

WILLAMETTE FARMER

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DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Proclamation of the Governor of Oregon—
Memorial Services to be held August 27th.

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SALEM, Sept. 21, 1881.

Our republic, the United States, has suffered a sad bereavement, in that our revered President, James A. Garfield, who was but recently chosen its chief magistrate, by the voice of the free and independent people, is no more.

On the 21st of July last in the full vigor of his manhood and career of his usefulness, while enjoying the unbounded confidence of the American people, under the protection of its laws and institutions, the only palladium consistent with liberty, and relying solely upon such protection, he was wantonly and cruelly assaulted by an assassin, and after a prolonged and painful struggle, his gallant spirit has succumbed to the fatal wound then received and taken its departure. On the 19th day of September, 1881, at Long Branch, in the State of New Jersey, at the hour of 10:35 p. m., his excellency the President expired. This shocking occurrence has occasioned widespread grief; has agonized the great human heart of our country and has made vacant the highest station in our commonwealth. In view of this deep and extended affliction it is meet that funeral rites be observed throughout the various States of our union as a last solemn duty to our departed fellow citizen, our late honored and illustrious statesman.

WHEREAS, Tuesday the 27th inst., has been designated for holding memorial services suitable and appropriate to the melancholy occasion; now, therefore,

I, W. W. Thayer, Governor of the State of Oregon, do hereby most earnestly request that upon that day all secular business be suspended in order that a stricken people may unite in mourning the untimely loss of their beloved and esteemed chief executive, rehearse his virtues and excellences, and offer up their solemn invocations to the God of Nations for the preservation and endurance of their form of government.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the State to be affixed the day and year above written.

By the Governor:

W. W. THAYER,
Governor of Oregon.

R. P. EARNHART, Secretary of State.

GENERAL NOTES.

Capt. J. Q. Adams, of Vancouver, mourns the death of his son Harry, aged 6 years, a bright little fellow.

Dr. Davis, who has had extensive sheep interests in Yakima county, says that within a year or so he has lost \$15,000 on sheep.

Judge R. P. Boise, of Salem, will hold Judge Watson's Court in Coos county, which convenes on Monday, September 20th.

The *East Oregonian* has a squash that is only two-thirds grown on the farm of J. Martin, on Rock creek road, that is already five feet five inches in circumference.

The *Dallas Itemizer* has been informed that a young grouse has taken up with the chickens on the place of Charles Black, near Ballston, and has become thoroughly at home. This is the first time we have heard of a grouse becoming tamed.

L. S. Dyar, of Lake county, lost several valuable horses recently, says the *Ashted Tidings*, from some disease which is like what is called the mountain or Spanish fever. Capt. Ferree also lost a fine colt from the same disease.

N. C. Williams and sons, on Pataha Prairie, raised 12,000 bushels of grain this season; over 10,000 bushels being wheat. They have sold 5,000 bushels to the Pataha City mills. Some of their wheat went as high as 40 bushels to the acre, all on hill land.

The meanest newspaper man we have heard of for a long time is one R. L. Gray, one of the editors of the *State Rights Democrat* of Albany, this State. He has absconded, taking with him about \$3,400 of other people's money, and leaving a wife and several children in destitute circumstances.

Goldendale *Gazette*: W. B. Noblet, at Alder creek, writes: "I have two rutabagas measuring respectively 22½ and 23½ inches in circumference, and I have an onion measuring 14½ inches in circumference." When these vegetables are fully matured they will be hard to beat at our county fair.

Nurse Moore & Co., of Linkville, are getting ready to put up a grist mill at Linkville, and intend to have it finished and in running order this Fall. The mill will be located on Link river, a short distance below the saw-mill. This is an enterprise which will receive the hearty support of a large community who have been dependent for their supply of breadstuffs upon the mills of Rogue River

valley, the long distance to which point and the rough road to be traveled, put a heavy tax upon this necessary article of food.—*Lakeview Examiner*.

Columbia Chronicle: Green Swinney and Joseph Lederwood, on the Alpowa ridge, sowed their wheat late last Fall, the early snow stopping their work. They supposed, of course, that the wheat was winter killed, and want of seed alone prevented a second sowing. They have just harvested over 30 bushels to the acre from their "winter killed" field.

Diphtheria, the death producing epidemic, has again made itself prevalent in our midst. A number of deaths have been chronicled during the past few days, bringing sorrow and affliction into more than one happy home. Every precaution should be taken—sanitary and otherwise—to prevent the spread of this contagious disease in the community.—*Vancouver Inquirer*.

Dayton (W. T.) *News*: A visit to the depot will convey some idea of the wheat crop of our neighborhood. There is now stored a thousand tons of wheat, and a steady stream of teams are coming to be unloaded. Not only is the railroad company unable to ship it as fast as it arrives, but teams have to wait some time to be unloaded, and still it is said that the "grand rush" has not yet begun.

Coffax Democrat: Livingston & Kuhn have just received from J. W. Offield two evaporators, each 16 feet long and 4 feet wide, to be used in the manufacture of sorghum syrup. Mr. Offield has just received from St. Louis a cane mill, with a capacity of 75 gallons per hour. He has 25 acres in cane, and expects to have 2,000 gallons of syrup. Two of his neighbors have each eight acres in cane.

A farmer in Minnesota, who is engaged extensively in sheep raising, and who has been greatly annoyed by wolves, has finally hit upon a plan of keeping a burning lantern at night in his sheep-pen, and since then his sheep have not been troubled. We would advise our local mutton growers who are troubled with the mischievousness of coyotes, wild cats and other such wild varmints, to try this experiment, as the cost is but a trifle even if it don't prove a success.

On Wednesday last Mr. G. W. Stroud, the genial and popular conductor on the O. & C. R. R., arrived here for a few days' rest from his arduous duties. He received warm greetings from many of our people who have been recipients of his official courtesy. He will remain with us a week or so, he and his lady and daughter being the guests of Hon. C. Beekman. "Pappy" Stroud, as he is familiarly known, is the Masonic Grand Master of Oregon, a position he fills as worthily as he does that of conductor, and we hope to see the day when Jacksonville will be the end of his route.—*Sentinel*.

The increased interest now being taken by our stockmen in the higher and better breeding of stock is highly commendable and is bound to prove of value both to individuals and the entire country. Our stock men are awakening to the fact that there is a great deal of money in good horses, though they may have few in numbers, than anything else. It costs just as much to keep a \$15 plug as a \$100 thoroughbred, and a good horse sells for as much as a poor one, and more readily. Among our stock raisers who have devoted their time and attention to the raising of fine stock, D. A. McAllister stands foremost. He has imported at various times fine-blooded horses, all ages, and has by careful management improved the native bred with success, until he now has the finest stud in Eastern Oregon.

To give some idea of the wheat interests at Weston the *Leader* gives the following figures: At Blue Mountain station, the nearest shipping point, there was awaiting shipment on Monday last 103,771 sacks. The cars are taking from this point daily the notably insufficient quantity of 50 tons, while on the other hand Sailing & Reese of this city are themselves depositing there at the rate of 3,600 sacks daily, they being one of five shipping firms at this point. They have covered all the platform space and have rented ground in the neighboring fields. Again, at Milton station Monday there were 35,000 sacks awaiting shipment, with about 35 tons being shipped daily. With this must be borne in mind the fact that owing to the blockade buyers are holding off, thousands of bushels being offered with no buyers. Hence we cry, more cars!

Judge L. A. Luce, from the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and Major William H. Walker, of the General Land Office, at Washington, say the *Sentinel*, passed through town on their way to The Dalles. These gentlemen are two of a Commission, Hon. T. W. Davenport, of Salem, being the third, to appraise the military reserve at The Dalles, which has been abandoned by the War De-

partment. The reserve is contiguous to the city, and must be quite valuable. When appraised, it will probably be offered for sale by the Secretary of the Interior. Messrs. Luce and Walker have just returned from Montana, having been part of a Commission to secure a land treaty with the Crow Indians to secure a cession of the right of way for the N. P. R. R. through their reservation, and in this mission they were quite successful. Both the gentlemen express themselves as delighted with the beauty and fertility of the Rogue River valley, and, this far, have taken in Oregon as a great surprise.

Walla Walla *Union*: A board of officers, to consist of Colonel Cuvier Grover, 1st Cavalry, Captain Thomas McGregor, 1st Cavalry, Captain James Jackson, 1st Cavalry, Captain Charles Bendire, 1st Cavalry, First Lieutenant R. P. Page Wainwright, 1st Cavalry, has been appointed to meet at Fort Walla Walla, from time to time, as may be necessary, to inspect and purchase such horses as are or may be required for the military service in this department, at an average rate per horse of \$130. It is desired that the board shall take sufficient time to select only such horses as are in every way suitable for the Government service, and if such horses cannot be obtained in that vicinity before June 30, 1882, the board will so report. No purchase of horses will be consummated until after the board shall have received due notification that funds are available for payment.

Summerville, Union county, correspondence: The oat yield is simply enormous, yielding from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. But little barley was sown in this vicinity. What was sown is yielding well. Messrs. Cochran & Ruckman threshed 7,500 bushels of grain from 225 acres. The wheat yielded an average of 30 bushels per acre. C. W. Hamilton reports 2,000 bushel of wheat; 1,950 oats. Barley not threshed. Ten acres of his wheat averaged 42 bushels per acre. Eight acres of oats yielded 496 bushels. Geo. Ruckman estimates a yield 4,000 bushels of grain, principally wheat. S. L. Brooks will have 5,000 bushels of grain. His barley averaged 50 bushels per acre. A. Shaw threshed 5,000 bushels of grain, principally oats. Jasper Reinhart reports an average of 30 bushels of wheat so far as threshed. Other farmers report various yields ranging from 30 to 50 bushels of wheat per acre.

Walla Walla *Union*: At the depot in Walla Walla, tons of wheat are being stacked out of doors, the warehouses being full. At Valley Grove, (Nelson's place on Dry creek) a large platform is nearly covered with sacked wheat. At Hadley's another platform is full. At Prescott a platform is full, and tons are piled upon the ground. At Watsburg Kinneer & Weller's warehouse is overflowing, and great piles of grain are made outside. W. N. Smith's platform is nearly full, and wagons are constantly unloaded at both places. A mile above Watsburg another platform is full. At Huntville there is wheat, at Long's there is more wheat, and at Dayton the wheat is piled up in warehouses and on platforms "till you can't rest." Parties from the Blue Mountain Station and Milton report the warehouses and platforms there filled to overflowing with sacked wheat and great stacks of sacks in adjacent fields. Buyers are asking producers to "let up" on delivery, while the railroad men are worked night and day trying to carry the wheat away. But it is like trying to empty a barrel with the spigot while a big stream is flowing into the bung. Parties who have visited the farming region say "the farmers have not begun to haul in wheat yet. Just wait till they get through threshing if you want to see wheat." We will wait.

Interesting Questions.

EUGENE CITY, Or., Sept. 19, 1881.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

In your forthcoming article on fruit and orchards, please tell us what varieties to plant for profit of plums, prunes, apples, etc.; also nut bearing trees; what distance should trees be set; in fact all the information you can give us. I would also ask through the *FARMER* if we should go South or North for change of seed. Has any one of the readers of the *FARMER* the White Mold wheat for sale? Is there anything better than peach root for plums, prunes, etc.?

J. C. BRINSELL.

ANSWER.—In this number we have an editorial about plums and prunes. We have no personal experience of drying apples but know that the Waxen or Gate apple, which is only a cooking apple, dries heavily and makes a superior fruit, the very best, and as it is a uniform bearer, a very healthy tree, and the fruit can be dried for two months, it is probably, for all these reasons, the best tree to plant for this purpose. We shall be glad to have our subscribers inform us, for publication, what their experience is concerning varieties of apples to dry; also, concerning

nut bearing trees. We hear it claimed that both chestnuts and walnuts can be grown here to advantage and we know that walnuts do bear heavily and pay well. So far as we can judge peach roots are the best to graft plums and prunes in; our experience favors that conclusion, because such grafts have with us made vigorous growth and produce very healthy trees. It will pay some one to advertise Mold's wheat in the *FARMER*. It can hardly make much difference where seed comes from. Our White Winter wheat does well after forty years planting in Oregon.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

The Kansas Colony not Coming to Oregon—A Mill Company for Oregon—Crops and Prices.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Sept. 8, 1881.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

We having abandoned the idea of coming to your country as a colony, on account of a party of Socialists and Communists whom we had taken in as members without knowing they were such, and during the absence of our President, Mr. Hutchinson, and while I was confined to the house with sickness, they perfected a plan to turn the whole thing into a regular Communistic organization, and when we found out their little game, the only way we could circumvent them was to abandon the colony plan, surrender our charter, and return each man his money and immediately did so, which astonished the gentlemen, it was done so suddenly. There was no help for them however, and they were very angry and decided to emigrate to Dakota, instead of Oregon; which we were glad to have them do, as we have no desire to send or bring any of that breed of cattle to Oregon, nor will we do so if we know it. Forty-two families have already gone and have settled in different parts of the State, and several more will be ready to start in a few days. I am straining every nerve to get ready to come this Fall but may not be able to do so, but will start as soon as I can get my affairs in shape. I notice in a late Oregon paper that several localities in your State want a mill company to locate with them, and say they will offer such inducements as will make it desirable for such a company to locate in their several towns. They do not state what those inducements are. We are now organizing a mill company here to locate somewhere in Oregon, and if these parties will correspond with me on the subject, some of them will secure our mill, as we are open for proposals. We will bring an entire new outfit of the very latest improved machinery for high class milling, and which will be capable of turning out 200 barrels of high grade flour every 24 hours. We have in our company the best "New Process" miller in this State, and have also a No. 1 millwright. We mean business and expect those who may correspond with us to mean the same. We will all bring our families with us, and more will follow us in the Spring.

The season just passed, has satisfied many that Kansas is not the country for them to remain in, and they are now turning their attention to Oregon and Washington and their resources and the advisability of emigrating thither; and many who one year ago laughed at the idea of emigrating to Oregon are now giving it serious and careful thought, and are coming to me almost daily for information and printed matter concerning Oregon. You may rest assured that I give them the best information in my power, and try and induce them to settle in your favored State. I have distributed several hundred copies of your valuable paper and also other printed matter all kindly furnished me by the General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, Mr. A. L. Stokes, of Chicago, a genial whole-souled gentleman. I have also written over 200 letters in answer to inquiries, which, if they but induce those receiving them to emigrate, I will consider as labor well expended, and will feel amply repaid for my time and labor. I think your people can hardly overestimate the benefits being conferred on them and the State by your valuable and widely read journal, and also by the press generally throughout your State, and also by that giant corporation, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and its liberal and public-spirited managers, Messrs. Henry Villard and T. F. Oakes and their assistants, one and all. The press and the railroads are doing wonders in the Eastern country for Oregon. Our prohibitory law in Kansas, I am sorry to say, has thus far been but little better than a farce, and more liquor has been sold and drunk in Kansas since it took effect than at any time in the past 12 years. All the saloons in Topeka, Atchison, Leavenworth and many other towns are in full blast, and their numbers are multiplying daily. It has also had the effect of cutting off very nearly all the emigration into the State. I had hoped for better results from this law, but thus it is. The problem of living here the coming Winter

is becoming a serious one to very many. All the necessities of life are very high, and still advancing flour \$9 per barrel, and advancing, cornmeal \$2.25 per cental, white potatoes \$1.50@1.75 per bushel, sweet potatoes \$2.25 per bushel, cabbage 25¢ per head, beef 12¢ @ 18¢ per pound, corn \$5@5.50 per bushel, oats 45¢@65¢ per bushel, wheat (very poor) 90¢ to \$1.25@1.50 per bushel, apples (wind falls) \$1 @ 1.25 per bushel. Rents are very high, though there are many empty houses. All this, while wages are stationary and comparatively low. Prairie hay is now \$6 per ton and advancing. The wheat crop will not, I think, average 8 bushels per acre, and is of very poor quality. Corn will not average over 25 to 30 bushels.

Great anxiety is felt here over the condition of our brave President, and news from his bedside is awaited with feverish anxiety. God spare him to us!

I have spun this letter out to a much greater length than I intended, and will close by wishing you success and a bright and prosperous future to yourself, the O. R. & N. Co., and last but not least, to Oregon.

Very truly yours,
E. F. VAUGHN.

KITTITAS VALLEY, W. T.

A correspondent of the *Goldendale Gazette* writing from that valley says:

"Kittitas valley is some 25 miles long by 5 to 15 miles in width. It is surrounded by high ranges or spurs running from the mountains. There is but one easy outlet from it, and that is in the direction of the Columbia river. There is a wagon road running South, connecting Ellensburg with Yakima City. There is quite a desirable place, now being settled, which is nearly due East of Ellensburg, distant 24 miles, and is known by the Indian name, Teawous. The bottom is small and where the road crosses is on the East side. The stream is clear, cold, and a bold one, filled with trout and other delicious fish. There is a high prairie adjacent, which in the opinion of the writer, if sown to Fall grain will produce an excellent crop without irrigation. The Swank washes one side while the Teawous washes the other and the distance is about three miles between them. Timber is in abundant supply on all sides and occasionally nice clear rivulets course down the mountains. The prairie spoken of is some 80 to 100 feet above the level of the streams. It is entirely free from rocks or gravel; is covered with a heavy coat of bunch grass; is easily plowed and more than ordinarily fertile for that kind of soil. The settlers number about seven at the present time, all of whom are located on the bottom land, which is of the finest quality. There is room for a dozen families; immigrants hunting land would do well, if they cannot suit themselves in Kittitas valley, to go North, in the direction of the mouth of the Wenatchie. Four miles above the mouth there is the best piece of vacant land known to your correspondent, and is large enough to make homes for 12 to 16 families. Timber is abundant and convenient; is of easy access and a road already built up to and into it. There are quite a number of springs, living water breaking out in numerous places, while the Colochen itself is icy cold and sufficiently rapid to afford a mill site every one-fourth of a mile. On the Colochen is the best place to run a dairy that Yakima county affords. There are thousands of acres of the best bunch grass that the country affords on both sides of the creek, extending from the mountains on the West, some three or four miles to the Columbia river. The land suitable for cultivation, is rolling and untroubled by the hoofs of animals, save an occasional camper or small running bands of red men whilst journeying through the country. At and near the mouth of the Wenatchie experiments have proven that no part of Yakima can surpass or equal it for fruit culture. It seems to be a natural home for peaches and grapes. Settlers who have lived there for eight or ten years have proved this not only to their own satisfaction but that of all others who have seen the fruit which for quality and perfection in growth, is hard to beat anywhere. But irrigation is as much of a necessity here as elsewhere in the county. Several claims have been taken within the past year.

The Clearwater Pass.

It is said that Major Truax has discovered a pass through the Bitter Root mountains which is only 5,000 feet above the sea level. It is further announced that the grade up the Clearwater is much easier than expected, the heaviest grade being only 75 feet to the mile. If it be true that such a pass has been found, and old residents of Northern Idaho have always contended that it existed, it will revolutionize the railroad routes thus far laid out in the Northwest. A glance at the map will show at once the "utterly utter" waste of time and material in continuing the line of the

Northern Pacific through the Pen d'Oreille pass. Leaving the present survey at or near Missoula, the road would have almost an air line from that point to Dayton, either down the south side of Snake river via Pataha and Pomeroy, or down Union flat on the north side of the river. This would at once and forever settle the question of the line from Ainsworth to Sprague. The iron on that part of the line would be taken up and laid down from the mouth of Rebel flat to Sprague. This will, we predict, be the outcome of railroad operations in the Northwest. It is said that no more contracts will be let on the Pen d'Oreille division until this matter of a pass by the way of Lo Lo trail has been thoroughly settled.—*Coffax Democrat*.

A Jolly Correspondent.

LOCH-VILL, Wasco Co., Sept. 9, 1881.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Loch-Vill is situated at the Upper or South end of Grass valley, and is quite a country town, composed of a store, hotel and dwelling house. Rev. Dr. Rollins, proprietor of the Grass valley house, our oldest settler and one of our solid men, says there is plenty of room for more town yet, and lots, I think, could be purchased at very reasonable rates, for further information apply to Mr. K., our town secretary. This would be a good location for a man with more money than brains—it seems that people over here have neither. This is the place for the farmer! Our soil I think is well adapted for that purpose; it has been tried for four years in succession and has produced a crop every year (some years). Do not think I am discouraged at all with the prospects of this country, for I am of the same opinion as our old settlers, who think that by the time we raise a crop we will have a railroad to carry it to market. Prospects for farming speak well here this year, for out of 280 acres of grain harvested, I suppose 20 acres would have passed for a crop in a farming country. Oh, no, I am not discouraged, I came here intent to starve, and think I shall succeed. Many are the weary emigrants who pass through our little village bound for the Palouse, or some other good country, and in spite of all the Dr.'s efforts to get them to stay with us, he drives on. For my part, and to the great astonishment of my neighbors, we cannot see why they do not, at least a part of them, settle in our midst, for it is plain to be seen that we have everything we want—except good clothes and plenty to eat.

MR. GREEN.

Letter from Whitman County, W. T.

COLEMAN, W. T., Aug. 7, 1881.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Harvest has just commenced. The crops are much better than last year: the quality is better, and the quantity double that of last year, and would continue to double from year to year, for some time if we had transportation to carry it to market. Wheat yields 40 bushels; oats, 60; flax, from 15 to 20 per acre. Wheat has been so very low for two or three years past that it caused the farmers to sow many acres of oats and flax. So the surplus wheat will not be very great. Gardens look well; berries of all kinds do well here; peaches, plums, prunes, grapes, in fact fruits of all kinds, do well on Snake river bottom.

Yours truly,
J. H. McTIER.

Claims the Belt for Harvesting.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 14, 1881.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I will claim the belt for harvesting this year, having cut and bound 430 acres of grain the past harvest with a 6-foot Osborne binder. Of this 350 acres of it was bound with wire and 80 with twine. Who beats it? Fall wheat very poor and Spring wheat fair to good. Everything quiet. No news.

F. J. BEATY.

Meeting of State Horticultural Society.

There will be a special meeting of the Oregon State Horticultural Society in Portland, on Tuesday, September 27th, at 1 o'clock, in the County Court House. The Society will consider the subject of exhibiting products at the forthcoming Mechanics' Fair. A full attendance is especially desired. By order of
HENRY MILLER, President.

Cost of Raising Grain.

During the past season the Kansas State Agricultural College has kept an exact account of the cost of raising corn, winter wheat, and millet.

Corn, 22½ acres, 47 bushels per acre, costing 14 cents per bushel.

Wheat, 17 acres, 17 bushels per acre, costing 54 cents per bushel.

Oats, 16 acres, yielding 20 bushels per acre, costing 23 cents per bushel.

Add cost of irrigation to the above and the cost of farming in Colorado is also reported; that would be from \$1.50 to \$2 per acre additional.