for completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. It provides for the construction of not less than 100 miles a year, and that the main line between Portland and a point as far east as Umpire, Oregon, shall be located and constructed on the south side of the Columbia river. Aerial settlers on surveyed lands within the limit of a railroad grant are secured in their rights by paying \$2.50 per acre. Pre-emptors of homesteads are also protected. The company is authorized to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage on the whole or any part of its road and property. The bill does not extend the time to build a branch line through Washington territory—from the mouth of Snake river to Puget Sound—but only gives the company land earned by it on the thirty-one miles already built.

The bill agreed upon by the house committee on Pacific railroads for the benefit of the Northern Pacific railroad, extends the time for its completion ten years, and reduces the land grants in Washington Territory, taking away such portion of land was heretofore embraced in the appropriation for the construction of the road from Pen d' Oreille to Puget Sound.

Morrison and Luttrell will probably sign a minority report declaring against the passage of the bill for extending the time of building the Northern Pacific railroad.

Williams, of Oregon, voted against the Matthews joint resolution declaring government bonds payable in silver. Davis, of San Francisco, voted the same way. Only five members from the south voted against the resolution. Eastern Democrats went almost unanimously against it, and western Republicans and western Democrats were almost solid for it.

South America has been higher recently than for several years before.

FOREIGN.

The Russian-Turkish War. Hostilities Ceased for a Time.

London, Feb. 2.—The anti-Russian sentiment has unquestionably developed largely here this week. While the situation looks somewhat more critical and more like a possible extension of the war and England's participation therein, there is still little real reason for apprehension. England is demonstrating to force Russia to show her hand. She vociferates that Russia shall not close peace negotiations without the approval of its terms by the powers. This is safe, because Russia maintains her pending arrangements with Turkey as provisional only. This means that they will not be considered final until after the great powers shall have time to consider them. When this consideration is had England will surely find herself without an ally against Russia, because the latter will yield to all the others whenever it shall be necessary to effect that end. The czar's policy is to isolate both Turkey and England, and he will succeed. England has notified him of the conditions upon which alone she will intervene, and he will therefore render such intervention impossible. Turkey, seeing this, has only to surrender at discretion and accept the best terms she can get. It is because Russia's position is really a guarantee for peace that the English war party seems to be gaining strength. Parliament can afford to advance Russia when the latter clearly neither needs nor will accept her challenge.

Rome, Feb. 2.—The proposal of Italian alliance with the powers which are opposed to Russian aggrandizement but at the same time guaranteeing the freedom of Christian nationalities is most favorably entertained. The pope and Cardinal Simoni, non-official secretary of state, are agreed as to the necessity of encouraging the alliance of Italy with England, France and Austria.

Athens, Feb. 1.—The Cretan insurgents have declared that island annexed to Greece. In the chamber of deputies yesterday M. Gourmanton, Greek premier, indicated that his action would be armed occupation of Crete and Epirus and part of Macedonia to protect the Greeks there from the ravages of the Turks, driven there by the advance. He said that when outrages occurred previously the government sought the assistance of Europe, but Europe did nothing beyond making inquiry, her own hands. This is considered equal to a declaration.

Constantinople, Feb. 1.—The Sultan has telegraphed the czar demanding an armistice.

London, Feb. 1.—A special from Rome states that a private telegram of undoubted authority says the Russians are within 24 hours' march of Constantinople.

Italy is prepared to make an alliance with any power to oppose Russian supremacy. A Pera dispatch affirms that the ministerial cabinet has determined to defend the city if it is attacked.

Paris, Feb. 2.—Gambetta declares that any engagements made at Constantinople, the treaty of 1829 must be considered null and void. The Russian conditions, except the demand for indemnity, involve a flagrant violation of that treaty. French interests in the east, he considers, have hardly changed since 1856. The war can only be terminated by a European congress.

Constantinople, Feb. 2.—Military delegates have fixed the lines of demarcation. The Russians will provisionally occupy Erzurum and Sivas.

Mehemet Ali has been appointed commander in chief.

The following is the text of the czar's telegram to the Sultan: "I desire peace as much as you, but it is necessary for us that it should be a solid and durable peace."

Brussels, Feb. 2.—Journal de Bruxelles announces that it has received a dispatch from Constantinople saying an armistice was signed yesterday.

Constantinople, Feb. 2.—The czar has telegraphed the Sultan promising an armistice. Servier Pasha, foreign minister and one of the plenipotentiaries, telegraphed yesterday that the Grand Duke Nicholas was ready to sign the protocol of peace preliminaries under reserve of ulterior negotiations.

The grand vizier in reply to Servier Pasha's dispatch authorized him to sign the armistice and peace preliminaries. All military movements and emigration of Mussulmans have been stopped.

London, Feb. 1.—A Pera correspondent says apprehensions of rioting by disbanded soldiers are increasing. Christians are massacring and pillaging near Constantinople. Many residents desire the arrival of foreign fleets. Diplomats hesitate to take concentrated action for fear of increasing the panic.

A Vienna dispatch says Austria would only protest against Russian occupation of Constantinople.

The acceptance by Germany and Russia of the idea of a conference at Vienna is announced as certain.

A dispatch from Pera, dated Wednesday, says the Russians have taken Keshan.

The Post announces in an official form that up to a late hour last night no positive news had reached the foreign office of signing of the basis of peace and armistice. There was, however, ground to believe the terms would be signed to-day.

Belgrade, Feb. 1.—The ill feeling excited by the Russian peace conditions is so intense that it appears decided that Servia shall disregard them, and continue the war till she holds the whole of Old Servia.

Bucharest, Feb. 1.—Russian troops are continually arriving at Jassy.

Belgrade, Feb. 4.—The government, having received a dispatch from Russian headquarters announcing that the armistice had

been signed, has ordered the different Servian commanders to stop hostilities.

New York, Feb. 4.—A Constantinople dispatch says the blockade of the Black Sea between Odessa and Constantinople has been raised.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—The czar yesterday, after inspection, addressed the troops following: "I congratulate you upon an armistice, the satisfactory conditions of which are due to our brave troops, who proved for them nothing is impossible of accomplishment. We are still, however, far from the end, and must continue to hold ourselves prepared until we obtain a durable peace worthy of Russia."

Vienna, Feb. 4.—The cabinet yesterday issued formal invitations to the signatory powers to the treaty of Paris, to send representatives to the conference to be held at Vienna.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—Public opinion here, and even more at Moscow, regards the projected conference with disfavor. Some papers speak of the conference as a mere device of the European powers to deprive Russia of all she gained after so heavy an expenditure of blood and treasure without themselves spending a dollar or losing a man.

Athens, Feb. 4.—The Greek troops who entered Thessaly yesterday under Gen. Soultz, encountered no resistance from the Turks, who withdrew to Domoco. The Greeks will advance to day on Domoco. The garrison of that place numbers 2,000.

Bucharest, Feb. 4.—The cabinet deliberated four hours Sunday under the presidency of Prince Charles upon General Ignatieff's formal proposition for a cession of Bessarabia to Russia. Nothing was resolved but there are indications that Roumania will categorically refuse.

Vienna, Feb. 4.—Political Correspondence states that after signing the peace preliminaries, steps were immediately taken at Adrianople to commence negotiations for a definitive treaty of peace. Gen. Ignatieff and Safer Pasha will be entrusted with these negotiations.

Constantinople, Feb. 4.—Russians remain at Rodosto, Thesalonica and Bourgas.

Cetinje, Feb. 4.—The Russian diplomatic representative, M. Jouin, has given notice of his resignation to the prince-bishop of Montenegro and requested him to suspend hostilities.

Belgrade, Feb. 4.—The dispatch of the Grand Duke Nicholas, notifying the Servian government of the armistice, added the assurance that Servia's interests would receive every consideration.

London, Feb. 4.—The situation is still regarded here as serious. It has transpired that Russia is concentrating troops in the interior of Roumania, and 120,000 men will be massed toward the west and north, evidently for defense against Austria.

Most of the powers accepted the invitation to participate in the conference. Russia consented to it at the outset in principle, but has not yet formally accepted.

London, Feb. 3.—The situation is still considered critical. The czar's address to his troops at St. Petersburg on Sunday, and the setting out of five new battalions, have further checked public confidence in an early re-establishment of peace.

Athens, Feb. 4.—The Greeks captured Domoco at the point of the bayonet. One hundred and fifty Greeks were killed.

Five Turkish men-of-war passed the Dardanelles Sunday on their way to the Greek coast. There are only 500 troops in Athens and a small English garrison at Piræus. Hundreds of volunteers are leaving daily for the frontier.

On receipt of the news of the signing of the Russo-Russian armistice an extra-sitting of the chamber was held, and the ministry and house agreed to continue its present policy.

The port of Piræus is defended by torpedoes. The bays of Epirus have submitted to Greece.

One thousand three hundred Turks were taken prisoners at Domoco.

The Turkish minister here de-legates the action of Greece as a declaration of war. He telegraphed to Constantinople to the minister for a ship to convey him to Greece, in consequence of which the Turkish fleet under Hobar Pasha was arrived. The Greek government is in consternation, and intends appealing to the intervention of the guaranteeing powers. A great panic prevails.

The conclusion of the armistice has caused consternation, though the Russian minister gave a verbal promise that Greece should be included in the armistice. The only rational thing for the Greeks to do is to stop military operations immediately, and rely on this promise and the good offices of Europe, but no order has yet been sent to the army and the general feeling seems in favor of continuing at any sacrifice. The position of the Greeks is bad. They can claim the reward neither of warlike achievements nor of a peaceful policy.

Vienna, Feb. 5.—No attempt is made in St. Petersburg to remove the suspicion that the Russian commanders in Roumania deliberately procrastinated negotiations in order to take the greatest possible advantage of the military situation. On the contrary, in order to clear the Russian government of the charge which otherwise might attach to it, that the delays occurred, if not by its orders, at least with its connivance; the merit is claimed for it of having finally overcome by its peremptory commands the resistance and unwillingness of the army to see the armistice signed, causing it to stop before the gates of Constantinople.

A Paris correspondent says he has received on high authority some confirmation of the rumor that Russia is negotiating for the surrender of the whole Turkish fleet.

London, Feb. 5.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says the cessation of hostilities has produced more anxiety than rejoicing.

Ragusa, Feb. 5.—The Prince of Montenegro has accepted the armistice and ordered a cessation of hostilities.

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Letter from Lane County.

CRENSWELL, Feb. 1, 1878.

It has been some time since a young lady correspondent of the FARMER promised its readers a treat in the shape of an exposition of the villainies of the P. of H. in Lane, but as that exposition has not yet appeared, it is presumed that the author has experienced insurmountable obstacles in the collection of facts an opportunity to make a successful exposition. So we propose to furnish some data, from which any desirous of doing so may have the benefit.

One of the first, and perhaps one of the most important, acts of which the P. of H. have been guilty in Lane county, was rallying to their assistance when that energetic board of directors of the State University was wading neck deep in the slough of failure, and just when they had about given up and announced their inability to procure the funds necessary to its completion, who was it that was appealed to then to save Lane county from the disgrace of blind stupidity and unparalleled piousness? And who came to the front and entered into contract with that persevering board of directors, whereby that building was to be, and was, completed, so as to be acceptable to the State? It was no other than the P. of H.; and much might here be truthfully said of the meritorious and unselfish action of individual members of the grange in assisting to secure this institution to Lane county, but space forbids.

Again, the grange has been guilty of establishing a large supply store in Eugene City, which gives all consumers, whether patrons or not, the benefit of competition in purchasing goods, (a thing heretofore enjoyed to a very limited extent.) Also, in addition to this, a number of the prominent members of the Order have purchased one of the most commodious fire-proof buildings in Eugene, in the most business part of the town, which we think speaks well for the business interests of the Order. Socially, the Order is also advancing, as you would doubtless agree had you been present at Crowswell Grange on last Saturday, when the installation of officers took place. Eight new applications for membership were presented on that occasion. But enough for this time in this line.

The farmers have found it rather damp for plowing, the past week, and sending out of the question, though more plowing has been done up to this time than usual, in this vicinity. P. of H.

Monthly Report.

SALEM, Feb. 4, 1878.

ER. FARMER.—Will you please publish my monthly report of eggs for January, of five varieties of fowls, and oblige:

	No. pulled.	No. hatched.	No. set.
Golden Spangled Hamburgs.	1	3	29
Silver Spangled Polish.	4	8	32
Plymouth Rock.	2	2	34
Ajshbury Ducks.	4	0	24
Total.	11	17	205

Set one hen Jan. 21st, on 13 eggs; and she came off Jan. 29th, with 13 chickens. Set one hen Jan. 13th, with 13 pullet eggs; she hatched 9 chicks Feb. 31. LUTHER MYERS.

The following are the officers for ensuing term of Battle Creek Lodge, I. O. O. T.: H. Smith, W. O. T.; Sarah Smith, W. V. T.; J. M. Wagner, Sec.; Mary Rodgers, F. S.; Sadie Rodgers, T.; John Clark, C.; W. M. McInnis, Q. G.; A. G. Dardoff, P. W. O. T. Regular meeting held on second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month. Always glad to meet with visiting members.

THE PALOUSE COUNTRY.

COLFAX, W. T., Jan. 28, 1878.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I am receiving every few days letters of inquiry about this country, and I present the following facts for the benefit of those seeking information about it. It is of a rolling prairie or hilly nature. The first thing that it puts a man in mind of on sight is the waves of the ocean, with now and then one showing its head above the others. Though the country looks rough at the first glance, a great portion of these hills produces the best of grain, and the rest is good grazing ground. There is a great deal of level bottom lands, a good portion of which is taken up. You would be surprised to see some of the ranches in this county, while there are so many better ones yet to be taken up.

Our winter, up to the present writing, is as fine as any person could well ask. At no time this winter has the thermometer been lower than ten degrees above zero, and only one day has it been that low during the present month, and the month of December was fully as nice as the present month. The grass has begun to grow; stock of all kinds are doing fine, and we do not expect very bad weather during February. I have kept a weather record, and shall do so during the month of February, and I will let you know all about how cold it gets during the winter months. I have had a talk with a man who has lived in this country and on the Touchet for the last seventeen years, and he says this is the finest winter he has ever seen except one up to the present date. One of our townsmen went out to take up a ranch the other day, and the weather was so pleasant that he and his wife camped out all night.

We have a splendid market at home this year for all of our produce, except pork and bacon and lard, and I fear that bacon will be too cheap to justify any exportation this season. Grain has been steadily advancing the past month; wheat, 70 cents cash, or 80 cents in trade; oats, 75c; potatoes, \$1; beef, by the quarter, 3 to 43 per lb.; from the block 5 to 8 cts; pork, 4c; bacon, 10c; butter, 25c; lard, 10c; eggs, 20c; beans, 5c; onions, 25c; apples, green, from wagon, 3 to 35c per lb.

The Farmers Grange presents the following items: "Our wintering farmer, Mr. D. S. Rowman, went to California after a fine thoroughbred horse of the Percheron-Norman stock, and has purchased the celebrated Royal Duke, of Mr. Jas. Perry, a gentleman of long experience as a breeder and importer of draft horses. The horse is a dapple gray, 16½ hands high, six years old, and weighs 1,300 lbs. He was imported from France last August. The price paid was \$3,000."

If any parties wish any information about this country, let them subscribe for the WILLAMETTE FARMER or the Palouse Gazette, for in these papers they will get all the information that can be given by any papers, and they are all reliable.

For fear of wearying your readers, I will close by hoping for a glorious future to the FARMER. JAS. H. KENNEDY.

The Question of Hell.

Is Hell a bugbear, and the devil a scarecrow? It is starting to find some preachers now trying to lead people to believe that they are scare-preachers who have always been considered sound in their Protestantism and solid in their orthodoxy. Few people will pay much heed to H. W. Beecher's homilies about hell last Sunday, though some of his rustic hearers were doubtless amazed at the way he fell foul of it. But we find that the Rev. Dr. Burton, of the Rev. Dr. Hauvel, and the Rev. Mr. Merriman, who were but lately among the pillars of orthodoxy, have turned against the ancient creed of damnation; those two great lights of Congregational theology, the Rev. Dr. Porter, President of Yale College, and the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, ex-President of Williams College, have given it to be understood that they do not consider hell an essential feature of their faith, for they have just sustained the installation of Rev. Mr. Manger, who is heterodox on the subject; the investigations recently made by a religious paper show that notions heretofore considered heretical respecting eternal torment are tolerated among the clergy of the Congregational denomination; while, ever in London, that distinguished Episcopal divine, Canon Farrar, has just preached a couple of extraordinary sermons in Westminster Abbey; taking the ground that even the words hell and damnation should be stricken from the Scriptures.

It is highly important not only to church members and the religious public, but to all Christians and hearers, that the clergy of the churches and of these times should clearly announce the position they propose to maintain in respect to the article of faith that has thus become an object of assault or of doubt. The question is a tremendous one. It is related to the mind and the life and welfare of the human race. By the consent of the orthodox theologians, it has been held that the doctrine reaches to the very foundations of religion, and that without it the Christian church must totter to ruin.

The fact that so many learned divines have begun to throw doubt upon the doctrine, is sure to lead multitudes of people hastily to discard it altogether. There are not a few men and women who are anxious to find reasons for discarding hell, and who like to find them. The prospect of damnation for the wicked and unrighteous is a alarming one, and they clutch at any straw that gives them a prospect or promise them an assurance of escape from it.—N. Y. Sun.

Some parties in and about Oakland propose buying up a large drove of cattle during the early spring and drive them to Eastern Oregon.