

# WILLAMETTE FARMER.

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SALEM, OREGON, MARCH 2, 1872.

Volume IV.—Number 2.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

<b>Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.</b>	PAGE.
Breyman Bros., Salem	5
Terrell & Gillingham, Salem	5
<b>Real Estate Agents.</b>	
Wm. Davidson, Portland	5
C. W. Royal	7
Jones & Patterson	8
<b>Agricultural Implements.</b>	
Treadwell & Co., San Francisco	5
T. Cunningham & Co., Salem	8
Hawley, Dodd & Co.	6
<b>Groceries.</b>	
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John Hughes	7
J. G. Wright	7
<b>Furniture, &amp;c.</b>	
Parmenter & Babcock, Salem	6-7
<b>Books and Stationery.</b>	
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Gill, Steel & Co.	3
James F. Brown, Eugene City	7
H. D. Booth	5
<b>Bookbinding.</b>	
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<b>Harness and Saddlery.</b>	
Jordan Brothers	7
<b>Dentistry.</b>	
George H. Chance, Salem	7
<b>Lawyers.</b>	
J. Quinn Thornton, Salem	5
Mallory & Shaw, Salem	7
<b>Nursery.</b>	
G. W. Walling & Co., Clackamas co.	7
H. Hanson	3
S. Luelling	5
<b>Drug Stores.</b>	
Weatherford & Co.	7
J. W. Souther	7
<b>Boots and Shoes.</b>	
A. N. Gilbert & Co.	5
John W. Gilbert	5
<b>Fruit Dryer.</b>	
Job Carr	3
<b>Stoves and Tinware.</b>	
B. Straug, Salem	8
<b>Educational.</b>	
Willamette University	3
St. Helen's Hall	5
Bishop Scott Grammar School	5
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>	
O. Dickinson, Seed Gardens	5
Pioneer Oil Co., Flag Seed	5
M. Luper, Seed Wheat	5
New England Ins. Co.	7
Prindle's Steam Boiler	7
Salem Iron Works	7

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

ED. FARMER: Under this head, I may be allowed some room for rambling. Our hard, tenth winter has come and gone, and it has left its mark in many ways and locations in our State. By experience and close observation men learn wisdom. The high water mark of 1862 seemed to have been almost forgotten by our people. Hence, many bridges have been built within ten years, which have been swept off this winter. And how many tens of thousands of stock animals have been driven east of the mountains, within a few years past; and unsheltered, and have died this winter? And what suffering, and poverty, and deaths in some cases, even in the Willamette valley lately, from some cause!! A writer who can always praise every body, may be popular for a while; but the blunt man, who scolds a little, and points out failures and neglect of duties of various sorts, is much applauded. Let me be the blunt man in this writing. I do not claim exemption from faults and bad management. But the fact that a majority of the people in the whole State pass into our winters, less than half prepared with food and shelter for their stock, is too well known to require proof. A tenth part of the loss of stock in this State, this winter, would have built sheds enough for the stock. And then the policy of burning thousands of tons of nice, clean straw, which, if put up in shelters and well sprinkled with strong salt water, would have passed the stock so well through this winter! And again, the great lack of hay has been severely felt in the whole State. It is true that old meadows yielded hay but very scantily last year. But well put in, new meadows yielded well last year, as they will ever do here. It is useless to write about tame grasses in Eastern Oregon. In Western Or-

egon tame grass is of paramount importance. There are three sorts of superior grass lands in Western Oregon. And these, and these only, should be sown in tame grass: The swamp lands well drained; the low, wet lands and swales, and the brush land. Each of these will yield from two to three tons of nice timothy hay per acre, annually, if well put in. When we reflect that there are in Washington, Multnomah, Yamhill, Polk, Clackamas, Linn, Benton and Marion counties, hundreds of thousands of acres of brush lands, which are held at very low rates,—and these lands are generally rich, well watered, and near heavy settlements, markets, schools, towns, churches, railroads, navigation, etc.; yet the fear of hard grubbing keeps men at a respectful distance from them. But there is a way to get rid of nearly all the brush, without much use of the mattock. Let the fir be hacked down at any time, and the oak and hazel, in June, July and August, and all set on fire about the first of September. Then, as soon as the ashes cool off, sow a gallon of clear timothy seed per acre on it, if for pasture; or if meadow, sow two gallons per acre. The fir stumps never sprout, but the oak will sprout. The sheep are good for the oak sprouts. When these brush lands are intended for meadow, the brush should be cut close to the ground. From two to three tons of nice hay are sure to each acre for four years; and the fir stumps can be knocked out with an ax or maul; and if there are oak stumps, not dead, they can be taken out. All swale, and low, wet lands should be broken in the fall, and well summer-fallowed, and ditched out with the plow, and sown down in the fall with a peck of clear timothy seed per acre. This at once makes a close sod. The sides of the ditches should be carefully seeded to prevent them from falling in, if left open. I endorse every word of my friend, W. J. Herren, in reference to under-ground drains. It is all important that our lands be plowed deeply, in small lands, and deep, middle furrows left in the direction of descents, so that superabundant "mists" may pass off. It is important to use the harrow and roller here, thoroughly, in the spring. No dry lands should ever be stirred here in the spring, when wet and clammy. The "Champion Moline Plow," for old ground, stands pre-eminent here. The Collins, the Bash, the Silver Steel Plows stand deservedly high. The various imported, new wagons, brought into western Oregon, have their buyers and admirers. But in all things, which appertain to a No. 1 wagon, none can exceed, and but few can equal, the "Bowie Premium Wagon," manufactured at Salem, by our worthy and enterprising fellow citizens, Cunningham & Co. Of all the wagons, which I have owned for forty-five years past, the one which I bought of these gentlemen last year is the best, in all respects. This spring is opening out very early, and wheat, and grass, and leaves are coming forth finely. I hope that competitors at our next State Fair will be numerous. More grain will be sown this spring in the Willamette valley, than in any spring since 1843.

DAVID NEWSOM.  
March, 1st, 1872.

**Not Strictly Agricultural, but Nevertheless Good.**

1872  
Centerville Washington County Feb 19  
Mr Stinson  
Dear Sir  
A few days since I received a short note from Portland stating that for me to call at my Earlies convenience at the office of W. H. West & cos and there I would learn some thing Greatly to my advantage I received this note on Saturday morning I arose at four a clock rode 3 miles to the Town of Cornelious in so doing nearly froze my hands and Ears then Took the cars at seven ael paid my fare to Portland and a rive at ten ocl and so soon as I could proceeded to mr West & cos office Expecting something of im portane the result was they cooley stepped to a Table piled up with papers and Leisurly Looked over this Bunch and that and finally found the right one and presented me with a Little Bille of seven Dollars fifty cents for subscription to the willamette farmer you may Imagine my feelings after stoping my mills one day in post haste Leave my Business Be to \$5.00 Direct Expence to meet such a demand is more than human Patience can Bear placidly  
In the first place I never ordered the farmer Neither through agent or otherwise It was sent to my address at oswego six or 8 months But never Took a copy out of the office myself But Know that some of my hands that worked at the mill Took it out and it after my folks moved to the Grove it was sent to the Grove But it is near 2 years since I saw a copy of that paper in the first place I did not want the farmer Because I did not farm and in the second place I was not a horse racer which the farmer was published in the interest of I attended the state fair one year and was Bored 3 days By Being put on the committee for awarding premiums on agricultural implements and Testing Gang plows and for the first time at salem that Ever wagons carriages Express wagons were Ever classed in Proper class and plowing done scientifiically Tested By the Dynamometer and premiums were awarded is so and never since has it Been Done Because the interest of the state fair Ledd simply to horse raeling and horse Jockeying and the farmer published in the interest of such we the committee B. Cleaver (Mr Pool, foreman) and the other mans name I cannot call to mind just now But Look at the report of sixty Eight of the state fair and you will see the names for your self we were neither offered a dinner nor thanked publicly nor privately which satisfied me then and I have not known any thing since that has changed my mind that the oregon state fair was a ketch penny and not for the General Good of the country and as I have had several such attempts to force oregon Trash upon me it is Time to Let such know what in want my interests Lay in the Direction of machinism and not Horse raeling.  
Yours sincerely  
John, C. Trullinger

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—Seven more cases of small-pox have been reported during the last 48 hours.

EBREKA, Feb. 25.—The cases of small pox reported convalescent and in a fair way of recovery, suddenly turned worse. There were four deaths yesterday, with several in a dangerous condition, the result of the sudden change to cold weather. The disease has taken deep root, and it is feared the worst has not been reached.

ARIZONA.—The Arizona Miner of Feb. 17th says not one solitary Apache, male or female, of many hundreds who have been fed at Camp Verdi is to be found upon the Reservation. They all decamped early on the morning of the 14th inst., after having burned their camp. On their way to the mountains they passed through and rifled Camp C. C. Brown of provisions, etc. Indians are prowling around in the mountains near Prescott.

Miss Ida Waters has retired from the Superintendency of the Academy at Dallas, and her place is taken by Miss Clara Watt.

**DOMESTIC NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A Washington dispatch says the note on the Alabama question, addressed to Minister Schenck, is exceedingly amicable in tone and profuse in the expression of a desire on the part of the British to preserve the treaty and establish friendly relations between the Governments. The burden of the communication is the views expressed in the speech from the throne. The reply will show that there has been (no) surprise in the matter of the American case; and that the claims for consequential damages had been presented for discussion before the Joint High Commissioners. This being so, there can be no withdrawal of the American case.

CORINNE, Feb. 23.—A telegram from Rawlins this morning says there has been a heavy storm for the last twenty-four hours. The road east and west is blockaded. Teams are reported stuck at or near Creston. Snow is drifting badly.

MEDICINE HOLE, Jan. 23.—No 31 is two hours late; No 4 is three hours late. Several freight trains are snowed in between here and Rawlins. Snow was drifting furiously all night. Cuts reported full again.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Pacific railroad snow embargo has again made itself felt in New York. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co's pier at Canal street is filled with loaded and unloaded cars, and carmen stand by them day and night, awaiting their turn to deposit their goods.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Ex-Senator and Ex-Governor Yates is lying dangerously ill with hemorrhage of the bowels at his residence at Jacksonville, Illinois.

Immense mass meetings were held in the west and south divisions of the city last evening, to ratify the passage of the recently enacted temperance law. Addresses were delivered by leading clergymen, lawyers and others in support of the law, and protesting against its repeal, which is being urged upon the Legislature by the liquor interests.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 23.—Deputy Marshal McCausland left Fargo, on Red River, on the 18th inst., with four prisoners to take them to Fort Pembina. When near Grand Forks, about 100 miles north of Fargo, two of the prisoners escaped. McCausland gave chase, since when nothing has been seen or heard of the three. No doubt they perished in the storm of the 22d, or that McCausland was foully dealt with by the two desperadoes. A party in search starts from Fargo to-day.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The Tribune's Washington special says the State Department has two cases on hand in which two prominent American Ministers are charged in general terms by powers to which they are accredited with offenses of like character as that committed by Catacazy. The Spanish authorities have caused representations to be made that Minister Sickles has taken such part in the discussion of Spanish politics as to give great offense at Madrid. Whether his views have been of such pronounced character between various factions, and his criticisms of Spanish officials such as to seem to the authorities at Madrid to be inexcusable interference, they have caused the grounds of objection to the course of Gen. Sickles to be brought to the attention of Secretary Fish in a manner wholly friendly, and have at the same time caused it to be understood that their turn of Sickles to Madrid is not desired.

The second case is that of our Minister to Italy, Geo. P. Marsh. No formal request is made to recall Marsh, but the Italian authorities have intimated that it cannot be expected that they will entertain very friendly feelings for a Minister who has accused their Government of continual duplicity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House Committee on Commerce finally agreed—seven against two—on recommending an appropriation doubling the China mail service. This recommendation and combination with the friends of Australian subsidy it is believed insures the success of both measures.

It is probable that the bill making

tea and coffee free would fall before the Senate. Freeing importations from the delays and expense attending the bonding system would tend to bring the entire tea trade via California and the route overland.

Corbett introduced a bill extending citizenship to all persons born in Oregon before the treaty of 1846, children of British fathers and Indian mothers. The number is said to be large.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The Imperial Japanese Embassy arrived here about 2 1/2 o'clock this afternoon, and were escorted to their headquarters, at the Tremont House and Grand Central Hotel by a committee of the Common Council, which met them at Aurora. The leading members of the Embassy were met at the Tremont House by Mayor Medill and other city officials, with a large number of leading citizens. After formal introductions the Mayor delivered an appropriate address of welcome to them. Prince Iwakura made a suitable response.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Cabinet was in session about two hours to-day. The reply of Secretary Fish to Earl Granville's note is not yet completed, though the points are agreed on. The American statement of the case will not be altered, as by the treaty full provision is made for an amicable adjustment of all differences which the parties have pledged themselves to accept as a verdict for a fully perfect and final settlement of all claims.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 28.—The House prohibitory liquor law, which includes cider and wine among intoxicating drinks, by a vote of 62 to 45.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—In the Criminal Court yesterday, Joachim Gust, charged with the murder of his wife, by pouring scalding coffee down her throat, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to sixteen years to the Penitentiary.

A New York special says Rev. Dr. L. D. Huston, a distinguished Methodist clergyman, of Baltimore, is now on trial before the Church authorities, charged with the seduction of a number of young girls. It is said the investigation, so far, shows that there is little doubt of his guilt.

THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLERS.—EX-GOV. CURRY, on Tuesday evening of this week, delivered a lecture at Portland on "The Pioneers." Gov. Curry, having been a resident of Oregon for more than a quarter of a century, and a pioneer himself, is well qualified to speak on the subject, and his lecture is reported as being very interesting. During his remarks, the Governor said the first permanent American settlers in Oregon were J. H. O'Neill, Hubbard, and others, who came with Capt. Wyeth, of Boston, in 1831. The brothers Lee, of the M. E. Mission, came later in the same year. Dr. Whitman, Rev. Mr. Spalding, with their wives, and Mr. W. H. Gray, arrived in 1836. Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spalding were the first white women, and their children were the first American children born in Oregon. Mr. O'Neill is still living, a resident of Polk county, and is now the oldest Oregonian pioneer living in Oregon. There were only about 250 white people here in 1840, of which number 149 were Americans.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A thief has got no chance at all in Salem. When he attempts to run away the policemen fire pistol balls after him, and if he succeeds in dodging these, they run after him and knock him down with a cane. That's the way they served one the other day. Down in Portland a thief is treated with greater fairness. He generally gets away, and then the police "work up the case." That's the metropolitan way.—Dramatic Chronicle.

The Corvallis Gazette says Messrs. McCune & Hanna of the upper saw mill and Messrs. F. E. Robinson & Bro. of the lower saw mill have been heavy losers by the late freshet. A large number of logs belonging to each firm was swept away.