

Willamette Farmer.

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PORTLAND, SEPT. 12, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

Southern Crops Ruined.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—Monday's storm lasted from noon till 10 at night. The damage to property in the town, glass in buildings, fencing and crops in the country is incalculable. From every section of the parish comes the tale of great destruction of cotton, and then the corn crop is leveled with the ground and will be hardly able to recover. Losses in town, independent of coal and ferry boats, are estimated at \$300,000.

Monument to Gen. Bangs.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—A monument erected to the memory of the late Gen. Geo. S. Bangs, superintendent of the railway mail service, will be unveiled at the Exposition building Saturday evening at 8.30, with appropriate ceremonies, including an oratorical tribute by Hon. Ewery Storr, a life-long friend of Gen. Bangs. The monument is of gray marble, 18 feet high, and the design is very complete and elaborate.

A Month's Business.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Public's table of business transactions, as shown by clearing house statistics for the month ending the 30th, gives the following losses and gains compared with August, 1878. Gains—New York, 61 6/10; Boston, 25 7/10; Philadelphia, 26 2/10; Chicago, 13 6/10; Baltimore, 14 1/10; Cincinnati, 8 1/10; St. Louis, 3 3/10; Louisville, 5 8/10; Pittsburg, 21 8/10; Providence, 2 1/10; Kansas City, 120 9/10; Indianapolis, 6 7/10; Cleveland, 11 8/10; New Haven, 29 4/10; Columbus, 23 7/10; Springfield, 6 3/10; Lowell, 12 5/10. The cities that have lost are San Francisco, 24 5/10; Milwaukee, 19 1/10; New Orleans, 17 9/10; Worcester, 4 2/10; Syracuse, 3 2/10. The decline in San Francisco is accounted for by transactions last year being unnaturally swelled by speculation, and distrust of capitalists and uncertainty respecting the effects of the new constitution and the impending election producing stagnation this year.

Sailor Sports.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Arica, Peru, Aug. 13th, states that the Chilean transport Lamarc, chased by the Hauser, had a number of sick soldiers on board when she ran ashore at Caldera. The Hauser afterwards pursued the transport Stat, but the latter took refuge under the guns of the ironclad Blanca Escalada, which in turn chased the Hauser eight hours, the latter escaping.

Railroad Revival.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Indications of a revival of railroad manufacturing industries appear. In fact, a gentleman acting as agent for a southwestern railroad recently wrote to all rolling mills in the East, asking bids for five thousand tons of rails and not one of the mills would bid. Each and all declared they were full of orders months ahead. Some of them until February could not consider his offer at all. He says this was the tenor of replies received from every rolling mill East.

Fever in New York.

Five seamen who have just arrived from Jamaica and Hayti have been admitted to the yellow fever hospital at quarantine.

Surrender of Cornwallis.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The citizens of York county invite the military and civic societies and municipal officers of the State to join in a proper celebration on the 19th of October, of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The governor is requested to appoint delegates to meet delegates from other States in Philadelphia, and arrange for a grand centennial celebration, in which the army and navy of the United States be requested to participate.

Arrival of European Operatives.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—It is believed that fully 1,000 operatives have arrived at Paterson this year from English, French, German and Italian cities, attracted by reports of prosperity of the industry in that city. Yesterday thirty silk spinners arrived in one party from an English town. They say that a great many more are coming soon.

A Husted Boiler.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—The excursion steamer Alaska of the Detroit and Putin Bay line, while a few miles from the mouth of the river in Lake Erie this forenoon, exploded, instantly killing both engineers and one deck hand and seriously scalding ten deck hands—two fatally; but of a large number of passengers on board, only one was injured and that slightly.

Jay Gould Believing Distress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Jay Gould has sent the Memphis Howards \$5,000 and says that he will foot their bills as long as they think it necessary.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 5.—W. J. Smith, acting president of the Howards, replies to Jay Gould: "The grand sentiment you express to continue our work, and in the event that our appeal to the country is not heeded you will foot all the bills, has nerved us all and strengthened our faith in the cause. Our expenses aggregate \$1,000 daily."

Yellow Fever.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 3.—Cases, 26; deaths, 4; General Sherriff very low this evening. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—Two children of Gen. Hood, sick with fever, are improv'g. One new case is reported, Harry Shelton, aged 6 years. The board of health to-day declared the city an infected port.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 4.—Twenty-seven cases, 12 white. Three additional deaths have occurred. Three children of the late J. S. Hooker were stricken to-day at Buntyn Station. Weather clear and warm; thermometer 66 to 78.

The Howards to-day made a pressing call for outside assistance.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Waiting the Rain.

A dispatch from Durban says that a cavalry reconnaissance has blown up King Cetewayo's powder magazine, 10 miles from his new lair. Messengers from Cetewayo met Sir Garnet Wolseley on the 12th of August, saying that the king was willing to submit and pay his taxes, but that the country must be cleared of British soldiers. The messen-

gers were informed that Cetewayo was no longer king and must surrender unconditionally.

Prof. Nordenskjold Heard From.

GOTTHEBERG, Sweden, Sept. 4.—A telegram from Prof. Nordenskjold, the Swedish Arctic explorer, dated Yokohama, Sept. 3d, is as follows: "All are well. We left Winter quarters on the 18th and doubled East Cape on the 20th of July; proceeded thence to Lawrence Bay, Fort Clarence and Bellingham Island. Have had no sickness and no anxiety. The company is in excellent condition."

From Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—The Spanish minister of the colonies has called Captain General Blanco to draw against the Spanish treasury \$50,000 daily, and augment the amount if needed, to stamp out Holquin and Santiago de Cuba bonds. The newspapers say official information from Holquin and Santiago de Cuba represents that perfect tranquility prevails among the inhabitants of the surrounding country. The principal chiefs of the old insurrection remain loyal to the government.

Uneasy Lies the Head, Etc.

BREILIN, Sept. 5.—Special advices from Alexandrom mention, among the extraordinary precautions adopted by the police on the occasion of the meeting of the emperor, that the street communication about the imperial residence was unacademized, that the presence of conspirators might be easily detected and their escape prevented in the event of attempted flight.

Failure of Crops.

A Times' Bucharest dispatch says that the crops in Bulgaria have failed, and that the government has forbidden the exportation of cereals.

General Items.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Pesh reports that the inhabitants of Novi Bazar are determined to resist Austrian occupation.

A dispatch to the Daily News announces that it has been decided that ex-Queen Isabella will be present at the wedding of King Alfonso.

The Times' Berlin correspondent says that a well known architect has laid before the emperor designs for a building for the exhibition of 1885.

A Savoy newspaper says that the engineer-in-chief of the French department of public works has been instructed to make preliminary study of the project of tunnelling Mount Blanc.

Restless Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—The home government has notified the authorities here that it will send immediately 20,000 troops to maintain public tranquility in the island, and will also send all funds necessary to meet increased expenditures.

Havana was startled by the news that two insurgent bands had appeared in the districts of Holquin and Santiago de Cuba. Excitement ran high and the premium on gold immediately rose; but as a general thing confidence in the maintenance of peace remains unshaken. Gen. Blanco at once dispatched 2,000 men from this city and ordered a most energetic pursuit of the disturbers. The insurgent bands are remnants of old guerrillas employed by Spain during the war. These men were paid \$1 per day while in service, and are discontented at their discharge.

Seventy-eight deaths resulted from yellow fever last week—a decrease of 17 compared with the previous week. In consequence of the unusual violence of yellow fever during the present summer and the fatality of the disease on board vessels which left Port Royal, the order of Nov. 28, 1848, has been revived. It provides that no vessel carrying above 60 persons, including passengers and crew, shall leave the port without having a physician and clergyman on board.

PACIFIC COAST.

Thieves Hanged.

URIAH, Mendocino county, Sept. 4.—Elijah Frost, Bige Gibson and Tom McCracken were taken from a constable at Willits last night and hung by a mob. These men were under arrest for larceny of a saddle and a horse harness. Rumor has it that many things have come up missing lately, and these parties have been suspected. Elijah Frost was the son of Elijah Frost who was killed some years ago in a shooting scrape with the Coats boys. He had been out of State's prison about eight months, having been sent there from Red Bluffs for horse stealing.

California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Up to 6 P. M., returns from precincts in the interior in which the count is complete, stand as follows: Perkins, 18,616; Glenn, 15,728; White, 10,138. These figures include returns from all counties except half a dozen small outlying ones, and comprise two-fifths of the total vote outside the city. The large towns of Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton, Los Angeles, San Jose and many others are not included, the count there being still incomplete. Reports have been received from most of them to the following effect: San Jose, 250 plurality for Perkins; Oakland, over 1,000 plurality; Sacramento, 1,500; Los Angeles, White leading, Perkins and Glenn about even, not far behind. All returns go to emphasize the previous report that the Republicans have elected the entire State ticket by a plurality of probably not less than 15,000. Page and Pacheco are elected to Congress and probably McKenna. The contest is doubtful between Davis and Barbour. Kalloch, for mayor, retains a slight lead of Flint, and the probabilities as to the remainder of the city ticket are unchanged from previous advices. It is possible that the workingmen may elect some of the supervisors and school directors; but nothing definite can be stated on that point. Advices regarding the legislative tickets are very meagre, but seem to indicate that the Republicans will have a majority.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—9 P. M.—Three-fourths of the vote in the city and State has been counted. Perkins is leading Glenn about 17,500, and White about the same. Completion of the count will increase Perkins' plurality of the count to 22,000 or 23,000 probably. In this city he will gain on Glenn, and in the country on White during the remainder of the count. All the State tickets will go with the lead except justices, which cannot yet be determined. It is now probable that the Republicans will elect all the Congressmen, though it is very close in the city district. The Republicans elect the railroad commissioner in the northern district, and the Workingmen theirs in the city and the southern district. The Legislature is still in doubt. Kalloch continues to increase his lead and is elected beyond a doubt. The Workingmen's chances are best for sheriff, auditor, collector and county attorney and are sure on district and city attorney. The Republicans will probably get the balance, except perhaps two or three supervisors and school directors. The superior judges are divided.

12:30 A. M.—Returns from the city to midnight, Perkins 13,655, White 15,425, Glenn 3,219, Flint 16,090, Kalloch 17,475, Griswold 708, Rhodes 15,475, Morrison 17,572, Bennett 1,288.

Good Intentions.

"Hattie, you will attend to that matter" said George Dale, coming back into the breakfast room. "Certainly, George," answered his wife, sipping her coffee. "And immediately, please. I have no doubt the poor man needs the money. You know his wife has been sick so long."

"Oh, yes; I had forgotten about that. I will send over some wine at the same time. I intended to last week."

"Yes, do. I expect wine is a rarity there, and it will do the poor woman good," replied George, closing the door and hurrying off.

Ten days after, when George Dale came in to dinner, he said: "I saw Grey a few moments ago. Poor fellow! he looks miserably. Is there any tinkering about he can do? I want to help him whenever we can. Can't you make up something and send it over, with a little more wine? At the same time, tell John to ask him to come here; I will look about and find something he can do."

Hattie Dale uttered an exclamation, which caused her husband to ask anxiously, "What is it? What ails you, Hattie?"

"Oh, George, I forgot all about sending that money, and the wine. Please don't look so angry. I am so sorry."

"I am not angry, Hattie, but very sorry and truly mortified at this. What must the poor man think of me? I professed to be so much interested in him, and gave him my word he should have the money that day. His family may have suffered during that bitter and spell. Where is the money? I will go with it immediately myself."

While Hattie was making up some little delicacies to send to Mrs. Grey, she glanced up frequently at her husband's stern face.

Wishing to offer some apology for failing to do as he desired, she said: "Oh, George, that day I had so many things to attend to—so many callers. I am very sorry. I intended fully to help Mrs. Grey's family as much as I could."

"Well, well, Hattie, it can't be helped now. We must do the best we can to make amends; that is all. Send over the basket by John. I must hurry with the money."

Mrs. Dale dispatched John soon after, laden with many comforts to the sick woman.

Half an hour after George Dale returned, looking very much troubled. Hattie almost feared to ask the cause.

"At length she said: 'You look worried, George. Did you find Mr. Grey needing the money very much?'"

Her husband looked earnestly at her an instant, and then simply answered: "Yes."

Hattie wishing to draw his mind from what she had failed to do, to the amends she had tried to make, asked: "Did Mrs. Grey seem pleased with the things? I sent her a soft, warm shawl to wrap about her when she sits up."

"Hattie, I am sorry to add to the feelings of regret that I know you truly feel. Mrs. Grey will never sit up on earth again."

"Oh, is she so very ill?" Hattie asked, with a sharp tinge of self-reproach.

"She is dead."

"Dead?" exclaimed Hattie. "Oh, if I only had thought I did intend to do all you wished, and more. Perhaps she might have died anyhow. George, surely you do not think my neglect—"

"Killed her? Certainly not, child. But, Hattie, we should both have felt better about this if we had done what we could to help them. It is very annoying to have our hearts filled with regrets. We will not talk any more about it now. Only try and remember in the future that 'good intentions profit no one.'"

Hattie did very well for some time after this, and her husband congratulated himself upon the happy change.

They were people of abundant means, and both liberal and charitably inclined.

Hattie, however, was very fashionable and very gay, her time taken up always with the latest whims of society, of which she was a great belle, notwithstanding she was a wife and mother.

A few months after this Hattie's brother, who was a naval officer, returned from a three years' cruise.

While sitting with his sister one day he drew from his pocket a worn and faded needle book, saying: "Yesterday I was clearing out my sea chest, and found this. Dora made it for me over twenty-five years ago, when I first went to sea. How well I remember her trotting me through town with her, to show me off in my midshipman's uniform. Poor, dear Dora! I suppose you have heard nothing of her during my absence, Hattie?"

"No, nothing."

"Have you ever sought to, Hattie? You know, although not our own sister, she was our father's child, and he loved her very dearly."

"I know she broke his heart. I am sure her running away and marrying that worthless fellow caused papa's death. I suppose he has drank himself out of the world long before this. But don't let us talk about them. I don't even like to think that there is, or ever was a Dora Bartlett," Hattie said, and trying to turn the conversation, asked: "Are you going with me this evening to the ball?"

"Hattie, Hattie," returned Captain Bartlett, shaking his head, "why are you so completely absorbed in the gayeties of life? Do you ever think of anything serious? I don't want to talk of balls or anything of the kind. I

want to talk and think of my sister. You were too young to remember much of her, or you would not feel so. She was a very lovely girl, and very loving, too. If I had not been in foreign parts, so much from home, I should have found her, or know something of her whereabouts."

"Suppose you should find them; their position must be so, so—well, very different from ours; it would be very embarrassing, to say the least," rejoined Hattie.

"Position! Suppose it is! I don't care how humble—I know we are of the same blood. Oh, if I could find her, I would rejoice truly!" Captain Bartlett said, with much warmth.

Just about this time the ladies of Hattie's circle had formed a charitable society, and it being quite fashionable to do the benevolent, Hattie was well pleased to spend her money thus.

A severe cold, confining her to her house, prevented her accompanying her friends on their rounds of mercy.

However, to her were assigned the needy in her immediate neighborhood, a list of whom was handed to her.

"Only three," her friend said.

"Oh, indeed, I do not see how I can do it. I have so very many things on my mind now. Here, Kate, dear, take this," handing twenty pounds, "and do get what they need just now, and let me off, won't you?" Hattie pleaded, always ready to shift off an extra care.

"Well, yes," replied her friend; but certainly you can give some little thought to one family quite near here—a widow with three children. They are very destitute."

Come to the window; I will show you. You see that house? There they are. We got permission for them to occupy a couple of rooms. The house has been untenanted for a long while. As it was going to destruction, they were willing that Mrs. Gant should stay there and take care of it."

"Now you must look out for these folks. They are provided with sufficient for about three days. After that I leave them to you. In the meantime, if you are disposed, you can send them something. Will you promise to remember them?"

"Oh, yes, I can attend to them."

"And I may rest easy concerning them."

"Certainly. Let me see, this is Monday. Wednesday or Thursday morning. All right; I will remember, and send brother if I am not well enough. He delights in such errands," Hattie said.

The three days passed. Hattie had been so busy examining, admiring and displaying the handsome presents from the Indies and China which her brother had brought her, that all thoughts of the widow had entirely escaped her mind.

She had fully intended to do so much, particularly for the children.

She had lots of things she was going to send them.

One week from the day she had promised to take care of Mrs. Gant, Captain Bartlett came in saying: "It is going to be a bitter night, and I am afraid there will be a deal of suffering. I wish I could provide fuel for all the poor, and feel that all about us had a good supper and a warm bed to-night. I feel more for the old folks and children. Did you send round some of those preserves to the poor young ones in the neighborhood, Hattie?"

"Oh, dear, dear!" cried Hattie.

"What is the matter?"

"Why, enough. I'm frightened to think what the consequences may be. I forgot to look after a family near—Mrs. Gant, a poor widow. Dear, dear, I'm so sorry. I have so much to think of. I did intend—"

"Oh, Hattie, those good intentions again," said her brother.

"Hush! Don't talk to me. Go; do. I will show you. Come to the door," Hattie urged, almost crying.

Pointing to the house, she said: "There is a child at the door now. Oh, how cold it is. Do hurry."

Her brother hastened to do her bidding.

Hours passed, and he returned not.

Hattie for a while felt quite uneasy, but at length quieted her fears with the thought of her brother's meeting with some of his old friends and going with them.

It was near ten o'clock when she heard his step in the hall.

Opening the drawing room door, she called:

"Oh, you truant! Come in and give an account of yourself. Five hours absent—"

She checked the light words as he entered.

What a change these few hours had worked in his features.

Not as usually smiling he approached her, but with eyes full of sadness as he said: "Hattie, I have found our sister."

"Dora found! How! Where?" cried Hattie, with more astonishment than pleasure in her tone.

"You sent me to her."

"I! I don't understand what you mean. I sent you?"

"Yes; to the widow—Mrs. Gant, you called her—Dant is the name. I went, and found Dora, starving—aye, starving to death, I feared. One of her babes was released from hunger and cold; another suffering fearfully. And the poor mother, half crazed with grief, sat holding the lifeless form of the one, and trying to keep the other warm by wrapping her own garment around it and pressing it close to her bosom—the

dead on one arm, the dying, perhaps, on the other."

"Oh, don't tell me. Can such things be? No, no, you want to frighten me—to punish me for my neglect. Why did she not send to us?"

"Hattie, I would not trifle with you—I could not; my heart is too full of sorrow. I trust Dora and the two remaining children can be restored to health. Of one I have doubts, however."

"Why she did not send was this—Miss Hunt went from you to her, and told her you would take care of them. As you failed to do so, she thought, poor thing, that you had discovered who she was, and therefore would not help her."

"Once she sent the oldest girl, you remember the day you ordered the servants not to have you disturbed. The child's not being allowed to see you, confirmed her fear, and without food, without fire, I found them."

"Oh, Edgar! What can I do! Heaven knows I forgot. I intended to do right. Take me to her brother. Don't let her think me so cruel!" Hattie cried.

"I cannot take you to-night. Rest assured she is as comfortable as possible. I have placed them in the hospital. The kind nurses there know best what to do for them."

"They will have every care there, even were they without money or friends; but I placed a sum ample to command all they can possibly need. To-morrow, should you feel inclined, I will take you to your sister."

"I shall never, never forgive myself. And George—oh, he will never place any confidence in me again. What am I to do, Edgar?"

"Hattie, George will never know it, I trust. And, my dear sister, promise me in future to do at once the good deeds your heart prompts. Think less of fashions and dress, dear, and more of God's needy children that are round about you everywhere. You have a kind, loving heart, Hattie, and your intentions are always good. But, oh! you have seen to-day the result of 'good intentions.'"

Fighting the Devil with Fire

If there is one thing that more than another annoys a good wife, who is nervously sensitive to all that is gross and ill-timed, it is the habit some husbands have of using profane language in their homes. In many cases this is more thoughtlessness on the part of the good man who never gives a thought to the finer sensibilities of his better-half, and even should she mildly remonstrate, he pays no attention to the rebuke.

We have just had a case in point, which happened in one of the thriving Missouri cities on the banks of the Mississippi, which the ladies of Georgetown should know something about.

A lady whose husband was addicted to the bad practices we have alluded to, came to her family physician, laid her grievances before him and said:

"Now, Doctor N., won't you remonstrate with him, and try to break him of this habit? I know he will listen to you."

"Why, madam," said the doctor, "he would pay no attention to anything I could say to him, but as you have come to me, although somewhat out of my line, I will recommend a prescription to be administered by you that will certainly cure him. It is an infallible remedy."

"Oh, what is it, doctor?"

"Well, when John comes home again and swears, do you swear back at him. Of course I don't want you to take the name of the Lord in vain, but do—n things a little for his benefit."

"Doctor, for the sake of final result, I'll do it."

And she did.

The next day John came in and inquired whether dinner was ready, and was told it was not.

"Well, why the d—n isn't it?" said he.

"Because," she coolly replied, "the wood was so d—n wet the fire wouldn't burn."

"Why, Mary, what is the matter with you—are you crazy or have you been drinking?"

"Neither," she said, and quietly proceeded to put on the dinner.

The beef didn't melt like butter between the teeth—it rather resisted all efforts at mastication like so much India rubber, and finally John blurted out:

"What makes this d—n beef so infernal tough?"

Mary looked up archly and replied: "Well, John, I suppose you went down to the butchers, and without knowing the difference picked out a piece of some d—n old stag that hadn't been fed for a month."

John jumped up, looked at his wife in dismay and wanted to know what such language from her lips meant.

"It means just this, John; you are the head of the family, and just as long as you think it manly to swear in my presence I intend to do the same. If you don't like to hear it, you know how to prevent it."

The cure was radical, and to this date Mary has never been compelled to administer another dose of Dr. N.'s prescription—Colorado Miner.

Female barbers," said Snodgrass, repeating a paragraph announcement he just read in the paper, "I don't believe in 'em." "Why not?" we asked. "Because I remember what trouble Samson got into by letting a woman cut his hair."

Fairs on the Northwest Coast.

A Complete List of State and County Fairs to be Held in Oregon and Washington this Season.

Below will be found a correct list of the various State and county fairs that will be held in Oregon and Washington Territory during this Fall. This list will be of considerable interest to those of our readers who will have the time to spare in which to "swing around the circle." The first, as being the only State Fair it should be placed at the head, one that we will call attention to is the

OREGON STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Which will hold at its extensive grounds, near Salem, its thirteenth annual fair, commencing on October 1st and continuing eight days. Great inducements are offered by the managers and it is safe to presume that fully 20,000 people will be in attendance. The management will spare no pains to make this the best fair ever held. The O. & C. R. R. will carry passengers at half rates, as also other transportation companies. The price of admission is: Gents, \$2; ladies, \$1, for the season. Entrees for premiums, 10 per cent. Further information can be had of E. M. Waite, secretary.

The only county fair to be held in Western Oregon will take place under the auspices of the

WASHINGTON CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, At Hillsboro. Large prizes for racing; products of the soil are offered. The Fair convenes on Monday, the 22d inst., and will continue five days. Half fare and excursion trains will run from Portland and other points. Any information that may be desired can be obtained from D. M. C. Gault, Hillsboro, who is secretary.

UNION CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Will hold their seventh annual Fair, beginning on the 24th of September and continuing eight days. The grounds are located at Union, Union county. They offer a