

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.

LETTER FROM LANE COUNTY.

LANE COUNTY, March 2, 1874.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I see to-day there is an Independent call in our county to hold conventions at our respective precincts on the 14th of March, to elect delegates to a County Convention to be held in Eugene City March 21, there to nominate candidates for an Independent ticket, for our county officers, for the coming election, I for one have signed this call to-day, for this reason: I feel convinced that if the Farmers of Oregon intend to do anything that will be of any benefit to their interest in the coming election they have got to drop the present political parties and select men that will go for their interest, independent of party. I am a Granger. I have heard Republicans and Democrats that are Grangers, say "Let's put good men on our tickets, and select the man that we think will go for our interest out of them, this will not work; Democrats will say this is a good man, the Republicans will say our man is just as good as yours, and it will be impossible to have either union or harmony. Working men and Farmers, we have had too much party and too few men to go for our interest. Let us now try to select our own men, men that will go for our interest; we have a few days yet to think the matter over, and when you have got your days work done, in the evening try to select the best men in your judgment for officers that will go for our interest. Keep those old politicians and political jockeys out, for those wolves are sure to try to come in with lamb clothing on; do not ask who is out for this office or that, but go to your precinct meetings and put the men in nomination that you have selected, and have your delegates go instructed, then we shall have a better show to be better represented.

GEO. H. ARMITAGE.

LETTER FROM OREGON.

UPPER OREGON, March 2, 1874.

ED. FARMER:—The call for a Salem Convention was received by last mail, and has been sent out to the different settlements in the precinct. A meeting at our place of voting will be held next Saturday the 7th, to consider the same, and I have no doubt but at that meeting it will be decided upon to send delegates to the People's Convention, and if there is at that Convention nominated a ticket that fairly represents the industrial classes, it will receive a majority of the voters, at the June election, of this precinct; this, at least, is my opinion.

There has already a call from this precinct been made for a County Convention to make a People's Ticket, which no doubt you have seen in the *Mountaineer*.

I very much hope that the call made by Pioneer will be responded to by every precinct in the State, yet, the notice being so short, it is hardly to be expected; however, those that may assemble can and will be able to determine the best course to adopt. The ball being put in motion, I think it should be kept rolling, nothing can be lost by it, but much may be gained. Yours truly, J. H. DOUTT.

LANE COUNTY CALL.

We have the following names sent us to publish as signed to the call we have heretofore given place to from Lane county. These came only from one precinct, and we are told that other precincts are doing equally well and will soon be heard from:

A. W. Potter, Jas. A. Elbert, W. B. Blachley, B. H. Bailey, W. Wallis, M. H. Harlow, R. P. Caldwell, H. Smith, Geo. E. Hammett, H. B. Cartwright, Daniel Smith, Saml. Leony, Wm. I. Lemon, Joseph Perkins, J. F. Kirk, John Simpson, Geo. Marshall, V. S. McClure, David Zumwalt, E. Blachly, E. W. Moore, A. Bond, J. C. Jennings, D. W. Howard, M. Wilkox, J. P. Fisher, Wm. E. Mayes, J. Butler, Joseph McLean, H. C. Perkins, C. Conger, Geo. Landrith, W. W. Holston, Thos. Bell-shaw, Wm. Grubbs, Chas. Goodrich, A. W. Patterson, Robt. Drinkwater, A. G. Stevens, J. A. Stevens, Geo. H. Armitage, Wm. Beards, A. J. Train, J. J. Thomas, Geo. Schmalzka, Jas. Barger, F. N. Layton, G. W. Taylor, G. R. Ward, W. W. Attingham, Amos I. Mason, S. O. Taylor, H. S. Thompson, J. W. Jones, J. S. Browder, J. Vandoren, J. Vandoren, H. March, J. W. Gray, G. H. March, Seth Moor, J. C. Spores, A. Lewis.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

We learn an incident of the Independent movement in Polk county which shows that it was disinterested as far as the principal movers were concerned. Some half a dozen good citizens talked the matter over among themselves and then took steps to get an expression of the people in that county, which was accomplished without much trouble, as the people were ripe for it and circumstances favored an early expression of opinion. Those who first talked the matter over and took steps to introduce the movement, resolved not to accept office or nominations under any circumstances, as they did not wish to appear interested and to be working in their own advancement. They stood firm to that resolution and have proved the disinterestedness of their motives.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

In the Democratic County Convention held here on Saturday afternoon, the following platform was adopted, nominations made and delegates to the State Convention chosen:

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY PLATFORM.

We, the Democracy of Marion county, in Convention assembled, declare as follows:

Resolved, 1. That all restrictions and limitations imposed by the Constitution on the Legislative authority ought to be strictly obeyed and adhered to without evasion or attempt to evade.

2. We favor in legislation equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none.

3. That we also demand the repeal of all bills and laws of either of the last two sessions of the Legislature increasing or enlarging the salaries, fees, or compensations of public officers, and that the fees and compensations of offices be so reduced as to give but a fair and just equivalent for services performed.

4. We assert the power of the State to regulate public transportation within her limits, and that railroads and other corporations should be amenable to law as well as individuals.

5. We are opposed to taxing the people of this State for subsidies to railroads, or for subsidies for other purposes, but we demand such assistance from the General Government for the Portland, Dulles and Salt Lake Railroad as will contribute to place us on an equal footing with other States.

6. That the public burthens are now intolerable; that we demand such economy in the transaction of public business as prudent men practice in their own affairs; that there be no further squandering of the public moneys on visionary schemes, to reimburse politicians, to secure the support of jobbers and speculators, or to aid corporations or private individuals, until the State indebtedness be reduced within the Constitutional limit.

7. We favor the repeal of all laws providing for fees to Clerks and Sheriffs and the substitution of reasonable salaries to these officers.

8. That we will not nominate or support any candidate for State or County officers who will not endorse and earnestly support the foregoing resolutions and work to accomplish all therein demanded.

NOMINATIONS.

For State Senators—M. L. Savage, E. C. Cooley, E. F. Colby.

For Representatives—Davis Shannon, Louis Pettyjohn, M. Egan, Jacob Caplinger, F. X. Matthien, D. S. Stanton.

For County Judge—F. E. Eldridge.

For County Clerk—D. H. Murphy.

For Sheriff—S. Durbin.

For County Commissioners—Jas. Coleman, John Savage.

For County Treasurer—James Dalrymple.

For Assessor—Blair Forward.

For Surveyor—Wm. Pugh.

For School Superintendent—A. H. Stark-weather.

For Coroner—Dr. A. M. Belt.

DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

W. H. Watkins, J. B. McClane, Jas. R. Coleman, Jr., W. Thornbury, A. H. Stark-weather, E. F. Colby, Sam'l Ramp, Peter Belon, H. D. Boon, L. Westcott.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF GRANGERS OF YAMHILL COUNTY.

The Council of subordinate Granges of Yamhill county, composed of Master and four delegates of each subordinate Grange, convened at Lafayette, March 5, at 10 A. M., and was called to order by A. B. Henry, W. C. D. On permanent organization the following officers were elected:

Alex. Reed, W. M.; R. R. Laughlin, W. O.; A. J. Pitman, W. L.; H. C. Dale, W. S.; T. R. Bewley, W. A. S.; Q. Lamson, W. C.; D. Smith, W. T.; Alex. Watt, W. Sec.; T. E. Fristoe, W. G. R.; Mrs. A. M. Martin, Ceres; Mrs. S. S. Whitcomb, Pomona; Mrs. R. R. Laughlin, Flora.

Satisfactory reports were received from business agents showing large reductions in prices to Grangers, and better prospects for the future.

The Council provided for the collection and tabulation of statistics of products of all kinds. The business necessary to render this Council permanent and to provide for the election of delegates was transacted.

CANT SUIE THEM ALL.—This world is hard to please and we cannot possibly please all those who take the FARMER and STATESMAN by talking politics. While we are independent and feel kindly towards the people's movement simply because we consider it the shortest way to economy and reform we do not feel inclined, nor believe it necessary to go into spasms about it, and make a hot and excited warfare over it. It wouldn't do any good to do so, and would not be consistent with the position of a non-partisan journal. We may not suit those entirely who still cling to their old organization and we may not equal the expectations of all the warm hearted and impetuous reformers, but we mean all we say and prefer to pursue a course that shall commend the respect of those who differ from us. We believe still in the Republican "dogma" that "Loyal men may honestly differ."

DEATH OF CHARLES SUMNER.

In the death of Charles Sumner, our Nation has lost a man, who, with many faults, and with almost fanatical tendencies, had a strong sense of right and an earnest purpose in following his convictions. He was honest in his purposes and disinterested in his course, so that he goes to his grave untarnished by the corruption which afflicts our age. This of itself will atone for many mere faults of character, and we have no doubt that history will class Sumner with the greatest men of our century. His life is too well known to need lengthy recital and our space does not allow us to attempt a biographical sketch.

MARION COUNTY CALL.

We are informed that the Independent calls have not been circulated to any great extent through Marion county until within a day or two, and that the majority of the precincts remain to be heard from. So far, the movement has been without many earnest workers, for while the people have a favorable opinion of independence, there have been few men who took the pains to obtain signatures. We are requested by friends of the movement to ask those who have calls in circulation to return them for publication next week. The names published are of many of the best men in the county.

A LESSON FOR OREGON.

From the third yearly report of the Texas State Bureau of Emigration we see that during last year not less than 125,000 persons have emigrated to that State, of which 85,000 overlaid from other States and 40,000 from Europe. The Bureau has, as we see, under the able and energetic management of Mr. Loeffler achieved great results. It has a general agent in Europe (Doct. Hertzberg, of San Antonio) with a salary of \$2,500 per year and three special agents, one in New York, one in Galveston and one in England; also, traveling agent for the Southern and Western States. They have expended \$20,000 for help to poor emigrants landing in the ports of the State. The total cost of said Bureau, with the chief's salary, (\$2,000) salaries of the four agents, rent, correspondence, telegrams to Europe, etc., amount to the trifling sum of \$18,500—a trifling sum indeed for the benefits accrued to the State.

BEATRICE DE' CENCO.

BY ISABEL BLAIR.

In the picture gallery of the Barberini Palace at Rome, hangs a portrait of a young Roman girl painted by Guido. It is a beautiful but melancholy face, whose "south look of sweet, sorrowful eyes" and "touch of prison paleness," reproduced in chromo, are so frequently seen in parlor or shop window. For of all the paintings in Rome, none is better known or more copied than this. It derives peculiar interest from the history of her whose features it is said to represent.

Francesco Cenchi, the head one of the oldest and wealthiest families of Rome, was a man of violent temper, and, in his household, cruel. Two of his sons were assassinated at his instigation. At length, unable longer to endure his cruelties and tyranny, his family appealed to the Pope, Clement VIII, for protection. The petitions miscarried, and remained, of course, unanswered.

On the night of the 15th of September, 1598, Francesco was murdered. He was found with an enormous nail driven into each of his eyes—a mode of assassination which indicated that at least two persons were in the work. One of them was finally captured, and upon examination, charged the wife, a son, and the daughter, Beatrice, with having prompted to the deed. They had, he testified, put the victim to sleep by administering a narcotic draught, and then had introduced himself and his accomplice into Francesco's chamber. They were arrested and imprisoned in the Castle of St. Angelo, where they were, from time to time, as was the practice during the middle ages, subjected to the tortures of the rack to force them to confess to the crime. As was frequently the case with the accused, whether guilty or not, preferring death to this lingering agony, the mother and brother made confession. But for nearly a year Beatrice continued firm in her declarations of innocence. At last a new method of torture was devised, to inflict which would make it necessary to cut off her hair, which he describes as being "the most silken, the longest, the most marvelous in color ever seen." At this she turned pale. "Touch not my head," she cried. "Let me die

without mutilation!" And to save her tresses, she too yielded.

Her beauty, the belief in her innocence, the courage and firmness she had shown, had won the sympathy and compassion of the whole Roman populace, and the Pope was besieged with petitions to grant her pardon. This he was nearly persuaded to do when at the trial her cause was most eloquently pleaded by the counsel appointed for the defence, and it was shown how probable a man so generally disliked and dreaded as Francesco, should have had enemies outside his own household to plot against his life. Other murders of similar character occurring about this time, however, induced him to refuse pardon, and it is thought his decision was influenced by the considerations that in the event of their condemnation the property of the prisoners would come into the possession of the church. They were therefore publicly executed on the piazza of the bridge of St. Angelo, September 9th, 1599. All the windows, roofs and balconies, in the vicinity were filled with people assembled to witness the scene, so great was the interest felt for the beautiful young heroine.

The portrait by Guido is said to have been painted just before her execution, and during her confinement in the prison. Her story has furnished food for many a romance, and has often been represented upon the stage. She is still generally supposed to have been innocent of connection with the crime, and for every one recalling this passage of his story, the picture has a strange fascination.

A DANBURY ALBUM.

There is a sort of delirious joy in looking over a family album, especially if it is a very old album with a sprained back, which occasionally and unexpectedly drops through your fingers, leaving a couple of cousins in one hand, and three aunts in the other, and the balance of the family under the chair. The first picture of an old gentleman with an expression of wary cautionness in his face as if he was engaged in dodging a wild bull, and was somewhat doubtful of the result. Opposite him is the grandmother, a patient-looking lady in a black dress, with a look in one hand and a pair of spectacles in the other. There is a feeble but well-meaning effort to look safe in her face. On the next leaf is a middle-aged man looking as if he had been suddenly shot through the roof of a starch factory, and had landed in the middle of a strange country. Opposite is the picture of his wife, who, having heard a rumor of the catastrophe, has made up her mind to be prepared for the worst. Then follow the children—little girls looking so prim as to make you squirm, and little boys with their eyes turned on their noses, and with an expression on their face of unearthly solemnity. Then follow uncles, taken in their overcoats, with a spreading inclination in their clothes, hair, and face, as if they were bound to get their money's worth; and aunts with warts on their noses, and varnish in their hair, and preposterous lace collars about their necks. Then there is the bashful young man penned opposite an aggressive young lady, whom Heaven and some married woman have designed for each other. There are also the pictures of Cousin Aleck and his young wife, who stopped here when on their tour, and no young man looks at him without retiring at once and registering a terrible vow never to get married. Besides these is the picture of the man who lived next door for eight years, at the end of which time his wife died, and he moved to Illinois with the children, and is now worth some fifty thousand dollars. He has been photographed in his hat, which is one size too large for him, an which gives him an appearance of having murdered his aunt and concealed the body. Then there are two or three fine looking consorts of no particular identity, and several broken-spirited women with babies in their arms—directly or indirectly related to the owners of the album; and the exhibition closes.

The *Detroit Tribune* says that after their approaching marriage, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Maria will board with Queen Victoria until their house is ready for housekeeping. There will be the stoves for the Duke to put up, and Maria will want to paper her own bedroom, and there will be carpets to put down, which will give them both something to do; and when they get under way, Victoria will run in and help, baking days, come over to wring out things, Mondays, as it were. So the young couple have a clear future before them.

EX-MAYOR HALL'S DAUGHTERS.

The *Home Journal* says ex-Mayor Hall has been blessed with five daughters and one son, and is having each of his children educated in some special pursuit, that they may thus be guarded against the vicissitudes of fortune. His son supplements school duties with amusement at the printing press, intending to learn the art of printing practically, then reporting and journalism. One of the daughters is a designer and an etcher, having learned all the details of wood engraving at the Cooper Institute. Her designs for books and for some of Frank Leslie's publications have attracted marked attention. Another daughter is a writer of children's books, as well as an accomplished pianist. A third is receiving special training for the lyric stage, possessing a full, round and sweet chest voice. Another is already distinguished as a *soubrette* and character actress in private circles, while the fifth is perfecting herself as a *modiste* and milliner. These respective pursuits will perhaps never be utilized while Mr. Hall enjoys so large and lucrative a practice as at present, but it must be a comfort to him and his family to know that if ever occasion arises there are occupations open to the daughters beyond the usually forced and precarious ones of governesses, companions, etc., etc.

DIFFERENCE IN HUMAN EXHALATION.

It is a well-known fact that the human body contains in itself various humors and acids similar in action and having the same tendency toward the baser metals, as nitric and sulphuric acids—namely, to tarnish them; these acids varying in quality in different persons. No better proof need be given in support of this than in noticing the effect which different persons have on the jewelry they wear. There are thousands who—for fancy or economy's sake—wear continually the cheaper kind, known under the name of *fancy jewelry*, having brass car wires to the drops, without any ill effects, while many others, after wearing them a few days, are troubled with sore ears; in other words, the acids contained in the perspiration of some persons are sufficient to act upon the brass. There are persons by whom jewelry of any grade below 18 karats fine would be tarnished in a few days, and if such persons were to condemn all jewelry they thus tarnish as brass, they would do great injustice to the jeweler. These are extreme cases, it is true, but there are many persons who cannot even wear iron or steel about them without causing it to rust by the acidity of their perspiration.

HOW MUCH WAS A PENNY A DAY?—Much better wages than it sounds to us. In the time of Christ a penny was about equal to fifteen of our cents, and as money was ten times as valuable as now, the penny a day was as good as 150 of our cents; so that the man who worked in the vineyard for that got as good wages as men now generally have in harvest.

ITEMS.

- True to the core—a good apple.
- A bad omen—to owe men money.
- Agricultural mending—potato patches.
- Love all, trust a few and wrong no one.
- How to get a foot-hold—take a boot-jack.
- Prosperity makes friends; adversity tries them.
- The right side of a drinking saloon—the outside.
- The cup that neither cheers nor inebrates—the hip-cup.
- It is better to carve your name on hearts than marble.
- Never scare off a fly with a club when a feather will do as well.
- Show may be easily purchased; but happiness is a home-made article.
- Never sigh over what might have been, but make the best of what is.
- Whenever you get in a passion, sit down in a cool place for fifteen minutes.
- No person ever got stung by hornets who kept away from where they were. It is so with bad habits.
- "What is pride, my son?"
- "Walking with a cane, when you ain't lame," replied the intelligent boy.
- Opportunities are like flowers that fade at night; seize them, therefore, while they last.
- If you have an enemy, act kindly toward him and make him your friend. You may not win him over at once, but try again. If you have kindness be followed by another, you will have accomplished your object.