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PORTLAND, OCT. 31, 1879.

TELEGRAPHIC.

EASTERN STATES.

The Ute Indian War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Secretary Schurz to-day received the following telegram from the governor of Colorado:

Denver, Oct. 22, 1879.

Information from Southwestern Colorado satisfies me that most of Garay's warriors are in Thornburgh's hands. To surrender the criminals Garay must surrender his tribe, which he is powerless to do. They adhere to him for protection only, and will not submit to punishment. Neither will they surrender the White River Utes, who are bound to them by the closest ties, and are no more guilty than themselves. They whipped Thornburgh's command, and now Merritt retreats. It cannot be disguised that the fighting men of the tribes are hostiles and flushed with victory; that they are savages and that they take no prisoners except women. Their trophies are not banners, but scalps. If the policy of military inactivity continues our frontier settlements are liable to become scenes of massacre. Unless the troops move against the Indians the Indians will move against the settlers. Most of the 390 miles of border settlement are subjected to this peril. The general government is doing nothing to defend our settlements. The State cannot defend all this border except by attacking the enemy. In behalf of our people I represent this danger to you, and urge that the government recognize that a war with barbarians now exists which involves the lives of numerous exposed mining settlements, and that it can be terminated only by the most vigorous and uninterrupted warfare.

FRED W. PETERS, Governor.

To this message the secretary has telegraphed the following reply:

Your dispatch received. I intrusted with the important duty of special agent to the Utes, Gen. Chas. Adams, a citizen of Colorado for a month ago, was represented to me by yourself as a gentleman of excellent character, uncommon ability and energy, intimately acquainted with the Utes, and eminently qualified to deal with them in an emergency. He is there now, and his last report was that none of the Southern and only part of the White River Utes have been engaged in the trouble, and that all more of depredations of the reservation are unnecessary, except the driving of horses from Bear river, and this before Garay's order to cease fighting was received. Gen. Adams reports this after having traversed Southwest Colorado, the source of your information. He also states: "The captive women and children who I have assurances are safe, will be delivered. Troops should not proceed south from White river, as I believe that your condition to secure peace will be complied with."

This report of a responsible man, who has your confidence as well as mine, and who speaks from personal observation, is certainly entitled to credit. The liberation of captive women and children is the first thing to be accomplished. Gen. Adams expects to bring them in, if not interfered with, in a few days. He will then also insist on the surrender of the guilty Indians. In the meantime military preparations are not relaxed, so that the failure of the efforts mentioned may be followed by energetic action. We are endeavoring to prevent a general war with the whole Ute tribe which will be a better way to protect your border settlements than by a general attack upon Indians by armed citizens, as your dispatch seems to suggest. It is therefore earnestly hoped that every effort will be made to prevent any unnecessary extension of trouble which may be precipitated by inconsiderate action.

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

Perils of the Deep.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The steamer Louise II., from Algiers, Africa, has arrived. The captain reports that on the night of the 15th he picked up in Bahama channel 17 survivors of the burned steamer Nuevo Pajaro Del Oceano, including Capt. Diaz and two mates. The steamer had a crew of 42 and about 29 passengers aboard when the calamity occurred. Those rescued were in a terrible state of exhaustion, and had been clinging to floating debris for 18 hours.

Outlaws Elevated.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—A special from Grayson, Ky., relates that 200 men rode into Martinsburg, Elliott county, Monday night, surrounded the jail, overpowered the jailer, took two prisoners—John W. Randall and Wm. McMillan—to a tree near by and hanged them. The men hanged were known to belong to a gang of outlaws.

Bethany College on Fire.

BETHANY, W. V., Oct. 23.—Bethany College was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The building is valued at \$150,000. The wing was valued at \$30,000, on which there was an insurance of \$25,000.

Aid for Spain.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The consul-general of Spain states that subscriptions will soon be taken in the principal cities in the United States for the relief of sufferers by floods in Spain. Two thousand bodies have been recovered in the deluged districts.

The Grape Louse in France.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The U. S. Consul at Rochelle, France, says that in a few years the vines in that district must be completely destroyed. All devices for arresting the ravages of the phylloxera pest having failed the only remedy left is to import vines from America, which are proof against the phylloxera. These must, however, be a great falling off in the wine production during a few years to come.

The Mine.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Treasury Department has transmitted ten millions in gold to the assay office at New York to facilitate foreign exchange. The San Francisco mint is coming small gold pieces to supply a demand. The Philadelphia mint is at work principally on silver dollars.

The Ute Indian War.

At a Cabinet meeting to-day Gen. Sherman and Assistant Secretary Hawley represented the War and Treasury Departments respectively. The meeting was devoted principally to discussion of the Ute Indian trouble. Secretary Schurz and General Sherman gave all the information in the possession of their departments and the discussion turned upon what steps should be

taken toward the Indians, and it was decided that for the present only precautionary measures should be adopted.

The New Mexico Indian War.

TUCSON, Oct. 24.—A special to the Star from Silver City, N. M., to-day says that depredations have been committed by Indians since the 15th. Reports are that Victoria's band has divided, one party going in the direction of the Florida mountains and the other for the Barro mountains. Capt. Boyer has issued warnings to all settlers on the Upper Gila to be on the alert, as there is great danger ahead. Major Morrow is in great danger ahead. Victoria with 300 soldiers. The citizens of Silver county have organized and 50 men, well equipped, are ready to move at any moment.

The Fever.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 23.—One new case and one death this afternoon. On Sunday the board of health will announce that absentees will safely return home, provided their homes are thoroughly fumigated.

Oct. 21—Ten cases; two deaths this afternoon. General return of absentees expected Sunday and thereafter.

The Train Tragedy.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—The jury in the case of Caroline C. Goodrich and Daniel P. Kimball, on second trial, for the murder of James P. Clark, the victim of the notorious train tragedy, have returned a sealed verdict of guilty.

Southern Soldiers.

SALISBURY, N. C., Oct. 24.—A grand reunion of Carolina soldiers of both armies was held here to-day. Ten thousand people were present, and the scene was very decorated with union flags. General Vance urged a realization of the full significance of the meeting. "God speed," said he, "the work of restoring peace, union and harmony to our country." Dan. G. Bowser said that the people of the North and South must be friends. No nation of equal numbers could have resisted the North so long as did the South, and no nation but the North could have conquered the South. He had fought for the Union, and now would rebuke demagogues who sought peace by reviving the passions of the war.

Ohio Official Count.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 21.—The official count of the gubernatorial vote shows that the total vote for Governor was 698,667, of which Foster received 336,251; Ewing 319,132; Stewart (prohibitionist) 4,115; Platt (national) 9,629. Foster's majority over Ewing, 17,129; Hiebscheoper's majority over Rice, 15,678.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Cuban Tariff.

Madrid, Oct. 23.—The Cortes committee on reforms in Cuba has unanimously approved a bill providing that trade between Spain and Cuba shall only pay coasting duties, which shall be reduced one-third from the 1st of July, 1880; and entirely abolished in 1885, in favor of modern differential duty. The bill also proposes to reduce by one-third, for a period of three years, duties on articles for consumption imported into Cuba, and to establish relations with the United States with a view to developing a Spanish maritime trade between Cuba, Porto Rico and the United States.

Slavery in Cuba.

A bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba to be presented in the Cortes provides that slaves aged 55 years and over shall become free immediately; those aged 50, in September, 1880; those aged 45, in 1882; those aged 40, in 1884; those aged 35, in 1886; and all others, 1889. From 1889 100,000 piastres will be charged on the Cuba budget for defraying the expenses of the emancipation; 500 piastres will be paid owners for each slave. The government will, as much as possible, favor the immigration of free laborers.

Wool and Iron.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A favorable change has come over the aspect of the wool market, a brisk inquiry having lately been experienced and considerable purchases of English wools been made for America at a rise of a penny per pound on previous prices. There is considerable animation in manufactured iron trades at Stockton, Coasset and Middlesboro. The recent activity in crude iron has only slightly diminished. The principal firms in North Staffordshire have again slightly advanced the prices of finished iron, and are in receipt of further large orders from the United States.

Russia Manufacturing War Material.
BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The cast-steel works of A. Bookhoff have been ordered to suspend their large private business, every resource being required to execute an enormous order of the government of Russia for steel cannon and other implements of war.

Starting Statement.

SIMLA, Oct. 24.—Intelligence from Yarkand to the 31st of August announces that Ignatis Kirghiz and Kipchaks reached Mingyal near Kashgar, where they met a large force of Chinese. Two indecisive engagements were fought. The Chinese lost many. A Kipchak who was arrested as a spy stated that Russians supplied stores to the invaders. Chinese troops from Yangi Hazar and Yai have been dispatched against them.

Military Stores Captured.

LAHORE, Oct. 24.—A reconnaissance was made on the 21st inst. from Gandaudack and a large quantity of military stores and provisions was seized in Sufed Seng fort.

Floods in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 24.—Severe rains in this island, from the 11th to the 14th, did serious injury to property in Kingston, St. Andrew and Port Royal mountains. Some mules, sheep, goats, hogs, trees and timber, bridges, houses, sacks of coffee and plantation trees were swept out of sight. Great distress prevails among the people. Telegraph lines have been thrown down and communication with many districts stopped. Business has been almost entirely suspended.

PACIFIC COAST.

All about a Name.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Register Kaplan has notified Robert Desty, State Senator elect from San Francisco and San Mateo counties, to appear and show cause why his name should not be stricken from the Great Register. Desty registered previous to the last election under the name of Robert Desty, making affidavit that he had lost his naturalization papers. This sworn affidavit for registration states that he was naturalized in 1849 in New York City, in the court of common pleas or superior court, that his certificate of naturalization was lost in 1850, that he has resided in this country 30 years, and in this State 29 years. Kaplan wrote to New York and received an answer that there was no such name on the court of records in that city. Desty now claims that he did not naturalize under the name of Desty, but under that of Robert Daillebot Destumandre De Beau Monchel, which he contracted for convenience into Robert Desty.

The Yee Captured.

MENDOCINO, Cal., Oct. 23.—Yesterday evening Capt. Jones, the leader of the outlaws, was captured at Courtwright's cabin on

the South Fork of Ten Mile river, 25 miles from town, by Doc Sandley and Matt Frost, who lay concealed in the cabin when Jones entered overcome with fatigue. The posse in pursuit traced the gang through dense woods and over steep hills, often on their hands and knees, across Noyo and Podding river to Little valley to within about three miles of the cabin, and though temporarily balked in an opening, expected to strike the trail again this morning, and there is reasonable prospects of capturing the other three also.

Home Prospects Blasted.

ANARRETT, Oct. 23.—U. S. Marshal Poole is engaged in serving notices of ejectment upon the squatters on the Los Bolesas ranch south of here. The circuit court some time ago decided that the title of the ranch lay with the Los Angeles and San Bernardino Land Company; hence the present proceeding. There are between three and four hundred settlers to be dispossessed, and there may be some trouble in ejecting them.

Artists' Curative.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—The authors' carnival opened at the pavilion last night and was pronounced a success both as regards general arrangements and the character of representations, and the financial result was very large, the attendance of spectators probably numbering 6,000 to 7,000. Various booths with occupants presented a succession of striking pictures, and a grand tableau on a stage erected across the northern end of the pavilion was excellent in detail and magnificent in general effect.

The Suteo Tunnel.

BIRAO, Oct. 24.—The north lateral branch of the Suteo tunnel has passed through the hard adobe in which it has hitherto been run and has cut into a vein of porphyry.

The Women's Walking Match.

The San Francisco Chronicle speaks as follows relative to the women's walking match lately concluded in that city:

At the men's contest the winner made 500 miles, and seven others accomplished more than 400 miles. Eleven of the inferior contestants scored over 300 miles, and the lowest score of all was 250 miles. Of the female contestants, not one came up to the figure of 400 miles, and only three passed the comparative limit of 300. The moral of all this seems to be that lovely woman's appropriate sphere is not the sawdust-cinder arena. Moreover, with her peculiar physiological constitution, she does violence to nature and imperils her health for the remainder of her life. The ardor of her temperament, her spirit of emulation and rivalry, are liable to spur her on to exertions far beyond her strength, the fatal effects of which may not be felt in all their force for many years. There can be little doubt that the majority of those who make as high a score in such a match as that concluded last have to pay a fearful price for their short-lived renown. There are the seeds of chronic disease in all such successes. The strongest men, if they devote themselves to such exhausting trials, wear themselves out prematurely, and the best-trained pedestrians have shortened their lives and ruined their health in contests of this kind. Women are from inevitable physiological conditions far more liable than men to experience the perilous effects of this overstraining of their physical strength. In a six-day struggle of this kind they squander an amount of vitality that might suffice to carry them on to a ripe old age, a waste of the natural forces which is ill repaid by the ephemeral glory of success, or by the pecuniary gain that may attend it.

The 160 Acre Limit.

The proposed amendment to the new Constitution, limiting every land holder to 160 acres, is not likely to be settled without considerable opposition. Already objectors are starting up on all sides. Some think it savors too much of Communism—that it is a step toward the odious doctrine of division of property. Others question its practicability. They say a man may be compelled to sell his land, but who is to buy it, and where is the cash to come from? Then there are many who declare that 160 acres of land, unless it is of the very best, would be insufficient to support a family. That is precisely what is wanted. Let the subject be thoroughly discussed, and the advantages and disadvantages of the arrangement be thoroughly understood before the popular vote is taken upon it. The people of California may be trusted to do no injustice to any man or any class of men, if they understood fully what they are about.—San Jose Mercury.

Boston in 1780.

Boston, a town containing about 18,000 inhabitants, is built on a semi-island, which is greater in length than breadth. I think that it is larger than Geneva; there are gardens, meadows and orchards in the centre of the town, and each family has generally a house to itself. These houses are seldom higher than one or two stories. They are made of brick or wood, covered with boards and slates, having flat roofs, and in many places lightning conductors, nearly all of which are three-pointed. There are one or two straight streets, there are no remarkable public buildings, there is a spacious harbor, protected by islands which leave only two narrow channels, a state of things rendering the town impregnable if fortified; this is all that I have to tell you about Boston. The inhabitants are devoid of delicacy, honor, and knowledge, and there is not much to be said about their uprightiness, any more than as regards that of the French who are settled here, and whom the native-born citizens detest. Life in Boston is very wearisome. There are no public amusements, and so much superstition prevails that singing, violin-playing, card-playing, and bowls are forbidden on Sunday.—Life of Albert Gallatin Adams.

The Widow's Stratagem.

Elder Boyd, though a very good man in the main, and looked up to with respect by all the inhabitants of the little village of Oldville, was rumored to have, in Yankee parlance, a peculiarity from which elders are not always exempt.

Elder Boyd's nearest neighbor was a widow.

The Widow Hayes, who had passed through matrimonial experience, was some four years younger than Elder Boyd. She was still a buxom, comely woman, as widows are apt to be.

Unfortunately the late Mr. Hayes had not been able to leave her sufficient to make her independent of the world. All that she possessed was the small, old-fashioned house in which she lived, and a small amount of money, which was insufficient to support her and a little son of six, likewise to be enumerated in the schedule of her property, though hardly to be classed as "productive" of anything but mischief.

The widow was therefore obliged to take care of three boarders to eke out her scanty income, which, of course, imposed upon her considerable labor and anxiety.

It is surprising that under these circumstances she should now and then have bethought herself of a second marriage as a method of bettering her condition.

Some sagacious person, however, has observed that it takes two to make a match, a fact to be seriously considered; for in the present case it was exceedingly doubtful whether the worthy elder, even if he had known the favorable opinion of his next neighbor, would have been inclined to propose changing her name to Boyd, unless, indeed, a suitable motive was brought to bear upon him. Here was a chance for a little managing, wherein widows are said, as a general thing, to be expert.

One evening, after a day of fatiguing labor, Widow Hayes sat at the fire in the sitting-room, with her feet resting on the fender.

"If ever I am situated so as not to have to work so hard," she murmured, "I shall be happy. It's a hard life, keeping boarders. If I was only as well off as Elder Boyd."

"Freddie," said she to her son the next morning, "I want you to stop at Elder Boyd's, as you go to school, and ask him if he will call on me in the course of the morning or afternoon, just as he finds it most convenient."

Elder Boyd was a little surprised at the summons. However, about eleven o'clock, he called in. The widow had got to the dinner, and had leisure to sit down. She appeared to be a little embarrassed.

"Freddie told me you would like to see me," he commenced.

"Yes, elder, I should. But I am very much afraid you will think strange of what I have to say to you."

The elder very politely promised not to be surprised, though at the same time his curiosity was visibly excited.

"Suppose," said the widow, casting down her eyes—"mind I was only supposing a person should find a pot of gold pieces in their cellar, would the law have a right to touch it, or would it belong to them?" The elder pricked up his ears.

"A pot of gold pieces, widow! Why, unquestionably the law would have nothing to do with it."

"And the one who formerly owned the house couldn't come forward and claim it, could he, elder?"

"No, madame; unquestionably not. When the house was disposed of, everything went with it, as a matter of course."

"I am glad to hear it, elder. You won't think strange of the question, but it happened to occur in my mind, and I thought I would like to have it satisfied."

"Certainly, widow, certainly," said the elder, abstractedly.

"And, elder, as you're here, I hope you will stop to dinner with us. It will be ready punctually at twelve."

"Well, no," said the elder, rising. "I'm obliged to you, but they'll be expecting me home."

"At any rate, elder," said the widow, taking a piece of steaming mince pie from the oven, "you won't object to taking a piece of mince pie. You must know that I rather pride myself on my mince pies."

The warm pie sent forth such a delicious odor that the elder was sorely tempted, and, after saying, "Well, really," with the intention of refusing, he finished by saying, "On the whole, I guess I will, as it looks so nice."

The widow was really a good cook, and the elder ate with much gusto the generous piece which the widow cut for him, and after a little chatting upon unimportant subjects, withdrew in some mental perplexity.

Was it possible, thought he, the widow could really have found a pot of gold in her cellar? It might be, after all. The widow's earnest desire to have him think it was only a curiosity, likewise gave additional probability to the supposition. "I will wait and watch," thought the elder.

It so happened that Elder Boyd was one of the directors in a savings institution situated in the next town, and accordingly used to ride over there once or twice a month to attend meetings of the board.

"Ha, ha!" thought the elder, "that means something."

"He said nothing, however, but determined to come back and find out, as he could readily from the cashier, what business she had with the bank. The widow tripped into the office, pretending to be very nonchalant.

"Can you give small bills for a ten dollar gold piece?" she inquired.

"With pleasure," was the reply.

"By the way," she said, "the bank is in a very flourishing condition, is it not?"

"None in the State on a better footing," was the prompt response.

"You receive deposits, do you not?"

"Yes, madam; we are receiving them every day."

"Do you receive as high as—as ten thousand dollars?"

"No," said the cashier, with some surprise; "or, rather, we do not allow interest on so large a sum. One thousand dollars is our limit. Did you know of any one who—"

"It is of no consequence," said the widow, hurriedly; "I only asked for curiosity. By the way, did you say how much interest you allowed on such deposits as come within your limits?"

"Five per cent, madam."

"Thank you. I only asked for curiosity. What a beautiful morning it is!" and the widow tripped lightly out.

Shortly after the elder entered.

"How's business, Mr. Cashier?" he inquired.

"About as usual."

"Had many deposits lately?"

"None of any magnitude."

"I brought over a woman this morning, who seemed to have business with you."

"The Widow Hayes?"

"Yes."

"Do you know," asked the cashier, "whether she had any money left her lately?"

"None that I know of," said the elder pricking up his ears. "Why, did she deposit any?"

"No; but she inquired whether we received deposits as high as ten thousand dollars."

"Indeed!" ejaculated the elder. "Is that all she came for?" he inquired, a moment afterward.

"No, she exchanged a gold piece for bills."

"Ha!" pondered the elder, reflectively. "Did she give any reason for her inquiries?"

"No, she said she only asked for curiosity."

"I rather think," said the elder complacently, "I see into a mill stone about as far as most people." A statement, the literal truth of which I defy any one to question, though as to the prime fact of people being able to see into a mill stone at all, doubts have now and then thrust themselves upon my mind.

The next Sunday the Widow Hayes appeared at church in a new and stylish bonnet, which led to some such remarks as these:

"How much vanity some people have, to be sure."

"How a woman that has to keep boarders for a living can afford to dash out in such a bonnet is more than I can tell. I should think she was old enough to know better."

This last remark was made by a young lady just six months younger than the widow, whose attempting to catch a second husband had hitherto proved utterly unavailing.

"I suppose," continued the same young lady, "she is trying to catch a second husband with her finery. Before I'd consend to such means, I'd— I'd drown myself."

In this last amiable speech the young lady had unwittingly hit upon the true motive. The widow was intent upon catching Elder Boyd, and she indulged in a costly bonnet, not because she supposed the elder would be caught with finery, but because this would strengthen in his mind the idea that she had stumbled upon hidden wealth. The widow calculated shrewdly, and the display had the effect she anticipated. Monday afternoon the elder found an errand that called him over to the widow's. It chanced to be just about tea time. He was importuned to stay to tea, and somewhat to his own surprise, actually did.

The polite widow, who knew the elder's weak point, brought one of her best mince pies, a piece of which her guest partook of with zest.

"You'll take another piece, I know," said she persuasively.

"Really, I am ashamed," said the elder; but he passed his plate. "The fact is," he said apologetically, "your pies are so nice I don't know when to stop."

and, to eat the matter short, she accepted him. A month afterward she was installed mistress of the elder's large house, somewhat to the surprise of the village people, who could not conceive how she had brought him over. Some weeks after the ceremony, the elder ventured to inquire about the pot of gold which she had found in her cellar.

"Pot of gold!" she exclaimed, in surprise; "I know of none."

"But," said the elder, disconcerted, "you asked me about whether the law could claim it."

"Oh, lor', elder, I only asked for curiosity."

"And was that the reason you made inquiries at the bank?"

"Certainly! What else could it be?" The elder went out to the barn, and for half an hour sat in silent meditation. At the end of that time he ejaculated, as a closing consideration:

"After all, she makes good mince-pie."

It gives me pleasure to state that the union between the elder and the widow proved a very happy one, although to the end of his life he could never make up his mind about the "Pot of Gold."

FACTS OF INDIAN WARFARE.

The insane folly of ordering commanders of troops when engaged in Indian warfare to hold fire until attacked, is proven by the great disproportion of the killed among the troops and Indians. Custer had 300 killed, the Indians 30; and in all the later Western wars, since Indians have been as well armed and equipped for battle as the whites, the discrepancy has been three or four to one. They choose their own ground, seek shelter behind rocks and trees, are good marksmen, are not inferior in bravery and are eager for blood. Hence it will be seen that the old theory that one white soldier is equal to two Indians, with their present arms and equipments and the advantages furnished by a conciliatory spirit on the part of the Government is absurd. Indians will not observe the rules of civilized warfare. They delight in ambuscade, sudden attacks when all is supposed to be peace, scalp the fallen and tomahawk the wounded, just as they did in the Indian wars of the extreme Eastern border two centuries ago; and to attempt to overcome savages with military rules and tactics, has resulted in every instance at the first onslaught in Braddock's defeat and Custer's massacre. West Point drill and philanthropic theories get the worst of it when drawn into Indian ambuscade.

INTREPIDITY OF OUR TROOPS.

The relieving column sent from Rawlins to the rescue of Payne's command after the battle of Milk creek marched 70 miles in twenty-four hours. They had been preceded for a few hours by a company of colored cavalry who