



Salem, Saturday, April 25, 1874.

## WOOL-GRADING AND PACKING.

The advertisement of the business of the wool-grading and packing house lately established at Portland, of which Mr. S. A. Seymour is manager, will be found in our columns, and our readers engaged in the wool-growing business will recognize it as one of the most necessary enterprises for their success, and to make the excellence of Oregon wools known to manufacturers. Step by step we are becoming emancipated from the mercantile and commercial supremacy which California has so long exercised over us. Hereafter, our products will go to the world's markets direct from the Columbia river, and bear the stamp of Oregon instead of the brand of California, a matter we may well be proud of and take some pains to consummate.

Mr. Seymour informs us that the company of which he is agent (we learn that it is composed of responsible business men) have made all needed arrangements at Portland, and have now on the way from New York an experienced wool-grader, who has had a long service in the business, connected with one of the most extensive wool-grading houses in that city, and fully recommended by that house.—Wools will be carefully sorted and graded, the refuse and unmarketable "tags" will be kept separate, and wools selling in the rough for twenty-three cents per pound will be worth twenty-seven to thirty cents, while the cullings can be disposed of to the woolen mills here at home for their full value, and the percentage of refuse is small at most. The company will furnish sacking and do this work for a very reasonable price, and those desiring to contract can correspond with the manager and so learn all particulars.—He informs us that it always pays the farmer to wash his wool, as it grades and sells better when in fair condition. Another year the Company expect to have arrangements for washing wool, and we are satisfied, from the arrangements made and the prices talked of, that wool-producers will not only be greatly accommodated, but have no cause for complaint.

## THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

While we have great respect for the woman's war on whisky, of which we hear so much, and which at the present time arouses so much attention in Portland, we cannot refuse to consider the subject of liquor-selling from a legal as well as a moral standpoint.—Given that intemperance is the source of crime and great social misery, and that from a moral point of view the traffic in spirituous liquors is a great evil, still we are met point-blank by the law, which is supreme in itself and knows only what the statute commands and has no alternative, which law licenses and regulates the sale of spirituous liquors and for a consideration in money entails all the evils of intemperance on the land, or at least speculates on the evil and profits by it to some extent. What can the praying women do, then, when these liquor-dealers are licensed and protected in their trade by the laws of the United States and of the State of Oregon? If liquor-selling had not this specific sanction of law, the moral sentiment of society might affect it somewhat, but so long it has all this legal sanction the liquor traffic can defy moral sentiment, and can wear out the patience of the praying women of Israel as readily as it has in the past withstood the walls of the widows and orphans of its victims. Sooner or later the courts must come to the rescue of the saloons, and prohibit the prayers and psalms which interfere with the prosecution of a trade which pays more liberally than any other for the law's sanction of its continuance.

The tendency of the crusade will be to arouse a moral sentiment on the temperance question which will demand legislation to effect reform. If the moral sentiment can be cultivated so as to control the community; if a revolution can be effected in the minds of the people which shall demand such reform in legislation; then something may be accomplished, but as a general rule we must concede that unless the mass of the community can be made to favor an idea its realization is an impossibility. Public sentiment is a matter of education, and this crusade may serve as an educator, and thus, in due time, produce its effects.

## BUSINESS MATTERS OF THE CRANE.

The Patrons of Husbandry have a very efficient agent at Portland in the person of A. J. Dufur, whose energy and business tact are all required to fill the duties of the position. The business has so increased that he has leased one of the stores in the new block erected on the levee by H. W. Corbett and others, 25x80 feet, with an excellent cellar underneath and an immense warehouse immediately in the rear above the wharf, where merchandise can be loaded and unloaded, or, if necessary, stored at the low price of 25 cts. per ton per month. This store is rented for the purpose of a depot for purchase of supplies and sale of produce for the farmers who are members of the Order. A general merchandising business is not intended, but orders for machinery and staple goods will be filled from them, and home products will be there received and stored until sold or shipped.

Mr. Dufur will soon go East on business connected with the interests of the Order and be absent for awhile, during which time Mr. Matlock of Clackamas will act in his place, and Mr. Dufur's son, from the Dalles, act as book-keeper and accountant. They will both be required to transact business of the agency. Mr. Dufur is now performing very arduous labors, and he seems to have perfected his system of business admirably. All purchases are made with bills in duplicate, the originals being filed in his office and the duplicate sent to the person making the order. All transactions can thus be verified in his office. As the business of the agency increases the agent will need the assistance of efficient assistants.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Journals like the DAILY RECORD or the weekly WILLAMETTE FARMER, representing the producing and laboring classes of the Empire State of the Northwest, are in receipt daily of a large number of communications.—Each one is carefully read over, and if it presents any new ideas that will convey information or instruction to our many readers, we are glad to publish it.

There is not a farmer in the Willamette valley but that is capable from his own experience to advance thoughts that will be new and of benefit to others like themselves engaged in the growing of crops or the raising of stock. While we deem it a duty, and consider it a pleasure, to make our paper the medium through which the farmers or mechanics can interchange thoughts, we would say to our correspondents that the best writer is one who can convey the clearest thoughts in the shortest space. Leave out useless words, that neither beautify nor strengthen the meaning. The correspondent, before he takes his pen, should first get a clear idea of the subject which he is to handle. Once understood, his next effort should be to say what he has to say in the fewest words possible. Write to make a point, and when you have made it, stop. It requires more time to write a short article well than to present the same thoughts in double the space. When Queen Mary told Dr. North that his sermon had only one fault—that of being too short—he replied that he would have made it shorter if he had had more time. Let our correspondents bear this fact in mind—boil down their letters before they send them to be printed. In this fast age the individual who can say the best things in the shortest space, is something of a public benefactor.

## CONTRACTS FOR TONNAGE.

When at Portland this week we met a Mr. Bullock, who visits Oregon on the part of H. & I. Johnson, of London, with proposals to contract for the shipment of 2,500,000 bushels of wheat to European ports, at current rates, to be sold on account of the shippers by said firm, and they to advance eighty per cent. of value of cargo and charge six per cent interest on same until repaid out of sales. We are informed that two large ships will be immediately furnished, under charter from San Francisco, to carry away wheat now in the country, and abundant tonnage will be forthcoming next fall to remove the next coming crop. Mr. Bullock expresses the opinion that a fair price might be anticipated for our coming surplus, as news from foreign wheat-growing countries is not very favorable. One feature of this business will be the loading of all vessels at the mouth of the Columbia river, as the proposal is to furnish large ships and not to have them ascend the river.

Rev. S. C. Adams of this city will deliver a lecture on "Ancient and Modern History," next Tuesday evening, at Masonic Hall in Portland.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL VETO.

President Grant has returned to the Congress of the United States the Act recently passed, commonly known as the Senate Finance Bill, the purpose of which was to increase the volume of National currency to satisfy the demands of the West and South. As a general thing the Eastern States have opposed the increase or inflation of currency, and the West and South have favored it. Banking capital and facilities have been, to a great extent, accumulated and monopolized by the Eastern States and the natural feeling there is to retain the financial supremacy they have acquired. The West and South wants more banking capital and more currency, but while those sections advocate the "inflation" the East protests that the result of inflation will be to encourage speculation and to produce, as a consequence, want of confidence and panic and ruin in commercial circles. The President and his Cabinet seem to have carefully considered the matter and to have decided with the capitalists of the East that inflation is a dangerous alternative. Certain it is that there are times in each year when the business of the country requires all the monetary resources it possesses to move the immense crops and place them in the world's markets, while there are other seasons when money is a drug and accumulates in Eastern banks beyond the requirements for its use.

We have been inclined to think that money, like all other things, should be regulated by the demand, and we still incline to believe that there should be some way to expand the currency, or to meet the demands of commerce, when the season is at hand that puts our products in market. Financial questions present difficulties not easily comprehended by those not versed in monetary affairs, and we do not pass a hasty judgment as to the propriety of the President's veto. He seems to have acted with the greatest deliberation, and to have counseled with his advisers on the matter, and we need not question the sincerity and honesty of his motives. Of course he must undergo great criticism and loss of personal popularity at the West and South for vetoing an act that has been so anxiously and ardently urged upon Congress by those sections.

## FROM POLK COUNTY.

Mr. Editor: As I have been amongst the people of "Old Polk" for a few days past, I thought a few lines might be of interest to your readers. To say the least, there has been one-third more grain sown than ever before; the winter being favorable for breaking sod, many improved the opportunity. The farmers of Polk are fast coming to the conclusion that it does not pay to have more land than can be used either for farming or grazing purposes. I called on Mr. David M. Guthrie, living four miles south of Dallas, and was shown some of the finest stock that I have seen in the State. Mr. Guthrie has introduced some fine breed of sheep and chickens, which deserve special notice. He has bought fine blooded sheep and crossed his breed until he now has over 400 of the finest sheep that the State can produce, among which are the Spanish, French, and American Merinos, thoroughbred, and New Oxfordshires and Cotswolds, thoroughbred. He has an Oxfordshire ewe that has wool 14 inches in length, and will shear 15 lbs. His farm is well situated, and adapted for grain and stock-raising. He has also taken great interest in introducing fine breeds of chickens, such as Buff Cochins, Light Brahmahs, Silver Dorkings, &c., and the neighbors "see the point," and the old stock of chickens will soon be *helo*. Mr. Guthrie deserves credit for his enterprise in introducing good stock into Polk. He always drives good horses, and *votes as he pleases*. I forgot to say that he showed me more than 200 lambs, the finest and largest I ever saw. He will be represented at the coming State Fair.

The Good Templars and Champions of the Red Cross will hold several picnics next month in Polk. Politics are "all the rage" at present, especially by those who have nothing to do but discuss the chances of the different tickets in the field. The FARMER is well liked in this section, and a good agent could increase your subscription list materially.

Dallas, April 22, 1874.

TRAVELER.

The *Commercial Herald* of the 17th inst. says: "There is at present in the harbor of San Francisco a steady tonnage accumulating, and it is more than probable that most of the A. I. ships now there and to arrive within the next sixty days, will wait the appearance of the new wheat crop. At this writing, ships can be secured from San Francisco to Liverpool with dispatch at 25 lbs.; but there is now very little stock to be marketed, stocks of breadstuff well nigh exhausted."

## Farm and Draft Horses.

Noting the average farm and work horse, one cannot forbear ventilating some views thereon, in the desire that some good may come of it.

The average horse throughout the country is the production of the average farmer. Under this head it is notable that a large proportion of the mares employed by farmers for breeding are utterly unsuited to that purpose. In how many instances it occurs that an animal, used up and played out either by overwork, injury, or disease, being good for nothing else, is used for breeding! What has any man a right to expect who thus sets at defiance the laws of eternal fitness? The horseman, anxious for business at the local hostelry, inveigles the farmer by the very plausible yet mistaken theory, that crossing the thoroughbred trotter on an inferior mare will insure all his good qualities—*speed* especially—to offset the imperfections of the dam in her foal.

Experience proves, if our farmers will only take the self-evident facts, as they are to be seen all around us, that the most objectionable defects in the conformation of the average mare have been increased by this crossing with the so-called thoroughbred trotter usually "standing" about the country. The most notable defects in a very large proportion of these animals are want of size, bad proportion of the limbs, want of depth of chest, weakness in stifle joints, flatness of the sides, spavin marks and feebleness of the vital organs. With plenty of spurt and dash, they are deficient in strength, bottom and endurance. Numbers of these worthless animals are raised annually, and are to be seen all around us. Too light for the farm work or the road, they are marketed with results which show they are not worth their oats, and resulting in disappointment and loss. The writer does not intend to assert that such is always the case. On the contrary, many very good animals are produced by the farmers, from a cross with the thoroughbred trotter. But such is an exception, and one, too, which proves the rule, mostly to be credited to the possession of a thoroughly good mare. I am dealing with this subject as a farmer, from the general utility point of view, and in view of a material result in actual value of horse flesh to the farmer; not in a caviling spirit, or with any intention to depreciate the value of the services rendered to all by the breeder of thoroughbred trotting stock.

A farmer friend who keeps four mares, with which he works his farm, and which are above the average run of farm mares—mainly because their owner, beside being a careful, thrifty manager, is "merciful to his beast" says: "For nine years, until this last one, I have let my boys, mostly as an inducement to stay at home, have their head in breeding our mares to trotters claiming to be thoroughbred—in some instances paying as high as \$75, never less than \$25, and once \$100, in the expectation of getting something 'fast.' Instead of which, with one single exception, out of thirty-two colts not one was fast; all are too light for farm work, and although the one exception brought \$800, yet in the main the business resulted in loss. On the other hand, had we bred our good farm mares to either a Norman or Clydesdale stallion, we should have produced fifteen span of real good farm work horses, which would readily sell at from \$300 to \$500 the pair; or to a thorough race, sure to produce good roadsters, with a 'fair chance' for getting something fast. The trotter is a very fancy animal, and not suited to the average farmer." Such is the experience of one entirely competent to judge, and whose opinion is of value. His name would be given, and is well known to many readers of this paper; but as he is a modest man, not at all ambitious to rush into print, he objects.

Our trotter is not for the farmer; he is an expensive luxury to be produced by the wealthy fancier, who, indifferent to profit, cares only to indulge his tastes, gratify pride, by making a mark among fast men of fashion, while, as a matter of business, it is not suited to the farmer, as successful training and track business requires the manipulation of a professional; not a healthy, moral calling for either the farmer or his boys. Farmers and their sons who raise horses do not want to admit this experience to be true. They know it is so, but, like buying a lottery ticket, every one expects and hopes he will draw the prize, and the very next foal the old mare drops will be a Kansas Smuggler, or at least a Nettie Morris.

Now, as the average farmer, and is the main reliance in furnishing horseflesh to the country at large, would it not be best, most profitable, most economical, to turn over a new leaf, as my friend has done the last year, and will do in the future; to breed the farm mares to either a true Norman, Percheron or Clydesdale stallion? Breed to the very best horse of this class within reach, and so secure horses for all work—farm team and draft. Is there any doubt that for these purposes the indispensable requirements are the proportions, vigor, strength and general qualities of the heavy horse to breed from, rather than from the light and airy trotter?

A clever writer in Bell's Life says: [I quote from memory.] "The male, as far as is possible, should be the counterpart of what is desired in the product; yet sometimes it may occur, and even be desirable, to select an animal of a breed which is an exaggeration as to size, and in some other peculiarities of taste as well as utility." If the farmer is ambitious, and owns a really good half-bred mare, breed her to a racer—thoroughbred, dead game, do or die—work the mare moderately, not on the road, and you are sure of a valuable roadster, or carriage horse, with a very fair chance to please the boys in getting something fast.—*Country Gentleman*.

FARM SOLD.—The sixty acres of land, four miles from town, adjoining the farm of Mr. James Riekey, was yesterday sold by Dr. Payton to Mr. Riekey for \$2,500 or thereabouts. Dr. P. purchased it of J. N. Matheny a year or so ago. The land is under cultivation and in crop and there is a small dwelling house on the place.

## TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Mr. Editor: Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Union Hill and vicinity, met at the school house for the purpose of effecting a Temperance organization. House was called to order by G. W. Hunt, exercises opened by singing that good old hymn, "Come thou Fount of every Blessing," followed by prayer. Geo. Ashby was then chosen temporary chairman, & W. Capps, Secretary. G. W. Hunt was called upon to deliver a temperance lecture, in the course of which he adverted to many interesting incidents of the crusade against Rum, now in sweeping progress in the east. Remarks were also made by Wiley Denny, Jno. Grunstreet, Geo. Ashby, and others; each gentleman gave unmistakable evidence that he was imbued with the temperance spirit. The "Temperance Army" was then sung, after which a pledge was carried round through the audience by Miss Georgiana Hunt, and signed by the following persons: Mrs. Hannah Scott, Mrs. Wm. Capps, Miss Alice Denny, Gracie Ashby, Henrietta Denny, Emma Foredyce, Carrie Raines, Rachel Ashby, Serena Denny, Jennie Raines, Lillie Hunt, George Hunt, Mrs. E. N. Hunt, G. W. Hunt, A. W. Denny, H. Nott, J. J. Drips, Geo. O. Ashby, J. J. Phillips, W. Capps, G. Ashby, Jephtha Hunt, Jno. Foredyce, Wallace Capps, Walter Capps.

The following resolutions were then offered by W. Capps, and unanimously adopted:

Recognizing the hand of God in the crusade now in progress against that dreaded monster Intemperance, therefore, be it

Resolved, That our hearts are in accord and lively sympathy with the movement, and those noble christian women who have the moral courage to attack the foe, in his own chosen stronghold.

And be it further:

Resolved, That every good citizen and lover of the temperance cause should frown indignantly upon every attempt to oppose the noble women of America in their efforts to save their husbands and sons from misery and ruin.

And be it further:

Resolved, That we deprecate the late disgraceful action of the Portland Police in arresting and taking to the common prison some of the best women in that city, the arrest, as appears from the published facts in the case being based upon no justifiable premises.

It was then proposed to unite Rock Point and Union Hill districts into one organization, and hold the meeting alternately at each place.

A permanent organization was then effected by electing the following officers: For Union Hill, President, Mrs. Christina Capps; Vice President, Geo. Ashby; for Rock Point, President, Mrs. G. W. Hunt; Vice President, Geo. Downing; Secretary, William Capps; Assistant Secretary, G. W. Hunt.

The proceedings, including Resolutions, were ordered sent to the WILLAMETTE FARMER and P. C. Advocate for publication.

WILLIAM CAPPS, Secretary.

FROM SPOKANE.—Lee Matheny, eldest son of Mr. J. N. Matheny of this city, returned yesterday from the Spokane country, where he has passed the greatest portion of the last year with Messrs. James Glover and C. F. Yeaton, partners of Mr. Matheny in the milling and trade business. He reports Messrs. Glover and Yeaton, and their families well and in prosperous circumstances. Also William Smith and George Anderson who are farming it about forty miles from Spokane falls, he says are doing well and already have in some twenty-five acres or more of grain this season. These gentlemen have a couple of as fine farms as can be found anywhere, and have them both partially improved. He started for home a week ago last Sunday, the 12th inst., and the intention was when he left to start up the saw-mill last Monday for the season's run. The past winter, on Spokane river, was harder than the precious ore, though not very severe. The deepest snow which they had at any time was ten inches, and that laid on the ground but a short time. Some stock died there, however. On Snake river, one hundred miles this side of Spokane falls, the winter was very mild indeed, and stock wintered well without being fed at all. Out of a band of nearly two hundred head of cattle which Mr. Matheny has, on Snake river, he lost but one old cow, during the entire winter. The season was well advanced there when Lee came away, the grass and trees being green and many flowers in bloom and the prospects for the Summer were excellent. He intends to remain in Salem this Summer, and will start to school in a short time.

THE STATE CAPITOL.—Work on the new State House progresses well this pleasant weather. Carpenters are busy putting in the joists and timbers and the constant creak of many trowels keeps time with the cry of "mort." The wall of the northern wing arising to a level with the rest of the building, and the lower story will soon be walled in. The heavy iron lintels are now being placed over the openings in the lower story. So that work on that part of the building does not show much at present. When we looked around on what the Bulletin calls "the chain gang" we found many mechanics at work who are numbered among our old citizens and we rather inferred from their comments on that paper and its style that they didn't appreciate its merits. Any honest and candid man who visits the work on the State House must confess that no newspaper scurrility should be vented on the workmen, who have a right to decent treatment. When Dick Williams spoke at Lafayette, the other day, he stated to his west side audience that if he had the say so, the State Capital walls would be covered with a board roof and stand in that shape for twenty years to come. We have that from two men who heard him. He forgot that portion of his speech, when here the other night, but we remembered it when we stood by the walls and couldn't help thinking how they would look. Apart from all questions of the expediency of building a State Capitol at the present time we propose to keep the public well informed of the progress of the work.

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