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**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.**  
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## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

**NEW YORK, Jan. 6.**—Stokes was in Oyer and Terminer this morning to receive sentence. Tremaine, his counsel, made an address in relation to a bill of exceptions to the Judge's rulings, which he proposed to offer. The prisoner was then asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed. Stokes thereupon said that he had not violated the law intentionally, that the testimony upon which he was convicted was manufactured and perjured. Judge Boardman then, in a very feeling address, in which he alluded to the prisoner's youth and social surroundings, sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday, the 28th day of February, being the shortest time that could be legally allowed a convicted man. Stokes' counsel were in consultation last evening. They were greatly surprised at the verdict, and expressed their purpose of applying at once for a stay of proceedings, and ultimately, if possible, to secure another trial.

Yesterday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, a rain-storm began, which soon turned to sleet and continued until everything became fringed with icicles. No such spectacle has been witnessed in years before. The trees were encased in ice, locomotion on the sidewalks became almost impossible, and throughout the day the streets looked deserted. About half-past twelve telegraph communication with points outside of the city was stopped by the ice on the wires, which broke them down.

**CHICAGO, Jan. 6.**—Minnie Myrtle Miller delivered her lecture on Joaquin Miller to an audience of about 100 at Union Park church on Saturday night. The press comments were complimentary.

The weather here is clear and cold. Four inches of snow fell on Saturday night and yesterday.

**ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.**—The snow-storm which prevailed over a large part of this State and Kansas on Friday and Saturday was the heaviest known for over twenty years. Snow fell from one to two feet deep on a level all through Central and Northwest Missouri, and in some places it has drifted badly. All trains are delayed many hours—some of them stuck fast in drifts.

**CHICAGO, Jan. 6.**—The *Journal's* Washington special says: "As a result of the Cabinet consultation yesterday in reference to affairs in Louisiana, the president has advised General Emery, commanding the United States forces at New Orleans, that the Warmouth Legislature cannot be interfered with for peacefully assembling to-day, so long as the existing government."

**NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.**—The city is quiet this morning, and fears of a conflict are subsiding. Very little business doing. Some 3,000 persons already assembled about the City Hall and Lafayette square. The meeting there will undoubtedly be large. This morning a battalion of infantry and a company of cavalry rode up from the barracks to their temporary quarters on the corner of Magazine and Julia streets.

**NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.**—An immense crowd of citizens, estimated at 20,000, gathered in Lafayette square and other streets in the neighborhood of the Odd Fellow's Hall, where, at noon to-day, the Warmouth Legislature met. The crowd was remarkably quiet. No quorum was present in either House, and both adjourned until noon to-morrow.

The Kellogg Legislature met as usual, but adjourned early.

**NEW YORK, Jan. 6.**—Witnesses in the Stokes case who were detained in confinement for a year are discharged.

**NEW YORK, Jan. 7.**—Stokes, when sent back to the Tombs yesterday, was assigned to the murderer's cell. He stated to a reporter last night that money secured the verdict; that the boys, Redmond and Hart, were bribed, and their testimony convicted him. He had expected an entire acquittal. He declares that he was a victim of

excited public sentiment; that he had their minds made up to convict him before his testimony was given; that on their selection the jurors all stated they had formed opinions. He was confident, however, that his counsel would obtain a stay of proceedings, and also another trial.

In Oyer and Terminer Court, this morning, notwithstanding the urgent endeavors of his counsel to further delay judgment, Judge Davis refused to entertain such motions, and ordered the criminal trial of Tweed, in which he is implicated with the Connolly frauds, to be proceeded with. His counsel, however, proceeded to make a dilatory argument.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.**—At a Cabinet meeting Secretary Bismarck read a telegram received from General Emery, saying everything was quiet. General Sherman and other prominent officials of the Civil service, expressed the belief that there will be no trouble in New Orleans.

**NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.**—The city is very quiet. The Pinchbeck Legislature is in session.

**CHICAGO, Jan. 7.**—Last night, in the northwest part of the city, Hans Lazen, an inoffensive young Swede, was stabbed to the heart while trying to assist a companion to escape from a mob of young hoodlums who wantonly attacked him. The murderers escaped.

**CHICAGO, Jan. 8.**—The police yesterday succeeded in tracing the murderer of Larzen, the Swede who was stabbed Monday night, to James Delaney, alias Dwyer, a boy fourteen years of age, who has been arrested and is now in jail.

Advices from New Orleans to the Government states that there is no probability of an outbreak there. Dispatches received this evening declare there is a general feeling of relief at the decision of the Senate to-day to order an inquiry into the condition of affairs.

Secretary Fish is reported to have said, Saturday, that the Cuban revolutionists not having gained any more ground than they possessed three years ago are not any more entitled to belligerent rights now than then. He also said the Government has no scheme of annexation in connection with our naval force at the Sandwich Islands.

## EUROPEAN.

**LONDON, Jan. 6.**—Emperor Napoleon was more restless last night than at any time since the operation, but his physicians express themselves well satisfied with his progress. He will probably have to undergo a second operation.

Napoleon had a second operation performed to-day, with favorable results.

The British Government declines to support the proposal of the Royal Geographical Society for sending out an Arctic exploration party at public expense.

**LONDON, Jan. 7.**—The condition of Napoleon is favorable. His pains last night diminished and he rested quietly. His case is no longer regarded as critical.

The *Gazette de France* reports that Don Alphonse entered Catalonia on Saturday night and 7,000 Carlists concentrated in Province Alcantra. The insurgents are about to enter on a vigorous campaign.

**PARIS, Jan. 7.**—The Carlists have torn up the rails of the road between Machande and Balbon, and between Alasa and Pampellona. They also set fire to a railroad station with petroleum, completely destroying it, and made prisoners of the railroad officials and employees. The Northern Spain Railway trains have temporarily ceased running.

The late rains have done considerable damage along the line of the Oregon and California railroad. The main track has sustained little or no damage; but many of the side tracks and switches have had the foundations swept away.

B. B. Holladay left San Francisco for Washington Monday last. He intends remaining at the Federal Capital during the winter.

## What Kind of Wool is Best for Oregon Growers to Produce.

BY JOHN MINTO.

Having treated the question as to the requirements of long woolled sheep of the best English breeds in its bearing upon our general subject, we have seen that by the evidence of the manufacturers themselves, it is essential to success in producing a first class combing wool from these breeds, that the growers "should keep their sheep well fed," as well as pay attention to the breed. That farmers cannot keep their sheep on lean pastures, that for the general lack of this requirement of constant good feed, "the wool of the Leicester that has been two years in the United States is generally leaner and harsher, and worth much less than it would have been if the same sheep had stayed in Canada or England."

The reason is obviously that American agriculture has not yet arrived at that point of development, at which the farmer can with advantage feed sheep with that continued full supply of food which insures at once the best profits from the mutton and best quality to and value of the wool.

I think it not unreasonable to assume that at least nine-tenths of the wool growers of Oregon, are not now and not likely to soon be in a condition to meet the full requirements of keeping the pure blooded combing woolled breeds, and consequently, I think it reasonable to conclude that a large proportion will seek to produce the next best style of wool. That next best, I am satisfied is the Merino, and its grades or crosses with the English breeds. I have quoted in former papers, Mr. Hayes, to the effect that a fine medium wool, such as would be produced by a cross between a full-blooded Merino, and full blooded Southdown is required in the largest quantities, and that an intermediary wool first brought into notice in France, but lately making its appearance in the American wool market from Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania, is highly appreciated, and for which there is likely to be an increasing demand.

The production of these wools in my opinion, will much better suit the circumstances and condition of Oregon wool growers generally, than will the coarser combing wool, and the Merino race of sheep which mainly contribute to their production has proved so much better adapted to American agriculture generally, than any other breed that it is to-day the predominating breed in the United States. With rams of the Merino blood to breed to, any coarser woolled sheep, can soon be made to yield such wool as that first mentioned. The production of the second mentioned, an intermediary wool, may not be so easily accomplished, as it seems to require a combination of breeds which has not yet been tried much in the United States.

According to Geo. Giddes, who quotes Mr. Hayes in the "Fleece and the Loom," as his authority, this intermediary wool was derived from an accidental ram lamb of the Merino race, dropped on the farm of Mauchamp, France, in 1828, and carefully

bred from by one M. Graux. The lamb was remarkable for having a head of unequal size and tail of great length. (This is very definite as a description of the sheep.) The wool is described as being "remarkable for its softness, and above all for its lustre which resembled that of silk." This again taking into view the way the French use language is not very definite. Taking the whole story of the origin of this Mauchamp Merino into the account, Henry S. Randall pronounces it probably a mongrel sheep between the "Merino and some long woolled variety," there is another version of the origin of this Mauchamp flock, which ascribes the production of this intermediary wool of superior combing qualities, to a cross between a Dishley, (Leicester) ram and Merino ewe, which is certainly most probable. But whether the Mauchamp sheep was an accidental sheep of pure Merino blood, or the result of a cross between the two races before mentioned, we have the evidence of Mr. Hayes, that large quantities of intermediary wool of the same description are now received from Australia, and New Zealand, and no one pretends that these wools come from the Mauchamp or "Dishley Mauchamp" Merino. On the contrary we all know that after the discovery of gold in those countries, the wool growers in order to meet the demands of the mining population for mutton, made every effort to that end, by the use of the so called mutton breeds upon their original stock of Merinos, and in their purity. The result according to Mr. Hayes, is quoted by Geo. Giddes in the following language: "I have the authority of Mr. Bowes for saying that the experiment has signally failed, that the Leicester, Cotswold, and Lincolnshire sheep, have been repeatedly carried to Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope, and every effort made to introduce the culture of the long woolled sheep, but it has been found that after a little while, the wool is converted into hair, and it is now admitted that long combing wools cannot be grown in Australia or at the Cape."

The consequence of these results, are a general recurrence to the Merino blood again, and the results of that course of crossing is a style of wool "being important for clothing purposes, as well as for combing," of such "fineness, length, soundness of

The following is a portion of Mr. Randall's remarks upon this subject: "After quoting the description of the wool as being 'long, straight, silky, similar to mohair.'" M. Graux, the owner of this lamb, bred from him others which resembled him. "In each subsequent year, the lambs were of two kinds, one possessing the curled elastic wool of the Merinos, only a little longer and finer, the other like the new breed." At least the skillful breeder obtained a flock combining the fine silky fleece with a smaller head, broader flanks and more capacious chest. "This, excepting in the matter of being finer than the Merino, is a pretty good description of a mongrel between the Merino and some long woolled variety—and such I have no doubt it is. "The accidental traits which are developed in breeding from pure animals of the same blood never, I suspect, at one bound, embrace quite such comprehensive particulars as a change, not only in essential characteristics of the wool, but also in the general form of the carcass." My own experience compels me to endorse Mr. Randall's views in the above subject. From an accidental hornless Merino buck of very superior quality, I have for several years, been trying to establish a hornless family of pure blooded Merinos, and find it a process requiring patient persistence. For several years, I have been also trying a combination between the Merino and Leicester, and the results in the latter case so far as they have gone, accord with the above description of M. Graux's breeding operations, whether a breed can be established between the two races bearing this intermediary wool, and combining in part the early breeding qualities of the Leicester, with the hardiness of the Merino, remains to be seen. I continue to have been much more successful upon sheep about 10 years ago, than I now am. This field of experiment is an inviting one to a young breeder.

staple, and remarkable freedom from grease, as to constitute them a new standard of excellence in wools" which "cannot fail to be in demand."

If I am right in deducing the true history of the origin of this intermediary wool in Australia and New Zealand, it is very plain, that it is within the power of Oregon wool growers to grow such wools, and I have no doubt that with pure blooded bucks of the Merino and Leicester or Cotswold, to have recourse to, a flock of graded sheep can soon be established which will yield a large proportion of such wool.

As to which families of the Merino and which of the English breeds should be used, is a question upon which men will, as they always have differed. Mr. Hayes quotes a Mr. "Wm. Latham, a very intelligent flock master of Buenas Ayres," in a work devoted to improvement of the wools of that country as being very favorable to the French Merino for that purpose. Mr. Latham claiming that the best results of Australian breeders have been attained by the use of Rambouillet French Merino and English, or George III, Merinos in the work of regenerating the flocks of that country. The superiority of size, weightier fleece, better fattening qualities, fewer skin folds, and a corporal vigor which makes them better reproducers, are amongst the reasons why Mr. Latham prefers these families above the exquisite Silesian, beautiful Nigrette or "Electoral Saxon Merinos." It does not appear that Mr. Latham had tried the American Merino for the purpose and, I have no doubt that with the exception that they might be found to give the wool an overcharge of grease, and in some families tend too much to folds, they would be found second to neither the French, or George III Merino, for crossing with long woolled families or their grades. Indeed, I think it is very questionable whether a buck is ever found too oily and yolk for crossing with a grade flocks of dry harsh and brash woolled sheep. As my original stock of Merinos comprised (in fact, I may say yet comprises) all of these families of the Merino, I am enabled to form a very fair opinion upon the point of which is best, and of the three, I should leave out the George III Merino; because, as I believe, the French, and American, have more and better points to recommend them for crossing purposes.

The appearance of these wools in the markets of New York and London, is the chief circumstance upon which I ground the inference that the wool-growers of Australia and New Zealand, are receding to the Merino stock again, and in addition, is the fact that there has lately sprung up quite a business of exportation of long woolled sheep from those countries. Many lots having come to Oregon during the past two years. It is reasonable to suppose that these animals—superior in character as many of them are—would find the best market at home, if their use was deemed advantageous by wool growers here. The stock of the Australian and New Zealand Land Company, two years ago, consisted of 22,000 head, divided as follows: 2,000 Leicesters, 5,000 Merinos, and 15,000 Leicester or intermediary sheep. At that time and since, the Company have sold Leicesters for exportation to Oregon and California, which I am bound to believe, would not have been done, had the sheep found a ready market at home.

The new Sunday law passed at the late session of the California Legislature is being generally enforced throughout the State.

In the ninety-nine counties in Iowa there are eighty-two agricultural societies with 38,983 members.