

WILLAMETTE FARMER.

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Correspondence.

Write for Your Paper.

WASHOUGAL, W. T., Aug. 24, 1884.
Editor Willamette Farmer:

I believe I promised a long time ago to write for your paper—"our paper." I believe it to be a moral and social duty for every human being having arrived at maturity, to do something for the benefit of humanity, so that it may be said of us when we go hence: The world has been the better for our having lived in it. Every little while a subject presents itself to my mind and something seems to say, you must write an article on that subject for the FARMER. And so herewith I send you one for publication. I many times wonder why it is that comparatively few of the patrons of the paper write for it. But doubtless my friends think the same of me, and so I will cease to wonder. But I do like to read letters from my brother farmers. Hope they will awaken to a sense of duty as I have done and hope to prove. Among the eight weeklies we take there is none more anxiously looked for than the WILLAMETTE FARMER.

Yours truly,
H. S. MARBLE.

[NOTE.—Correct Bro. Marble; write us on any subject that is proper and we will appreciate it. Farmers should read and write for and patronize their farm papers more. What we want is an interchange of ideas by all, and some good always comes of it.—ED.]

Without Springs.

OREGON CITY, Aug. 18, 1884.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Thirty miles from Oregon City, forty from Salem, is this already famed resort. Hid away among the western foothills of the Cascade mountains, at an elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the sea, the fresh air redolent with the spicy fragrance of forest trees, brings new life and vigor to those weary of work and toil. Gigantic firs clothe the hills that rise like walls on every side. An avenue of young maple leads the way into this retreat. A hotel, fresh with paint, surrounded by low porches, first claims ones attention. Close by is a well kept garden, promising all manner of palatable dishes. A store and postoffice stands near; while directly in front, separated only by a grassy lawn, are the Soda Springs. A flag, floating out the national emblems, marks the spot. Just back of it are the bottling works and bath house. On the green slope beyond, white tents, a score perhaps, betoken campers. Still further an immense swing, filled with happy children, circles around. Then we stand at the entrance to a grove, whose beauty is seldom equalled; tall firs, straight as needles, spread a leafy canopy; underneath which a grass-carpeted floor, bereft of all underbrush, forms a favorite camping ground. Rock creek dividing here embraces two sides of the enclosure, and rippling gently over pebbles in its fringed beauty enhances the scene. To those tired of dust, work and worry this is a second "val halla."

Invalids find quiet and repose, beside a grateful elixir in the soda water that bubbles up in foamy sparkles from some unknown depth. The water has a far different taste when drank from the springs than when taken bottled.

Its beneficial properties consist of chloride of sodium, 291 parts; carbonate of soda, 87 parts; carbonate of magnesia, 85 parts; carbonate of lime, 32 parts; protoxide of iron, 6 parts; sulphate of soda, 3 parts; sulphate of magnesia, 1 part. Persons suffering from kidney complaints, dropsy and erysipelas derive much benefit from these springs. Dyspepsia, skin and nervous diseases are also cured by bathing and by drinking the water. In fact almost every disease may at least be mitigated with the exception perhaps of throat, lung and neuralgic troubles.

The hotel, presided over by Mr. Mc-

Leran, is well kept; neatness, order and a good table being his specialties. The rooms, twenty-two in number, are comfortable and a vast improvement over former years. No hoodlumism is allowed, and while some demur at the strict order kept, yet no reasonable being could wish otherwise. No liquors are sold within the grounds; this water is a cure for inebriety. More than one case is mentioned where a cure has been effected by substituting the soda water for liquor. It is also affirmed that a person loses his taste for ardent spirits after residing here for a time and drinking this mineral water. If true it is an aid to temperance. Nearly 15,000 dozen bottles are sold during the year. The proprietor states that there is constantly increasing demand for it in saloons; and that it is largely used as a drink in place of ardent spirits. This is the only water in the State that contains sufficient carbonic acid gas so that it can be bottled. The springs, of which there are seven, are owned by Labbe Bros., and McLeran Bros., of Portland. These gentlemen hold 200 acres of land, on one part of which a vein of soft bituminous coal has been discovered. People from all parts of the State visit this place during the summer months. Certainly in beauty and healthfulness it would be hard to be rivalled.

"SAPPHIRE."

Gambling on Horse Races.

WASHOUGAL, W. T., Aug. 24, 1884.
Editor Willamette Farmer:

Is it right for Agricultural Fairs to encourage gambling? Do they not virtually do it by giving premiums for the fleetest horses? Do they not know that there is always more or less betting on horse races? And what is that but gambling?

I am an old man, in my seventy-fifth year. Since early manhood I have been opposed to every species of gambling, and betting is certainly a species of it. I have long since quit patronizing fairs; when they purge themselves from the evil of gambling I will take hold afresh; I am not willing to put money into the hands of those who pay it out in a way calculated to encourage evil. I believe it is right to live up to the Apostolic injunction: "Shun every appearance of evil." What do farmers need of race horses? They want good substantial horses for work; speed is not required on the farm. I ask both sexes to look at this matter candidly. If you do, I feel that you will resolutely set your faces against this evil. Don't do wrong because it is custom. It is too late in the nineteenth century to do homage at the shrine of "St. Custom." Do right, because it is right, regardless of what people may say. Let those who will run horses for money do so elsewhere. It appears to me to be as much out of place at agricultural fairs as any other kind of gambling, or even the selling of intoxicating drinks on the fair grounds. If any reader thinks I am in the wrong let him show wherein, and if I can't sustain my position by good reason I am much mistaken.

HIRAM S. MARBLE.

THE "BOSS" THRESHER.

The "New Massillon" Heard From.

SILVERSON, Ore., Aug. 14, 1883.

We, the undersigned, have this day seen the "New Massillon" 33-inch Separator and Russell Ten-Horse Self-steering Traction Engine (purchased by W. G. Daws of T. B. Wait) run, and pronounce it the best threshing outfit we have ever seen. It threshed fast, and can't be beat separating and cleaning.

A. COOLIDGE & CO., C. McALPIN,
JOHN RAINS, Q. A. MARSHBANKS,
F. McCLAIN, W. H. TURPIN,
C. STALL, JOHN DAWES.

H. T. VON VOLKENBERG.

I concur in the above statement.

W. G. DAWES.

A colored man named Solomon Titus Clark was tried in Oregon City for being drunk and disorderly. The jury, after being out two days and nights, found him not guilty.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Comparatively few voters are aware of the modus operandi of electing a president and vice-president of the United States. They understand that on election day they go to their voting places and deposit a ballot containing a number of names equal to the whole number of senators and representatives in Congress from their State; that the men for whom they vote on that ticket are expected to vote for certain candidates for president and vice-president, providing the ticket on which they run has a majority or plurality in the State, and if enough States vote in accordance with their political ideas, then the candidates whom they favor are chosen to fill the presidential and vice-presidential chairs respectively. But the particulars they do not know.

In the first place the Constitution of the United States provides that each State, as above mentioned, shall have as many votes for president and vice-president as it has senators and representatives in Congress. Massachusetts, for instance, has two senators and twelve representatives; hence she possesses fourteen electoral votes, the aggregate of all the States, being, by the way, 401. The Legislature of the State is authorized by the Constitution of the Union to prescribe the method of electing the men who are to cast the vote of the State for president and vice-president, so that the Legislature of any State could to-day, if it saw fit, decide to choose the electors itself, and, in fact, that custom prevailed until 1824. Since that time, however, in pursuance of laws passed by the various Legislatures, the electors have been chosen by popular vote.

Any person having the right to vote for a member of the House of Representatives in a State Legislature is entitled to vote for presidential electors in that State. A United States statute, however, fixes a uniform day of election for every State in the Union—"the next Tuesday after the first Monday in November in every fourth year succeeding every election of a president and vice-president." On the first Wednesday in December the persons (fourteen in Massachusetts) who have received the highest number of votes at the polls on election day, as certified to by proper authorities, meet in accordance with United States law at a place designated by the State law—generally the State House—and ballot for president and vice-president. Usually this is a mere formality, as for instance, if the Republicans have carried the State the electors chosen will be Republicans and will vote for the Republican candidates, and if the Democrats have been victorious in the State the electors chosen will vote for the Democratic candidates.

Although there is nothing but a moral obligation binding any elector to vote for his party's candidates, an elector who votes otherwise is something almost unheard of. The theory on which the fathers proceeded in arranging for a choice by electors selected by the people instead of by a direct choice by the people was that the ablest men in the State would be chosen for electors; men who would be most capable of making a wise choice for president without regard to party ties. In practice, however, they always vote for the candidates of the party by which they are chosen.

Each State, too, generally casts its entire vote for the candidate of one party, though now and then a fusion of two parties occurs, when each by agreement puts a certain number of names on the ticket to be supported by the people, and the voters of each element in the fusion vote the entire ticket, and if the ticket is chosen, then at the meeting of the electors selected they individually vote for the nominees of the party to which they belong.

After the electors have met and cast their votes—those for President and Vice-President being recorded separately and distinctly—they make out three sets

of certificates, containing the number of votes given by them for a candidate or candidates. One set is sent by them in care of a messenger to the President of the Senate at Washington, another set is mailed by them to the same officer, and the third is deposited with the judge in the district where they meet. The certificates sent by messenger must reach Washington on or before the first Wednesday in January next following the election, else a messenger is sent to the electors by the President of the Senate.

On the second Wednesday in February the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, opens the certificates from all the States, and the votes for the various candidates for President are then counted. There are 401 votes in all. If any one candidate has a majority—201—he is declared President, and the same is true of the candidate for Vice-President. But if no candidate for President has the necessary 201, then the three highest candidates are taken and the House of Representatives elects one of these three for President. The representatives do not vote individually, however, but by States, the candidate who is the choice of a majority of the representatives of the State receiving the vote of that State, and each State having but one vote. In the present Congress, the Democrats having a majority of the representatives in half the States, the Democratic candidate would this year be elected if the contest were thrown into the House.

For Vice-President, in case the certificates show a majority for no one candidate, then the two highest on the list are taken, and from these the Senate, voting by individuals, selects one, who is thus elected Vice-President. Hence, this year, the Republicans having a majority in the Senate, if the election were thrown into the Senate, the Republican candidate for Vice-President would be elected.

ALIEN PAUPERS.

The United States has always received with hospitality able bodied emigrants from every country of Europe, and it will always pursue this policy in the future. It matters not how poor in purse the immigrant may be when he arrives here if he is able and willing to work and to support himself and those dependent upon him here without becoming a public charge he is entitled to land and takes chances with the rest of our people.

But neither law, public policy, hospitality nor charity requires that confirmed paupers or helpless dependent from Europe shall be received by this country only to become a burden and a tax on the public. On the contrary, every consideration demands that aliens of this kind shall not be encouraged to come here, and we have a law on the national statute book designed to meet this evil.

The Romance of Reality.

The romance of Greely expedition, however completely the history may be written, can never be told. The suffering and privations, alternate days of hope and despair, the heroism of the little band of survivors in that Arctic climate, battling with the elements in the awful winter of the polar region, form a romance more thrilling than any fiction ever published.

When the little band of survivors were found lying under their frail shelter they were so much emaciated by hunger and wasted by privation that it was not prudent to allow them to satisfy their appetite, and they were fed in small quantities with dried pemmican, crackers and brandy. This only added to their desire for food, and they asked for more. Upon being refused they appealed in piteous tones for more. But prudence forbade and they were kindly but firmly refused. Those who had strength to rise, fell on their knees and implored their rescuers to grant the request, but, though

it was a difficult thing to do, they were denied. As an example of the devotion of the men to their commander, it may be stated that even though their desire for food was as great as his, they begged that his request might not be denied, and urged them to respect an officer of the navy.

Lieutenant Greely, though not able to move, was as urgent in his petition for food as any of the men, but he had to be denied; and at last, finding his request not likely to be granted, took from beneath his resting-place a can of the filthy seal-skin soup, and declared if he could get nothing better he would eat that. This was gently taken from him, but he produced another, which was also secured. At last driven to desperation by the temptation to eat, he took another can from the same receptacle and placed it beneath him, declaring that he would not give it up. This was secured by strategy. He was offered some good food if he would give up the can, which he did. But the pemmican was withheld from him. It was a hard thing for the rescuers to do, but necessity demanded it.

A touching story is related of one of the poor fellows now dead, who upon finding in a cache made by Lieutenant Calawell, among bedding, clothing, etc., a uniform coat with the name of Caldwell upon it, and believing the officer to be dead, carefully cut off the braid and buttons from the garment, folded them up in a little package to bring them home to the friends of that officer. These were found among the effects of the dead man by Lieutenant Caldwell himself.

Such acts as this touch the heart and dim the eyes with tears as we see in our own circles so many evidences of selfishness.

The long and lonely Arctic winters with the days of idleness were spent in every conceivable occupation and amusement calculated to drive away thoughts that were saddened by the comparison of present surroundings with the crowding memories of a happy past. The old greasy pack of cards, the well-thumbed book and worn pamphlet, all served to while away many a weary hour. In one instance some newspapers which had been torn in pieces to wrap around some lemons were carefully preserved, and fitted together piece by piece and when it had been read on one side thoroughly it was turned over and fitted together on the other side.

All these incidents, little in themselves, form chapters of intense interest that can never be fully written even by the sufferers themselves. They cannot be described, they must have been experienced to be understood.—Exchange.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

The question was asked us recently: "What do you charge for legal advertisements?" Finding our friend meant business we told him, and he was quite surprised. There seems to be a disposition among people to think that they must insert it in certain papers. That is wrong. Any paper of a general circulation is eligible to publish a legal notice in just so it is printed in the proper county. Again, we find a disposition on the part of many papers to overcharge for advertisements of a legal nature. To be sure they must be treated with more care than ordinary advertising matter. But anyway what is "worth doing at all is worth doing well."

We are prepared to do all such work and will do it at the following prices which have always been our rates: Appointment of administrator, etc., \$3.50. Notice of final settlement, \$3.50; summons in divorce cases, from \$4 to \$5; Summons in other cases, according to length. The same rule applies to sheriff's sales. The rate on such large ads can be estimated at \$2 for each 10 lines. Estrays and taking up of stock, \$3 to \$3.50. It takes eight words to make a line, so any one can estimate about what a notice will make. Other advertisements inserted by contract.

Henry C. Lewis, of Coldwater, Mich., died on Monday. He had the finest private art gallery in the world, containing 1,000 subjects, including 400 originals, the whole worth over half a million dollars.

Cincinnati highwines distillers are considering the proposition to close down for a time to relieve the market.