

The present Movement among Farmers.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

In all revolutions in society there are causes at work back of these revolutionary movements. The present movement is one that has long been brooding throughout this broad land. The movement, in all its aspects, is one that in its incipency, may produce some blunders; but, when all its phases are critically examined, compared, and thoughtfully canvassed, we have no doubt much good will result therefrom. It were well, if, in the earlier stages of this deep important rising among the farmers, that prudence and practical sense should run through all their actions. In most branches of trade, it requires not only intelligence and tact, but considerable practice to succeed.—Success is the end in view.

Now, strength results from a union or combination of power. With sufficient power any object, however formidable it may be, can be accomplished. In both Church and State, union is the pre-requisite to success. Then, to unite the farmers in one common cause, to rouse them up so as to act as one body politic, to produce the one main result—the good of the agricultural community—requires no small degree of human sagacity. Sagacity presupposes much practice, as well as fine natural and cultivated abilities. Have the farmers this sagacity? Like all other bodies of men, the new and untried, they may more or less err. But they must do as all others have done, profit by their errors. To agree upon a course will be a difficult task.

Organizations of well trained men are all round us. The millers, the shippers, the grain buyers, the speculators, et al., are looking on, and taking items, in every movement made by the anxious and embarrassed farmers. For ages the tillers of the soil, and the "hewers of wood and drawers of water," have been held in bondage, till the "rest of mankind" begin to think they will always govern the masses. The masses, however, are beginning to learn that there is such a thing as being governed too much. Day is breaking. Self preservation is the strongest law of nature. If, then, the agricultural masses place themselves on the defensive,—the protective side of the question, they must as a sequence, as a result of their own meditations, meet the enemy on his own grounds and fight him according to his own tactics. "Learn from the enemy how to conquer him." This will take time, labor, and means. All cannot be done at once; nor is it desirable. Patience and a little sweet oil works wonders.

There is nothing gained in precipitancy. Go slow, but sure. To pull down without a clear knowledge of how to build is mere folly. The farmers, by pursuing a firm course, and combining in such a degree as to protect themselves, will have gained an important point. If farmers would observe the following, they, as a class could not be imposed upon: First, Never go in debt; never doing so enables you to be independent. Secondly, never sell anything at a sacrifice. If you never go in debt, you will seldom have to sacrifice your grain, stock, wool, &c., and thirdly, keep posted as to events, markets, and, especially, study your own interests in every sense.

I do not think all will result from this movement, that is expected by the sanguine actors in the drama. But more good will be accomplished than the conservative dream of.

It is—when the whole ground is looked over—not presumed that the farmer can be buyer, shipper, wharfman, etc., and at the same time be attending to his duties on the farm. Nothing distinguishes this from past ages so much as division in labor.—Where each profession treads in one line of business, its devotees, become in a measure initiated, and at perfect in that line as is possible to become. Far more so I think, than where one class of men attempt to do all, and fail in all. And, especially is this true in a highly civilized community where there are so many different, and often clashing interests.

A printer could not be an engineer, a captain of a boat, a wharfman, or

shipper, and at the same time set type well. The interests are too diverse to be practiced and carried out in detail by one head. Hence, for proficiency, both mentally and physically, in any science or profession, the whole man in the full sense of the term, must be bent on one thing primarily, and incidentally on all others which have a bearing on the main pursuit. I, then, with due deference to my superiors, are inclined to think the farmers had better not enter too steep into other branches which are new to them, and for this cause failure might result.

That the agricultural community should organize is clear. That it should stand on the defensive, and manfully protect itself, is also clear. But in no case should farmers be aggressive; for that would tend to entail on others just what they are complaining of and trying to remove.

In a country like ours, with due management, we ought to become a great and flourishing people. But it is utterly impossible for us to prosper ground down as we have been, and are now.

When leagued oppression poured to northern wars,
Her whistled passions, and her fierce linears,
Waved her dread standard to the breeze of morn,
Proud her loud drum, and twang'd her trumpet horn;

Tumultuous horrid brooded o'er her van,
Pressing war to Poland, and to man;
Warsaw's last champion from her heights survey'd,
Wide o'er the fields a waste of ruins laid;
Oh Heaven he cried, my bleeding country save!
Is there no hand on high, to shield the brave?
What though destruction sweep these lovely plains,
Live, I beseech thee! our country yet remains!

HORTUS.

Farmers' Clubs.

A. S. Graham, Sherman, writes: Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, permit me to throw out a suggestion or two that would, if regarded in their true light, have a tendency to elevate the farmers' profession by imparting to them much useful information. Associations for the discussion of agricultural subjects are among the most useful means of improvement; it matters but very little what these associations be called, if they only bring farmers together and induce them to interchange ideas. The farmers of a neighborhood, a school district, or a town, may have their stated meetings for this purpose, and be largely benefited thereby. A simple organization only is necessary for conducting business in an orderly and straightforward manner, and preserving such a record that the information elicited may not be lost. A president, secretary, and board of managers would comprise the officers. The subjects brought before the association might be introduced by lectures or by special dissertations from such individuals as are deemed competent of doing justice to them. Each member can then express his own view; and when the discussion is concluded, it will be proper to take the sense of the association by the passage of a resolution embodying the facts which have been elicited. Meetings of this kind stimulate reading and thought, and their records through the medium of the Press awaken attention and disseminate intelligence through the community. If people will but wake up to the true dignity of their calling, they will see the necessity of such a movement being put on foot in every community where it could be sustained. N. Y. Times.

John Johnston applied a barrel of salt, 280 pounds, to fourteen acres of wheat, sowing it broadcast in the drills before the wheat was sown; the salted wheat was much plumper than that in the same field not salted; the straw was heavier, brighter, stiffer, and the heads larger and ripe five days earlier than the unsalted ten acres in the same field. Mr. Mechi, the celebrated English farmer, who has grown sixty bushels of wheat to the acre, top-dresses his wheat every spring with salt and guano and hoes it in between the drills.—N. Y. World.

Offering exemption from taxes and even premiums for the erection of manufactories has succeeded so well in some places that many others are adopting the same plan. Thus we see Charleston, West Va., offers \$10,000 and exemption from taxation for ten years to any company that will establish a car factory there, to employ at least 100 men; and Morris, Ill., offers \$10,000 to any company that will locate in that place and engage in manufacturing there.

Feed for Producing Milk.

The Practical Farmer says: It is well settled in the opinion of all our best dairymen, that bran greatly promotes the milk secretion in cows, and it is fed almost universally. About equally mixed with corn meal is the usual proportion. This mixture seems to promote both quantity and quality of milk.

From several sources we hear that buckwheat bran is a great milk producer, and is now being used considerably among our Chester county dairymen, in about the same proportions as the other.

Thomas Gawthorp, near West Grove, Chester county, also by repeated trials with his own cows, has fully satisfied himself that they do as well with corn and cob meal and bran as with pure corn meal and bran. The amount of nutriment in corn-cobs is so very small that this result will have to be explained on the supposition of the ground cob acting to promote digestion by distending the stomach. The presence of bulky material being necessary to promote distension and fill up the stomach of ruminating animals, before perfect digestion can be accomplished, is frequently lost sight of. Hungarian grass is also found for milk cows to be rather superior to the ordinary run of hay. The last year or two, Hungarian grass has loomed up wonderfully in the estimation of our dairy farmers; and a very large scope of land will be sowed with it the coming season. It matures for cutting in about sixty days, and produces two to four tons per acre—the latter of course on good soils. Three pecks to the acre is the usual allowance of seed. Where a good hay market is convenient, this substitution of Hungarian grass for common hay in home feeding will be a clear additional source of profit.

POULTRY HOUSES.—As a rule, poultry kept on farms, where they are allowed perfect liberty, do not suffer from serious disease. This is undoubtedly owing to their absolute freedom. They wander pretty much at will, being excluded from the garden only while the plants are young and tender. The principal lack is of roosting and nesting places. With these added, the farm is a hen's paradise. These buildings need not necessarily be expensive structures, but they should be warm and at the same time well ventilated, particular care being taken that there be a full circulation of air in summer, for there is no portion of the animal creation which suffers from confinement in a foul atmosphere so much as the feathered tribe of any species they may be, and it is of the first importance to the poultry breeder. An inattention to this prime want will seriously diminish, if it does not destroy the profits, for the flock first becomes enfeebled and tender, and thence are liable to every contagion or epidemic that may be floating in the air, especially roup and cholera.

CULTIVATE FLOWERS.—Our climate and soil are well adapted to the production of the choicest varieties of flowers, yet we Americans are shamefully deficient in this pursuit, compared with England and France. Everywhere in England—in the farm houses, in the cottages, in town and city—flowers abound at all times. You see them in the door-yards, in the windows, running and blooming vines, from the basement to the fourth story of houses. We see nothing of the kind in this country. It should be one of the objects of such societies as this to promote a greater love for flowers, and the more extensive cultivation of them.

There is no excuse for the production of poor butter on account of defects in pastures; the fault is not often there, though it may sometimes be in the very bad quality of the water, and sometimes, though we must believe more rarely, in the presence of noxious or unsavory weeds, and even more rarely still in inherent peculiarities of the cows. But the great prevailing difficulty is in unskillful manipulation. It makes no difference how good the milk is, it will not make good butter unless it is properly treated.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, June 20.—Official information has been received at the office of the Board of Indian Commissioners that the Commission to treat with the Sioux left Cheyenne on the 17th inst. for Fort Laramie, in the Sioux country, where 13,000 Ogallala Brule and Minneconjou Sioux with Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are waiting to meet them in addition to Red Cloud, Red Dog Spotted Tail, and other well known leading chiefs. It is expected they will meet Sitting Bull, Half Moon and perhaps Eagle Feather and other Powerful Northern chiefs, representing the Teton or North-Sioux, whom the Government for the past ten years has been endeavoring to meet and influence in the interest of peace. The Commissioners have several important propositions to make to the Indians and will ask the surrender of many privileges which they prize. Northern Indians are restless on account of the occupancy of their country by 2,000 cavalry, who are protecting the railroad survey which passes directly through their country—something guaranteed to them forever by treaty of 1867-'68. It is hoped they may be induced to surrender their rights peacefully. The question is a very important one to them as the road will drive away game upon which they have heretofore been subsisting almost entirely.

Washington, June 21.—The President is reported as saying that he will not select the Chief Justice from among the present Judges of the Supreme Court.

Senator Howe's friends, including Wisconsin politicians, are urging his nomination for the Chief Justice-ship.

Birmingham, June 20.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted Rosa Canning for the murder of her mother.

New York, June 20.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company Directors took no action to-day on the issuing of bonds. It is reported that Horace E. Clark held very few shares of Union Pacific stock.

Cairo, June 20.—Parties from Paducah, Kentucky, report cholera at that place. There is considerable excitement here with regard to cholera, owing to the publication of the mortuary report of yesterday, which shows the largest number of deaths in one day since the cholera epidemic of 1866. There were 24 interments to-day against 33 yesterday; 17 died of cholera.

Cincinnati, June 20.—Three deaths yesterday and three to-day have been reported from cholera.

Washington, June 20.—The first case of genuine Asiatic cholera in this city occurred to-day, the victim being a colored woman.

Nashville, June 20.—The mortuary list from cholera shows 59 deaths, of which 48 were colored people. Many think the disease reached its worst on Friday.

Memphis, June 21.—The weather here to-day was hot. There were only 19 interments to-day against 24 yesterday, of which 14 were from cholera. Reports from the surrounding country state that the disease still prevails, but in the country it has rarely proved fatal.

Cincinnati, June 21.—Up to six o'clock to-night 14 deaths from disease of the bowels, six of which were classed as cholera, were reported.

Philadelphia, June 20.—Facts gathered in relation to the two children found locked in a closet this morning, give ground for suspicion that the person of one of the children was outraged. Several parties residing in the neighborhood are under arrest.

Later—10 p. m.—It now appears that neither of the children were ravished. The theory now is that some one out of hatred hid them to annoy the parents, and that some boys were the cause of the imprisonment in a closet and now fear confession.

New York, June 20.—Ex Police Superintendent, John A. Kennedy, died at his residence in this city to-day.

New York, June 21.—A. B. Meacham, Chairman of the Peace Commission, is in this city on his way to Fort Klamath, where a Military Commission for the trial of the captured Modocs will sit. Meacham can make no use of his right hand, the nerves of which were paralyzed by a ball through his wrist and forefinger. His left hand is twice the natural size and there remains a slight scar on his forehead from a ball, and from the same cause a lump is on the right side of the head. All the other wounds he received, on the ear, in the side and elsewhere, are entirely healed. His story of the treachery which resulted in the death of Canby and Thomas is but a repetition of what has already been told. He says himself and other Commissioners had full information of the fate in store for them, but as Canby and Thomas would not receive warning he could not remain behind while those went into danger. It was Captain Jack who gave the signal for the slaughter and shot General Canby while old Scotchman attended to him with a knife and pistol. Of the issue of the trial he expressed no doubt. The Modocs who participated in the massacre will be convicted and executed; the effect of the acquittal or pardon of any of them after they

were convicted would be disastrous; the other tribes could not in such case be retained. The men who murdered the Modoc prisoners should be hanged, Meacham thinks, on the same gallows with the Indian murderers. During the war the Modocs killed and wounded about three soldiers for every Modoc, the force at no time numbering more than 65. During the three day's fight the band not only held out against 800 troops, armed with every appliance of means of warfare, but kept a space open for them to retire, which even the Warm Springs scouts could not find. Meacham advises that those not guilty of participating in the massacre be remanded to their Reservation.

The steamer Juniata which was expected to sail to-day had her crew reduced from 210 to 130. She takes 250 tons of coal for the use of the steamer Tigress when the latter reaches her destination. The Juniata also takes two steamer launches. The Tigress is expected to reach Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday, when the work of fitting her out will be commenced immediately, in order that she may leave on the 4th or 5th of July. The Tigress will be provisioned for two years.

New York, June 22.—Stokes' new trial will not take place during the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which throws it over to October. Counsel have decided to make no effort for bail. It is said the defense will rely upon medical testimony, so effective in the first trial, and will raise a plea of self-defense.

The Polar search steamer Juniata will leave to-morrow or Tuesday. Among the articles sent on board yesterday was a life-raft, for use by the expeditionary parties. Captain James M. Buddington, uncle of the present commander of the Polar, is pilot of the Juniata.

The Federal Council of the International Workingmen's Association, at a meeting yesterday, listened to the reading of a communication from Spain and Switzerland, inquiring if, in case of a general strike among all the workers there, the section in this city would loan them money to carry out their plans.

Lewis D. Tappan, one of the foremost workers in the anti-slavery movement in its earliest efforts in this country, died at his residence in Brooklyn, on Saturday, at the age of eighty-five.

Wicelung, W. Va., June 22.—Isaac Freese, of this city, was shot by his wife on last Friday night. She first struck him with a poker and then with a fire-shovel. He took them away from her. She then drew a revolver and fired three shots, one of the balls striking him in the breast and inflicting a dangerous wound. Family difficulties were the cause.

Washington, June 23.—The Indian Agent of the Nez Percés reports that Pickett, who killed an Indian woman last September, has been convicted and sentenced to be hanged at Boise City on the 25th of July. This is the first instance where a white man has been brought to justice for killing an Indian in that Territory. The Nez Percés are remarkably quiet, notwithstanding former reports of their hostile intentions.

New York, June 23.—The United States Circuit Court was engaged to-day in empaneling a jury for the trial of Tennie C. Claffin and Victoria Woodhull. The Judge refused a postponement of the trial on the ground of alleged sickness of one of the defendants.

New York, June 24.—The Juniata will sail to-day in search of the Polar. She is manned by one hundred and thirty men, carries two light guns, three hundred and sixty-one tons of coal and an abundance of provisions. It is intended that she shall supply both the Polar, if found, and the Tigress, which will follow the Juniata July 4th. Besides her own launch, which carries thirty-five men, the Juniata carries a large steam launch for seventy men, all parts of which are duplicated, so that a second may be constructed if necessary. The Juniata will stop at St. John's for coal, on her way to Disco, where it is expected the Polar or tidings will be found.

Fort Klamath, June 23, via Ashland, June 23.—Matters are quiet at this post. The only event of importance since the departure of last telegram is the transfer of the post command to Major Hasbrouck, of the 4th Artillery, who will remain here with his light battery until the Commission has concluded its business and the Modocs are disposed of. In the veruacular of this region we are having a great deal of weather, mostly rain, snow and wind.

FOR VIENNA.—The Kansas City Times, of a late date, says:

"Yesterday, a party of 23 Indians, consisting of 12 men, 10 squaws, and 1 papoose, arrived in the city, under charge of E. E. Barnum, on their way to the Vienna Exposition.—They belong to the Kawas, Comanches, and Cheyennes, and have been engaged by that veteran showman, Mr. P. T. Barnum, to create a sensation at Vienna, and show to the world the kind of creatures that give Uncle Sam so much trouble."

Can a woman be said to aspire to her husband's trousers when she pants for her rights?