

WILLAMETTE FARMER.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date appearing after the printed name on the paper is the date of the EXPIRATION of subscription.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Boston, Feb. 7.—According to the confession of Evans, in 1858 he stole away and killed a little niece in Derry, N. H., five years old; in 1861 he assaulted and cut the throat of a girl fourteen years old in Augusta, Maine; in 1865 he outraged the person of Isabella Joyce and killed her and her brother John, a boy of twelve, in Bussey's woods near Boston; in 1872 he is charged with a similar crime upon the person of a woman found dead in the woods at Fitchburg, Mass., and during the same year outraged and mutilated the person of, and murdered Georgiana Lovering, a girl twelve years of age, in Northwood, N. H.

Washington, Feb. 7.—There was a full attendance at the Cabinet meeting to-day over the great success of the new Syndicate, in placing \$100,000,000 of the five per cent. loan, thus enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to call in a corresponding number of 1862's, and was the subject of discussion to-day. Both the President and Secretary Boutwell were heartily congratulated.

New York, Feb. 7.—In the Court of General Sessions, to-day, Jacob Rosenzweig, for whom a new trial had been ordered, was placed at the bar charged with manslaughter in committing abortion on the person of Alice Bowlesby. A special plea was interposed that having been tried and convicted on a certain charge he could not be tried again for the same offence. The Recorder said he would hear the argument and render a decision on Thursday next. The prisoner was remanded.

John C. Shaffer, aged 13, William Barker, aged 13, and several other boys were playing at 522 Sixth avenue this evening, when Barker began to tease the other boys. Shaffer told him to stop. Barker pulled a pistol and said: "Look out, or I'll shoot you." Shaffer replied: "Don't shoot." He had scarcely uttered these words when Barker pulled the trigger twice, but the cap failed. At a third trial the pistol exploded, the bullet entering Shaffer's right temple. He fell to the floor a corpse. Barker, terrified at his act, ran from the house and was shortly arrested.

The President to-day pardoned Eli Ross Stewart and Robert Hayes Mitchell, both South Carolina convicts of Ku-Klux crimes, and sentenced to imprisonment at the Albany Penitentiary.

New York, Feb. 8.—Another brutal wife-murder was committed last night. Charles Hory, an Englishman living at 649 East Thirteenth street, recently abandoned his family and went West. Thursday he returned, brought two single-barreled pistols, loaded them, and last night went to the room in which his wife and children were, locked the door and without a word fired both pistols at his wife, one of the balls going through the lungs and another through the neck. The woman was taken to the hospital. The murderer was arrested while attempting to escape.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8.—Ex-Governor Geary returned from New York last evening, apparently in good health. About nine o'clock this morning, while breakfasting with his family, and in the act of helping his little son, his head suddenly fell back before his wife could get to his side, and before medical aid could be summoned he was dead. Supposed to have been an attack of heart disease or apoplexy.

New York, Feb. 8.—A Washington special says there is a growing impression that there will be an extra session of Congress. It is reported that Assistant Secretary Richardson says that the indications are that an additional call for \$100,000,000 will be made immediately after the one to be made in March, making \$200,000,000 in all.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—A letter has been received, giving particulars of the sinking of the ship Tuscarora, on January 9th. During the night the mate and six men jumped overboard

and reached one of the boats, which contained four of the crew, who were keeping it clear of the ship. The Captain refused to follow them, and with fourteen of the crew remained on the mizzen rigging, and sunk with the vessel at eleven P. M. The next morning the survivors were picked up by the British steamer Emerald and landed at Gibraltar.

New York, Feb. 8.—In Brooklyn, this afternoon, Michael Fox was arrested on a charge of kicking his son, 8 years old, because the boy refused to go for liquor without money.

At a full meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to-day, the action of the sub-Committee, in purchasing control of the Cuban cable and the sale of 15,000 shares of Western Union stock to provide funds therefor, as directed by President Orton, was approved and ratified. The vote approving the purchase of the Cuban Company was unanimous; that on the sale of stock had but one negative.

The report that Judge Boardman denied the motion to stay the proceedings in the new trial of Stoke's case is erroneous. The Judge will not decide the motion till next week.

London, Feb. 8.—At a meeting of West Country Highlanders at Glasgow, last night, the Marquis of Lorne delivered an address. Speaking of the number of Scotchmen who left their country during the past year, he said he looked upon the emigration movement with regret, especially when directed towards the United States. Scotland was able to support an immense population, and laborers were scarce. If people emigrated, he hoped they would go to the British Colonies.

A resolution has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, urgently demanding the expulsion of Jesuits from Hungary.

The Swiss Council of State have stopped the salaries for three months of all priests who read from their pulpits the unauthorized Papal briefs establishing a Bishopric for Geneva.

Elko, Feb. 5.—A heavy snow-storm has been raging here all day. About seven inches have fallen. Weather intensely cold.

New York, Feb. 9.—A Washington special to the *World* says: President Grant yesterday expressed himself strongly in favor of the enforcement of the laws in Utah, if it takes the whole available military force to sustain it. General Sheridan has been summoned here to give his advice, from personal observations, as to the best localities within a day's railroad distance of Salt Lake City for the temporary encampment of troops.

It is believed that nearly all the Ku-Klux prisoners will be pardoned within a very short time, particularly those of the ignorant class.

Madrid, Feb. 10.—King Amadeus manifests a disposition to abdicate the crown, in which case he will resign his power into the hands of the Cortes. The city is quiet.

New York, Feb. 8.—In the Stokes case to-day Judge Boardman denied the motion for a new trial and stay of proceedings. His counsel at once proceeded to apply for a stay of proceedings before Judge Davis.

Exeter (N. H.), Feb. 8.—The examination by the Bank Commission shows a loss to the Granite National Bank, by the defalcation of Shute, to be from \$90,000 to \$100,000; that the assets are more than sufficient to pay the liabilities; the stockholders are about to take measures to continue the bank. Shute also embezzled from the Savings bank. The total amount stolen will be \$220,000. There is no clue to the whereabouts of Shute.

Hartford (Conn.), Feb. 8.—Reverend Frederick K. Marsh, for over half a century pastor of the Congregational church at Winchester Center, died yesterday.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—The *Journal's* Washington special says in relation to the announcement by a correspondent to-day that the United States troops will be removed from the South and placed in reasonable contiguity to Utah, that this action is not intended as a menace. Troops will be sent both to the Rio Grande and to the Plains. The Seventh Cavalry was yesterday

ordered to the Rio Grande to protect the border, obviating the necessity for enlistment of a volunteer Texan regiment, as suggested by the Rio Grande Commission. Both Houses have bills relative to Utah under consideration, and it seems quite probable there will be definite legislation this session.

Washington, Feb. 7.—In the bill reported to-day by Butler, from the Committee on Judiciary, to adjust the salaries of Executive, Judicial and Legislative departments, the Government, provides, after March 4th, 1873, that salaries be fixed, per annum, as follows: President of the United States, \$50,000; Vice President, \$10,500; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, \$10,000; Cabinet officers, \$10,000; Speaker of the House, \$10,000; members of Congress, \$8,000—mileage abolished but actual expenses allowed.

President Grant's visit to Wilmington, Delaware, was made the occasion of an enthusiastic reception by the State and city officials. The Mayor of Wilmington delivered an address of welcome, after which the President was banqueted.

Orders have been issued to the Commandant of the United States forces operating against the Modoc Indians to make such disposition of the troops as will protect the settlers, and to suspend further hostile proceedings against the Indians, unless absolutely necessary, until after the Commission recently appointed has investigated the causes which led Captain Jack to make war and the result of the investigation is known.

HIGHLAND FARMERS' CLUB.

The Club met at "Home Hill" on Saturday, Feb. 1st, 1873. The President, R. C. Geer, in the chair—present, fifteen members. Three young men joined the Club.

The chairman of the committee on market reports, Mr. W. Cranston, read the prices current of the *Oregonian*, and remarked, in relation to the issue between his predecessor, Mr. Geer, and that newspaper, that many times since he had been in the dairy business, the same conviction had been forced upon him, viz: that the Portland papers are somehow controlled in the interest of speculators. To prove that he had good ground for his opinion, he would quote one fact of frequent repetition, concerning the price of cheese. To a considerable extent, he had supplied the Salem market with cheese, and had been governed by the Portland price, as taken from the newspapers of that city. Upon receiving a proposition to purchase his whole stock of cheese at the quoted price, he queried as to the reason, and finding nothing in the papers to indicate a rise, he sent a letter to a Portland merchant, and received only the city quotations again, 15 cents per pound. Still incredulous, he went down, and found that cheese had been selling for several days at a higher figure, in one case at 18 cents per pound. Several times the same thing has occurred, while the papers continue the old quotations. The reason given by the newspaper men is that they wait until the price seems to have settled; the time, however, is well employed by the speculators, who slip up on the producer to purchase below the market price. He did not want to be harsh upon the newspapers; did not propose to judge them; and whether innocent or guilty, their habits are certainly in that respect against the interests of the agriculturist and in favor of the merchants of Portland or of speculators.

[Capt. Crandall, of the Statesman, has explained how the well-intended efforts of the press reporters are frequently defrauded by wily speculators.—Sec'y.]

The President, Mr. Geer, said that he had noticed the same management so often that he could place but little reliance upon the price lists, and whether they are put up in the interest of merchants and speculators, or whether they arise unavoidably, or rather naturally, in the machine-like manner of getting up newspapers, it made but little difference to the producer, who, depending upon them, sold at a loss. He did not desire to punish anybody in particular; all that we want is reform—something to depend on.

The question for discussion being "Butter-Making," the President said that he hoped to hear something to the point, as Oregon butter-makers are losing thousands of dollars by crowding the market with inferior butter, worth from 11 to 20 cents per pound, when our fancy brands are bringing from 45 to 50 cents per pound, quick sale. He wanted this question discussed until all the butter made in this district will command the highest market price. It is just as easy to make good butter as an inferior article, if one knows how, so that there is no good reason for making the poor, which is a useless waste. At the same time, he believed that the character of Oregon butter is much below what it really deserves. There is much good butter spoiled by the merchants.

Mr. Henry Allen said that to make good butter required good cows in good, healthy condition, good, cleanly milkmen, a good, clean place to keep the milk, which requires a proper temperature, etc., etc., but it makes little difference how good the butter is, if the merchants keep it in such places as he had seen in Salem and other towns. Poor butter will keep just as well as the good, in a cellar where are potatoes, cabbage, onions, apples, etc., in all stages of decay, besides tar, turpentine, coal oil, codfish, and the fetor arising upon a damp atmosphere, from a mud bottom soaked with rotten buttermilk, &c., in fact a horrible place to the nose of a tasteful butter maker. Butter in kegs, or put up in any way air-tight, may keep there a little while, but the best butter in the world could not endure such a place twenty-four hours and afterwards keep.

Mr. Cranston thought that while a considerable amount of butter is spoiled in bad cellars or rooms, yet, as a general rule, the butter is spoiled before churning. He had been curious to know about this fact, and had examined enough of fresh butter to convince himself that much of the complaint about poor butter is well founded. "If we all made first-rate butter, then there would be no fancy brands, and I could not get quite so much for my butter as I do now. The poor-butter makers would be the gainers, while I would lose; nevertheless, I am willing to tell what I know about butter-making." Of course, good cows in good condition are necessary, and they must be fed on good rich food. Then the milk kept at 60° temperature for 36 hours, or if in the untempered atmosphere, say 36 hours in the summer and 48 hours in the winter, will give time for the cream to rise, when it should be churned without delay, at a temperature of 62°, and the butter, after being thoroughly worked, should be salted with clean, pure salt, at the rate of one ounce per pound. He preferred the all-wood rotary churn, which would bring the butter in about 40 minutes, or in 2,000 revolutions. He also preferred deep pans, because the peculiar, rich flavor of the cream is better preserved. He said that his butter, made

in this way, brought 45 cents per lb., when tons of the common, inferior article were a drug at 20 cents. He called his butter a *first-rate article*, and believed it would keep, and yet he had no experience in keeping, as all that could be made, when he was not making cheese, sold readily while fresh. In reply to questions, he said he did not use a skimmer, but a case-knife, to remove the cream; that five quarts of milk by weight would yield a little over one-half pound of butter; and that the same weight of milk will make more butter in winter than in summer, a fact which is attributed to the extra fat-producing food given to the cows.

Cal. Geer having obtained the reputation of a *fancy butter maker*, the members forced him also upon the confessional. He dissented from Mr. Cranston's choice of churn, and preferred the walking-beam dash churn, because it can be adjusted to any light of stroke, whereby over-churning or over-mixing and mashing of the "first-come" butter can be avoided. The dash should rise to the air surface of the cream at the commencement of churning, and as fast as the butter comes and rises to the top, the dash should be lowered so as to rise to the under surface of the butter, until all is come; in this way, the grain of the butter is preserved and the flavor also, for when the butter globules are broken they undergo a chemical change, and not only lose flavor, but soon spoil. Such management, however, is not practicable with any rotary or beater churn, which must wear into a greasy paste considerable butter at every churning. In answer to the question of what temperature cream should be, at churning, he replied 58° to make the best butter and the most butter, although a higher temperature will bring it sooner. In other respects, he did not differ from Mr. Cranston. He believed in working the buttermilk out with pure cold water.

Mr. Henry Allen was cross-questioned again in regard to packing butter. He had packed and examined a great deal in the mines, and was positive that the best plan is to put into small sacks, from three to five pounds each, and then pack in a barrel with brine; any portion can be removed and the rest will remain good, as long as covered with brine, which is not likely to be the case when it is packed solid without sacks. While in the mines in 1849 and '50, they had received butter made on the Darby Plains in Ohio, and it was sweet and good, in fact the best in market. It was packed in little kegs like white lead paint kegs, and they again packed in large barrels or hogsheds of brine. This, however, is an expensive method of keeping butter.

Not long ago, Mr. Cranston saw some very nice butter that had been very much injured by packing in a barrel, in layers, with salt between. The surface of the layers was bleached and spoiled to the depth of half an inch. What is wanted to keep good butter sweet is to be removed from contact with the atmosphere or any gas or other substance which will unite with it or be absorbed into it; good strong brine will answer these conditions best.

At the next meeting will be discussed the question of "the legitimate objects of farmers' clubs," or shall agriculturists become shippers and transporters, or engage in the business of storage, commission, forwarding, etc., etc. It is very evident, from the tone of the conversation, that a very decided negative will be given to the latter questions.

Club adjourned to meet on Saturday, Feb. 15, 1873, at one o'clock, at Alex. Thompson's.

T. W. DAVENPORT, Sec'y.

The little child of E. Zumwalt, of Benton, whom the papers of last week reported as so severely scalded, has since died.