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SALEM, OREGON, NOVEMBER 29, 1878.

Volume X.—Number 42.

An Important Decision.

Chief Justice Waite yesterday rendered the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Harlow Barney, appellant, vs. J. N. Dolph, respondent, appealed from the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon.

The federal question presented by the appeal was whether upon the death of a wife of a married settler, under section 4 of the donation law, who has completed the residence and cultivation required by the act and made proof thereof, the estate and interest of the wife ceases, and the same is vested by said section in the surviving husband and children in equal parts, unaffected by a conveyance of the same duly executed by her after the completion of residence and cultivation and final proof made, or whether after such completion of residence and cultivation and making of final proof, she cannot, by a duly executed deed, convey in fee simple her portion of the donation, although she might die before the issuing of the patent. The State Circuit and Supreme Courts held that she could so convey the fee simple title before patent issued, and the Supreme Court of the United States affirms this decision. So the question may be considered finally and authoritatively determined, and a large class of land owners of Oregon holding under such conveyances may consider their titles quieted.

The case was argued in the Supreme Court of the United States by Hon. George H. Williams for the appellant and Hon. J. H. Mitchell for the respondent.—Oregonian.

Tillamook News.

[From the Astorian.] The Tillamook farmers sow but little grain, while they have as good soil and climate for raising and maturing grain as need be, and plenty of time to harvest. Oats and barley are raised in considerable quantities.

Both schooners went out loaded down with freight. We have a new vessel on the route—the Alpha—built last summer on the Columbia River expressly for this trade.

The fishing season is virtually over, and some of the proceeds shipped. It is impossible to tell how many fish have been taken. The principal packers, with the limited preparations for curing salmon, had all their catch handled. Another year will find them better prepared, and the harvest will doubtless be greater.

Butterfield, of "Angers goat" celebrity, has purchased the Edward's farm and brought his family in. He designs manufacturing cheese, with which business he is thoroughly acquainted, judging from the article produced by him last summer on Clatsop Plains. He is full of energy and enterprise, and is well pleased with the prospects of Tillamook.

When the reaping machine, that lets the man who sits in the shade and listens to the man who tells him that he ought to ride in his carriage, was introduced to the country in 1830, the number of farmers and agricultural laborers in the twelve States in which it is now chiefly used was 1,301,803, and in 1870, 2,641,880. The difference in wages was still greater. In 1850, farm hands were paid 88 a month, and harvest hands from 80 cents to \$1.50 a day, while in 1870 the wages of the former were \$30 a month, and the latter from \$2 to \$3.50 a day. This year farmers willingly pay harvest hands from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, while the manufacture of reaping machines is giving employment to thousands of skilled workmen. The same remark is applicable to all kinds of machinery, the hands employed during the last twenty years having more than doubled, and the wages quadrupled, while the population increased only 67 per cent. Constant on such a change of things is superfluous.—N. Y. Shipping List.

The grand canyon of the Yellowstone, which during the past year has been successfully explored by Professor Hayden, is the most remarkable of the great natural curiosities of the globe in the country. The gorge is 3,000 feet deep, and in some places the walls are almost perpendicular. At the bottom it is so dark that the stars are plainly visible during the daytime. The river is about six hundred feet wide, and plunges over four precipices in grand waterfalls. One of the falls is a sheer leap of four hundred feet. The forthcoming report of the geological survey of this wonderful region will be the most interesting contribution to our knowledge of interior America since the explorations of Fremont.

Advices from Salvador state that the volcano of Iaxco and Santa Anna are in a state of tremendous activity. On the latter, four or five distinct openings emit fire, smoke and ashes in volumes from what is supposed to be apertures in the old crater of an old volcano which has been silent for years. For miles around ashes are falling and the air is filled with smoke, darkening the day and making the scene gloomy and terrifying. The inhabitants of the neighborhood were terribly alarmed.

STATE NEWS.

A little steamboat is to be built for the jobbing trade between The Dalles and the Cascades.

There is about 150,000 bushels of wheat stored at Buena Vista, and not more than 3,000 sold.

A little son of Mr. Charles Howe, of Coos county, clipped the toes from one of his feet a few days ago.

Miss Ella Davis fell from a wagon while riding recently in Douglas county, and sustained severe and painful injuries.

It is estimated that 1,000 children are now engaged in preserving fruit by the Plummer process in the State of Oregon.

We learn that up to the present time about 62,000 bushels of wheat have been stored at Irving. Of this amount, about 25,000 bushels have been shipped.—Clatsop.

Six Indians have been found guilty of murder in the first degree at Pendleton. Al Banker identified Poe, the one who shot him, and White Owl, one of the murderers of Coggan.

The farmers of Polk county have been very busy plowing and sowing grain for the last few weeks. The prospects for a large crop in 1879 are far better than they have been for several years.

The State Journal tells of a confidence man in that vicinity who talks big about buying farms, gets attorneys to look up titles for valuable considerations, borrows a little money, and then abscondates.

Mrs. Leonard, of John Day's River, arrested about a year ago for the murder of her husband, was tried at The Dalles last week and acquitted, the evidence against her being flimsy and very disjointed. Mrs. Leonard had been held in jail one year.

The remains of Mrs. Dixon, who was killed by Indians last spring, arrived last Saturday. Mr. Dixon was buried on his father's farm on the North Umpqua. The remains of Frank Higginson were taken to Jefferson, Marion county.—[Plainsdealer.]

The Canyon road suit, which has been before the courts in Southern Oregon for the last five years, is on the boards again. It has been transferred from the second to the first district. It is now in the shape of an injunction to prevent collection of toll on the road.

Baker Democrat: The telegraph line between Boise, Baker and Union is defunct and will scarce be revived unless it should pass into the hands of Government for military purposes (of which there is a faint probability), or something is done by citizens of this and Union county toward its maintenance.

The house of Mr. E. C. Martin, situated about one mile below Crosswell, was burned Friday evening, Nov. 18th, with all its contents. His granary, with grain saved for seed and feed, was burned at the same time. The family had left in the morning and had not returned when the fire was discovered about dark. There was no insurance on the property.

Mail service in Oregon will be increased as follows, to take effect soon: From The Dalles to Prineville from one to six times weekly; Ashland to Lake View from three to six times weekly; The Dalles to Baker City twice a week; The Dalles to Elkton, Oakland to Fair Oak, Roseburg to Patterson's Mills, Pilot Rock to Robinsonville, once a week each.

The Corvallis Gazette says that the body of Dr. J. C. Grubb was found Nov. 22, near the ferry landing, among some drift wood. Although the body was much decomposed, it was identified by his clothing and contents of pockets. He was missing exactly six weeks. Our readers will remember that he went out gunning in a boat, which was afterwards found empty. The flag of Engine Co. No. 1 was lowered to half-mast in respect, as he had been a member of that company.

Jacksonville Times: The Squaw Lake Ditch Company are making large inroads into the gravel beds. It is conceded by all who have lately visited the mine that they are washing more cubic yards of gravel per day than has been washed in the same number of years anywhere in this section of country before. Everything works like clock-work. Their fine water privilege, with 250 feet pressure, and handsome dump are all pressed into full service.

A female searcher employed by the Custom-house, New York, says that in the smuggling business women are born cheats. They store jewelry in their corsets, hang violins, which are subject to very heavy duties, to their skirts on the inside; sew up diamonds and precious stones in their under garments and conceal them in their heavy hair wigs. Every woman who is suspected is taken into a room, stripped to the skin, and if there no goods are found upon them, their clothing is rigorously searched.

CURRENT NOTES.

In 1872 Minnesota had ten miles of railroad in 1877, 2,225.

Our commerce with France is now worth about \$100,000,000 annually.

It is estimated that 4,500,000 sewing machines have been made in the United States.

America takes eight of the eleven prizes in the agricultural department at the Paris Exposition.

The first invoice of perfumery ever shipped from this country to England was sent from Philadelphia a few days ago.

The despised Chinese of San Francisco have contributed \$1,200 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers.

A Nebraska farmer reports 600 pounds of bright sugar and 133 gallons of nice syrup from two acres of early sorghum.

Out of thirty-eight printers employed upon the Memphis Appeal only two escaped the yellow fever.

An English Agricultural paper reports a farmer as having planted six hundred varieties of potatoes the past season.

The Railways News, of London, gives a list of 205 railways of Great Britain which pay no dividend on their ordinary stock.

A Westmoreland (Penn.) farmer has discovered a process of making sugar from corn stalks at a cost of three cents per pound.

In 1873 we exported twelve million yards of cotton goods, but last year the tide turned and we exported one hundred and eleven million yards.

A single woolen mill in the city of Lawrence, Mass., produces every week a million yards of dyed or printed cloth. It pays \$160,000 a month as wages to 5,300 persons.

During the fiscal year 1877 we imported from France silk and silk goods to the amount of \$12,700,000, on which the duty was, at an average of 58 per cent., \$7,371,795.

Of the \$200,000,000 held abroad, \$25,000,000, about \$1,550,000,000, is held in this country.

Mrs. Charles Morse, of Chardon, Ohio, on the 18th inst., while temporarily insane, killed her little daughter, aged 7, and then cut her own throat, both dying in a few minutes.

The plaintiff and defendant in an English chancery suit, after being reduced to poverty by paying costs, committed suicide recently while the case was still on trial.

The guardian of the cemetery in Paris where executed criminals are interred, says relatives of the dead seldom visit the graves, except mothers, who always come.

Milk is found to be an antidote to lead poison. The Journal de Medicine states that after each operator at some white lead works received a quart a day no color or harm to health occurred.

The St. Paul Press says there are 28,000 acres of amber sugar grass planted in Minnesota, which will average about 210 gallons of syrup to the acre. Last year the grass yielded of syrup 2,140,000 gallons.

This year the State of Nebraska raised 28,000,000 bushels of wheat, 40,000,000 bushels of corn, 9,000,000 bushels of oats, 3,000,000 bushels each of rye, barley and potatoes, and 500,000 cattle and 700,000 hogs.

A priest of Brahma, in Medina, India, has prophesied that the end of the world will occur on July 11, 1879. On that day, according to the prophetic gentleman, the sun will rise in the West instead of the East.

Over 132,000 persons are employed on East India railroads. The greater number are natives. In fact, the working of the lines is practically in their hands, in some cases not even under European supervision.

The Cincinnati Gazette protests against the teaching of German in the lower grade of public schools, asserting that the Cincinnati school children speak a mongrel tongue, neither good German nor good English.

The total exports this year have amounted to \$282,912,009, against \$228,435,800 for the same period last year, and the total imports this year have been \$139,521,759, against \$279,903,789 for the same time last year.

In 1875 the value of the carpet production in the United States was \$42,376,108. In 1877 our importations of carpeting amounted to nearly 65,000,000; in 1877 they were only \$274,811.

A Silk Society in Rochdale, Kansas county, Utah, owns a lot, and has planted mulberry cuttings, besides a large quantity of seed, built a house, and raised plenty of eggs from five dozen imported silkworms.

county, Pennsylvania, originally settled by Mennonites, Moravians and Dunkers, who fled from Germany and Holland to avoid persecution during the eighteenth century.

The amount of capital invested in the production of petroleum is estimated at fully \$100,000,000. The first well was bored in 1859, while now there are fully ten thousand wells, producing a greater value of oil per annum than the total value of gold and silver in the United States.

At a school district election at New Haven, Conn., the issue being the re-establishment of devotional exercises in the public schools, the ticket favoring re-establishment was elected by 2,900 majority. The Catholics united with the Protestants to bring about the success of the bible ticket.

The Ship of the Desert.

No one ever did the camel full justice except Charles Dudley Warner. Here is the photograph:

No royal family dare be uglier than the camel. He is a mass of bones, faded tufts, humps, lumps, splay-joints and callousities. His tail is a ridiculous wisp, and a failure as an ornament or fly-brush. His feet are simply big sponges. For skin covering he has patches of old buffalo robes, faded and with skin worn off. His voice is more disagreeable than his appearance. With a reputation for patience, he is snappish and vindictive. His endurance is over-rated; that is to say, he dies like a sheep if he is not well fed. His gait racks muscles like the tug. And yet this ungainly creature carries his load in the air and regards the world out of great brown eyes with disdain. The poise of his head says: "I have come on the lim past; the deluge did not touch me; help! Shoot me build the great pyramid, I will now Egypt when it had'n't an obelisk, and I shall be, and myself. Everything else modern. Go to."

A man named Julius Miller, who resides some distance back of East Portland, on Dry creek, met with a terrible death last Friday. Miller and his son were employed in clearing a piece of land. A large fir tree, which had been set on fire, fell in the direction where Miller and his boy were working. The son looked up and saw the tree coming down. He fled, and just succeeded in getting out of the way. The father, however, did not escape. The tree came down with a dreadful crash, and striking Miller, crushed his body into a shapeless mass. The boy ran home in a dreadful fright and informed his mother of the awful affair. Friends were notified and the body of Miller, crushed past all recognition, was conveyed to his home.—Oregonian.

In an article on the "drifts of immigration," the San Francisco Bulletin says that nearly every day large companies of immigrants are landed by the overland trains at that city; and it says that the "drift of the present immigration is strongly towards Oregon. Oregon is a moist country, and the crops rarely or never fail. Land is reasonably cheap, and titles are generally good. The purchaser at second hand usually gets a warranty deed, a form rarely used in California, even where titles are well settled. The purchaser who has always been accustomed to have his title warranted, cannot quite understand why the warranty is withheld in California, and he naturally looks upon a title with some suspicion from which the warranty is withheld."

A New Grain.—A new grain, resembling rye somewhat, only twice as large, with straw and beardless head resembling wheat, is the subject of comment in some of the California exchanges. When cut as it is passing into milk it is said to make hay superior to what hay. The discovery of this grain is claimed by a farmer in Superior Valley, in the northern part of the State, who took it from the crop of a wild goose which had been shot. Noting the seed immediately, he had the satisfaction in due time of reaping more than a hundred fold. He considers it in every respect superior to rye. World.

Frank McCully went out to Dayton, W. T., a few months ago, and we see he has had the good fortune to be elected School Superintendent of Columbia county. Besides attending to the duties of his new office, he teaches a large school in Dayton, is half owner and editor of the Columbia Chronicle, and has an interesting class in the M. E. Sabbath School. How is that for a young man that went there a stranger only four or five months ago?

The other night, at Detroit, the Rev. Josiah Hensen occupied a box at Whitney's Opera House to witness for the first time in his life the presentation of the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He attracted universal attention, as he is the original of "Uncle Tom." He is 90 years old, but will lecture this fall and winter.

Removed.—Salem Grand has changed its place of meeting from Good Templar's Hall to the old Legislative Hall in the Holman Block.

Horny-handed son of a hod-carrier (dog)—"Share all the money equally, that's what I say." Wife of same—"And that would ye do wid your share, Michael O'Shaunessy?" "Sprid it like a brick, ye ould fool." "And what would ye do then?" "Shahn, if ye ould."—Office, Dublin's block, no state.

The recent difference of opinion in the councils of the Reformed Episcopal Church concerning the duration of the punishment inflicted upon sinful mortals beyond the grave, is of exceeding interest in that the discussion revealed a significant state of thought among the members of the Synod. When General Stewart L. Woodford announced his unwillingness to continue in the office of Vice-President of the Synod, because of the conflict of opinion between himself and his associates, a large number, if not a majority, of the members were urgent in requesting him not to sever his official relations with the Synod, the logic of this being that a radical divergence in opinion is not to be regarded as a sufficient bar to membership or even to the holding of an important office in the Church. It has to be asked, then, whether the Protestant creed is not in danger of losing its distinctive feature, namely, a firm belief in the eternity of punishment for sin. Judged by the illustration referred to, it would seem that the Church is gradually becoming simply a social institution of high morals, whose members would be unwilling to suffer persecutions because of their convictions, or to even such ridicule as was met upon a representative Protestantization when in its infancy less than half a century ago.

sunsect, which is probably hatched from eggs adhering to the skin. There is no way of curing it, or preventing its spreading, except by killing the insects and their eggs—not only on the sides of the pens, posts or anything that the diseased pigs rub against. To destroy them on the woodwork, nothing is probably so good as petroleum, and though we have not tried it, we have little doubt but that it would also cure the pigs, especially if applied before the disease had made much headway. The disease usually manifests itself on the skin under the armpits and thighs and inside the forelegs. At first small red blotches or pimples appear, and these gradually spread as the insects multiply and burrow under the skin. It is well to give sulphur and other cooling medicine in the food, but the real aim must be to kill the insect by the prompt and continued use of carbolic acid, petroleum or a strong decoction of tobacco. Solutions of arsenic and corrosive sublimate are used in severe cases, but are dangerous articles to place in the hands of inexperienced persons. "Unguentum," or mercurial ointment, is efficacious, but is not easily applied.—Harris on the Pig.

VALUE OF POULTRY MANURE.—From actual experiment, it was found that droppings from four Brahmas, for one night, in one case weighed exactly one pound; and in another, more than three-quarters, an average of nearly four ounces to each bird. By drying, this was reduced to not quite 1 1/2 ounces. Other breeds make less; but allowing one ounce per bird daily of dry manure, fifty fowls will make, in their roosting house alone, about 20 cwt. per annum of the best manure in the world. Hence, fifty good fowls will make more than enough manure for an acre of land, 7 cwt. being the usual quantity applied per acre, and poultry manure being even richer than guano in ammonia and fertilizing salts. The other stock will give an actual return in this way, and these figures demand careful attention from the large farmer. The manure, before using, should be mixed with twice its bulk of earth, and then allowed to stand in a heap, covered with a few inches of earth, till decomposed throughout, when it makes the very best manure that can be had.

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AMERICAN COMPETITION IN ENGLAND.—The prominence which the trade of the United States has assumed within the past few years has awakened the attention of our English cousins, who have discovered that this country has suddenly appeared in various parts of the world as an active competitor in branches of trade which were formerly held exclusively by English merchants. In a review of the present condition of the trade of the United States, the London Economist calls attention to the fact that political economists have often pointed out that the inability of America to compete with Europe in the manufacture of various articles of merchandise have been due to the fact that capital and labor have heretofore commanded a higher remuneration in this country than in England, while the cost of raw material has, in some cases, been even less in this country. The Economist admits, however, that wages in this country are now about as low as in England. Capital has accumulated since the war to an extent previously unknown here, the effect of which was for a time concealed by a speculative expansion of trade, and the general inflation of prices caused by paper currency. Inevitable contractions have, however, followed, and there is at present little difference in the rate of interest between the two countries.

now of Boise City, ran a No. 10 needle in the palm of her hand toward the fleshy part of her thumb, ranging upwards and broke it off, leaving about half the needle in her hand, which could never be extracted. Ever since that time she has been suffering at intervals severely from the effect of this needle, the most suffering occurring when it had worked up into the wrist, then when it was a little above the elbow, and again when it was in the shoulder. Finally it got down into the side, and has recently given her a great deal of suffering. On Saturday night, the 17th of August, after going to bed, Mrs. Knox put her hand on her side where the pain seemed to rest, and felt something prick her finger. She soon put her hand back to the place and took hold of the end of the needle and pulled it out. It was as bright as new, and appeared somewhat worn in its slow journey from the hand to the side where it had worked to the surface. A purple spot is left on the side where it came out, but Mrs. Knox is relieved from all pain and suffering. La Grande Gazette.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.—In a letter from the Paris Exhibition, Col. Foray, of the Philadelphia Press remarks that while American progress has astonished Europe, yet "Germany, Switzerland, and France have methods and systems that deserve to be studied. Even Russia may be a model for all of us. Yesterday I saw some Russian machinery at the Exhibition; and my admiration increased as I was told that much of this exquisite work was made by the youth, many of them sons of the best families, sent into the machine shops to learn trades as a part of their education. There was no alternative; they were compelled to pass this ordeal. The government is the master and young Russia must obey; and now obedience becomes a delight; and it is as much the fashion to finish a practical education in this way, as formerly it was the fashion to pass through a school in an academy, or college, for the easy acquisition of superficial accomplishments."

Hats! Hats! Hats!

Until after the holidays we will sell our immense stock of trimmed hats and bonnets at extremely low prices. Call and be convinced that we mean what we say. Fancy Notices and Billboards, sent also at great reduction at Wm. H. Hays', 105 1/2 Dear to Broadway, Boston, to Jan. 1st 1879.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that a city cannot by ordinance compel a citizen to remove snow from the sidewalk in front of his premises any more than to remove obstructions from the sidewalk in front of a street. A case filed in the Courts Co. 1.

At our office 418 California St. San Francisco, and see the beautiful fronted by the Walter Dreyer.