## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876. JENNY GRANGER'S ESSAY ON BUTTER.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION. ] PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30, 1875.

To His Excellency, Lafavette Grover, Governor of Oregon-Sin : In behalf of the United States Centennial Commission, I have the honor to direct your attention to several subjects connected with the International Exhibition of 1876, of great importance to your commonwealth, and for which provision should be made this year.

it has already become manifest that a large proportion of the articles to be exhibited, will be provided for, in a creditable manner by the manufactures and producers of the soveral States. But there are certain large classes of objects, whose collection is essential to a complete representation of the material and social condition of the community, yet which it is not to the interest or within the power of an individual to collect. Of this description are the unwrought natural cause is neither laziness nor dishonesty on resources of the land, such as its minerals, solls, woods, vegetation, etc. It is so largely upon their wealth in this direction that the growth of States depends, that this department of the Exhibition will be critically studied by those interested in the problems of immigration and of the investment of capital. On merely economical grounds every State would do well to provide liberally for the thorough and exhaustive repreentation of the actual and possible products of its soil. One other department that should he inaugurated and prepared under the auspices of the State Governments, is that which may be termed the historical and statistical. Unless done by official authority, there will not be a complete presentation of such matters as the history of the early settlement of the State, its physical features; climate; geographical position, government, law and punishment of crime; system of State and municipal taxation; revenue and expenditure; benevelent institutions and charities; education; scientific, industrial, commercial, learned and religious Societies; agricultural and manufacturing interests; the extent and effects of railroads and other means of transportation; the history and growth in population and wealth of the State. All these subjects, among others ought to be represented so as to afford a summary view of the history, progress, and present condition of every State. Unless this is accomplished, the Exhibition will seriously fail in that part of its purpose which contemplates a representation of the Nation's growth during the first century of its existence.

Official resources only are adequate to the satisfactory execution of the task thus proposed. It is hope i, therefore, that each of the States, either by Legislative action or otherwise, will adopt such measures as may bu deemed necessary to empower existing organizations or agencies to be created to prepare an exhibition of its native resources and moral and political advancement as herein indicated. A collective representation

# MCMINNVILLE, Feb. 4, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: I have been reading Timothy Toothpick's Paper concerning farmers, in your issue of January 29th, and I desire to say a few words in reply to a portion of that article. I am not at all mad because Mr. Toothpick has chosen to find fault with the farmers. They are not perfect, any more than other people, and no doubt deserve to be taken to task occasionally for their shortcomings; but I am somewhat sensitive in regard to this batter question, because the wives and daughters of the farmers being the chief butter makers, come in for a very large share of the abuse resulting from the sad state of the market. Now, there is a reason for all things, and so there must be a reason for a scarcity of good butter at this time of the year; and I undertake to say that the the part of farmers and their wives. Mr. Toothpick says it is simply abominable that the farmers are not able to supply their limited home market with good butter, when we claim to have the best farming and dairy country in the world. Doubtless we enjoy great natural facilities for producing good butter; but where are our dairies? Except in the immediate vicinity of the larger towns, there are none to be found. And why? Simply because the business does not pay. Convince the farmers that there is more money in butter than in wheat, and there will not long be a scarcity of a good article. The farmers, except in a few instances, do not make butter for market. They keep from one to three or four cows for their own use. and let the market take care of itself. At certain seasons of the year they generally have a limited surplus, which they offer for sale at the stores. But, Mr. Editor, they do not demand any price for it. They simply ask: "What are you paying for butter?" And they take just what the merchant says it is worth, and in goods at the merchant's own figures. The butter is at least honest butter, and is allowed to tell its own story. The merchant can see, taste and smell, and is a good judge of the article. There is no fraud, no trickery, and the transaction is a fair and open one.

And yet, the farmer who thus disposes of a third rate article of butter is compared to the shoemaker who puts poor leather in his shoes and the dry goods dealer, who seils shoddy articles for gennine goods. Now, Mr. E litor, doesn't that Toothpick deserve a whittling, for the like of that ? You have assured us that he is a talented man and means well. Can it be possible that he has any faith in that comparison him-eli? Perhaps so, for the wisest people have their weak points, and perhaps he is only a little soft on the subject of farmers. Well, I will spare him, in consideration of your high regard for him, and will only add, that to my mind to make his comparison a true one, those butter balls should be composed of

## THE SUFFERING POOR OF KANSAS.

BULL'S CITY, Osborne Co., Kan., January 25, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: As we feel it a duty devolvng on us, we are prompted to state a few facts relative to the case. We have no doubt but most of your readers are acquainted more or less with the calamity that has befallen us during the last summer and fall; therefore we presume it would be needless for us to enter into the full details of the circumstanes. Suffice it to say, that the grasshoppers made a pretty clean sweep of everything that was green, for a period of about three months, so you may judge of our circumstances at the opening up of a new tract of country, with no supplies on hand. The majority of settlers foresaw the suffering to be endured for the present, and a great many who had the means to go East to friends or acquaintances availed themselves of that opportunity; but, alas! for those who had no teams nor money -they had depended on their seanty crops and what little they could carn from their neighbors for their sustenance through the winter, but now they go about with heavy hearts and shivering forms, eagerly grasping for the news that every mail brings, thereby hoping to hear of something from some source that will deliver them from a fate that sometimes appears inevitable. Many who had teams supported themselves for a while by gathering buffalo bones from off the prairies and selling them for \$5 a ton, after they had hauled them about 50 miles. When the bone gathering was "played out," a great many who were able, went out to the buffalo range to hunt for their livelihood. But, slas! they have not bettered their condition much, for the buffslo were several hundred miles away; consequently, parties having poor grass-fod horses frequently failed to reach their stage of action before their horses died, or they themselves ran out of provisions. Many, I fear, have lost their lives, who had been hunting out beyond any settlements, during the last mouth; for the storms have raged with all the fory of a wild beast. Some of our neighbors (who had gone out to hunt) were happily delayed, and have returned, bringing with them most distressing news of and estastrophes, which occurred on the asstern limits of the buffalo range. Three men out of four were frezen te death in one night in one camp, and the fourth so bally frozen that his recovery is doubtful. Another party was frozen, notwithstanling all meir ef-forts to keep warm by burning their wagons, bedding, &c. Many others, we far, have shared the same fate, being further from sot-

shared the same fate, being farther from set-tlements or timber, thus leaving many wid-ows and orphanis to mourn their loss; silso, adding to our list of sufferers. We have received some supplies from dif-ferent localities, donated by generous hearis, for which we are truly thankful-taking for our notice that "half a loaf is better than mone." Notwithstanding, we seem a little behind some of our neighboring counties, who have pushed ahead, through their lead-ing men, at an early day. No, knowing full ing men, at an early day. So, knowing full well the sympathy of the American people toward their fellow-suff-rers in distress, we make this appeal in behalf of the suffarers and moral and political advancement as herein indicated. A collective representation in the acollective representation in the archives of the output, but will also be of inestimable value for the tenough butter plassers to your the output, but will also be of inestimable value for the tenough butter plassers to your the output, but will also be of inestimable value for the tenough butter plassers to provide the uperplant, and bring to the growth and strength of the union of States.
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## Oregon Woman's Suffrage Convention.

This Association held its annual convention at Portland this week and the exercises are reported as quite interesting.

The election of additional officers followed the reading of the minutes, with the following rosule: Treasurer, Mrs. Combs; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Cohurn; Vice-Presidents-For Pilk county, Loben Care; Union, James Hardershett; Baker, J. W. Cleaver; Yambill, Mrs. H. A. Laugharv: Grant, Colonel George B. Court; Benton, Hon, F. A. Chenoweth; Lane, J W. Jackson; Clatsop, Mary M. Smith; Marion, B-lle W. Cooke; Washington, A. Luelling, Cros and Curry, Mrs. M. J. Hockersmith; Tillamook, Mrs. E. A. Corwin; Columbia, Mrs. H. E. Giltner; Jackson, Mrs. J. W. Plymale. Clerkamas and other counties to be supplied.

We gather from the Bulletin that the suffragists closed their conneil Thursday evening. It was given out that a discussion would be held between the ladies and the lawyers at the closing session, relative to the property rights of married women and widows. The nevel announcement had the ffect to well fill the spacious hall.

Mrs. J. De Vora Jonnson, opened the ball by calling upon Hor. Rufus Mallory, much to his embarssement, asking him to state certain points of taw, which he purried with true lawyer-like sommen. The cross gass-tion to ning to which his foir and gracious inter-locutor subjected him, sofficied, however, to elicit the information someht. Mr. Wm. Mobeed, of Forest Grove, rather Mrs. J. DeVore Jonnson, opened the ball

Mr. Wm. Mebeod, of Forest Grove, rather startled the ladies by quoting from Deady's Code, a clause relative to persons eligible to the office of executor, which states that "felons, insane persons and married women" re incompetent to administer upon estifica

Mrs. Duniway, being called upon to make a few remarks upon "contracts," asked some leading questions of Judge Strong, relative leading questions of Judge Strong, relative to a married woman's responsibility. This gentieman also exhibited much legal in-genuity, but he stood the ordeal of interco-gation with commendable valor. Messrs. Stott and Chapman differed with the former named gentlemen upon some points of law, but answered many of the ladies questions with evident fairness. Mrs. Dr. Thomseon wantad to know why. if women had all the rights they needed a married woman could not sneard be sued. Mrs. Duniway wanted to be informed as

Mrs. Duniway wanted to be informed as to whether the laws were equal between hus-band and wife as regards the signing of se-

curity notes.

cority notes. Judge Strong admitted that the married woman whe should voluntarily go her friend's security would find that her sig-nature to sach a note would be worth just the paper on which it was written. Then, the question was, "Might not a bus-band become surety for a friend and impoy-erish the wife, in spite of her protest? In short, were not the laws equally binding up-on the husband and wife, and if not, wby not?" no!

The lawyers gave it up. Mrs. Adams, being interrovated in regard to the laws as relating to woman's ownership

of ber children, made some candid statements of ber children, made some candid statements that were wall received. The ladies' questions becoming more and more leading in their nature, as relates to the property interests of a wildow whose hus-band had become a prey to vicious habits, several gentlemen took French leave—doubt-leas to sindy their libration in general to laless to study their librarles in regard to le-gal decisions. The ladies, through their President, ten-

dered thanks to the gentlemen of the bar who had so courteously responded to their invita-tion to answer their questions. Rev. Dr. Dillou made a faw happy bits, af-ter which the Convention adjourned size die.

## LETTER FROM A CONVICT.

The following letter was written by Jas. D. Brown, who, it will be remembered, made his escape from the petentiary about two weeks since, but who was subsequently captured at Comstock's. The letter was penned just provious to the escape. It reads as follows:

To W. H. WATKINDS, Esq: It is with a deep sense of regret that I now make an ef-fort to regain sweet liberty, but betimes my heart throbs with joy at the glorious vision.

## SHEEP WAR IN COLORADO.

A Denver corresp, adent says: There being no is w to protect them against the sheep which nibble off their pastures, the cattle owners have been obliged to take the law in their own hands, and a law as bloody as those of Drace they have made for the poor sheep. A particularly netorious case is that of a sheep grazier named Childs, who, about a year ago, took up his residence somwhere in ituerfand concity, and when certain cattle owners, policemen like, orders! bim to "move oo," under parsity of harm so his sheep, said he had a magazino of Winchester rifles ready for all who tried on that Lidle game.

The cattle men, however, Bided their time, and one has day, when they knew Childs was away and there was no sne to man has Winchester battery, role to its ranche and quintly cut the throats of 6.0 duep, more or less, including a number of fine Merino bucks, worth \$125 each. For this Childs as yet has had no reparation, nor isi: likely that he soon will.

The next largest massages of the innocents-took place isstmonth, when a 'party by the name of' Policick, also living in Huerfund when it was so cold that all his watch dogs when it was so cold that all his watch dogs were driven in doors. One htædred and twanty-five of the sheep died before morning. The hides were saved through the sheep owners in the reighborhood turning in and adding their newronant association in skinnaiding their unfortunate associates in skinn-

erate and units to the suppression of what was a niu nal injury to both.

## THE ESCAPED CONVICT BROWN.

Bill Cannon's \$700 Tarn-Out-The Weary and Muddy Traveller-Call on Granger No. 1 .-- The Surprise, the Retreat, the Chase-Granger No. 2-The Lost Found-

MR. EDITOR: In a Salem daily of February 5th the following occurs:

## "PAREN BY SURPRISE:

Mr. G. R---, of this city, started up these railroad the first of the present week in search of the escaped prisoner, Brown. Last Tues-day evening he became lost and stopped at the first dwelling to erquire how far it was to the nearest rules. the first dwelling to enquire how far it was to the nearest village. It was about 10 o'clocks at night, and probably all the family had re-tired but one occupant, when Mr. P rapped at the door. In a few seconds an cld gentle-man made his appearance with lamp in hand and roughly inquired 'what do you want?' The above question was asked, when the old gentleman jut his hand into his side pocket and drew a rowolver, which he points i at the traveler and said; 'It is just oue mile, and you git!' 'You hear me,' said F., and he 'got' without further argument.'' The fact of the case is this. He was not in

The fact of the case is this: He was not in earch of a prisoner in the ordinary sense of the term, but he was employed to help capture a "willing cap'ivo" in the person of one of Liun's fa rest dauguters. The above person referred to and another gentleman hired Bill Cannon's \$700 turn-out and proceeded up the country. Night comming on just about the time they arrived in the neighborhood where "Duleina" lived, they laid their plans in this wise. Mr. G. F. F. was to get out and muddy his boots and then call on Dulcina's father-Mr. Granger-and pretend to be very tired, and seek hospitality for the night; and while he was interesting the old folks, Dulcina (who was posted) was to stef. out and into the buggy and disappear in U.e darkness. But, alas! the course of true Jove never did run smooth.

He rapped, as above state 2, but Mr. Granger not liking the appearance of the # ranger, very politely told him it was not convenient to keep him that night; bid him wood night, and stepped back and took up his shot-gun (that he had been loading before the stranger knocked), and as he did so, the daughtery who was interested in this matter, had be-

come very nervous during this interview, screamed out: "Pa, don't shoot; its (calling her been by name); don't shoe'. (Here, calling out to her beau by name) run, run, or pa will shoot you." By this time the 150 pound watch dog was aroused and right under the attor ger's coat tail; and the dog appearing ad though he was ready to make a meal of him, the screaching of the young las, and also the Granger's battery, as he thought, about to be brought to bear on him, was an inducement for him to get away from there; and he went over two fences and through a flock of sheep and disappeared across the prairie. The beau, thinking that Mr. Granger was after him, put his team to its atmost speed, and aft r driving one and a half miles, called on Granger No. 2 to get help to hunt up the lost man. But Granger No. 2 feeling a little suspicious about taking a buggy ride at that time of night with a stranger, positively refused to accept a free ride just then. The stranger then started back alone, and sceing a man in the distance, and thinking it Granger No. 1, called to him: "For Heaven's sake don's shoot;" but hearing the well known voice of his friend, his hair ceased to stand on end, but fearing to proceed they turned back, when the following conversation ensued: Stranger says: "I know that girl was in distress, or else she would not have screamed so She said: "Run, (beau's name), or pa will shoot you." I looked at that old man, and I know there is shoot in him, and he would have shot me. You must be careful about going there. Now, if he had killed we would you have taken care of my wife and child? If you hadn't I would have hunnted you sli the days of your life," They went about three miles that night and stopped with Granger No. 3. The next day found them sadly wending their way to-ward Albany, wher if not better men.

by the Patrons of Husbandry can be repre-sented as an association at that Exposition, and that the commissioners have provided to adequate plan through which the agriultural interests of the country can be sys-imatically and fully represented. They, therefore, resonance and that further consults non he sought with the directors of the Exresition to ascertain whether a modification of their plans may be effected so as to secure proper recognition of American agriculture. committee suggest that there be a full ex-bilition of plants, products, stock, week, silk, and egitethors publications, and say in conclusion: "We deem it part of our mis-sion as Patrons of Husbandry to produce among our people proper interest in the cele-

The committee to whom, was referred the resolutions of the Texas State Grange and they bodies in different sections of the United States, asking the National Grange to ex-tend its aid to the Texas Pacific railway, sub mitted a report expressing great interest in the speedy completion of this road, and as it is an enterprise too great to depend alone for success upon private capital, justice to all sections of our common country require the aid of the national government to forward this work under proper restrictions and safeguards, insuring the government against foss and the people against imposition and discriminations. CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.-In the National

Grange on Saturday the report of the Com-midde on the Mississippi levees recommend-ed the General Government to extend such aid in this direction as consistent with the national prosperity and protection against the eventiow. The report of the Committee on Commerceal Relations, which was adopted says the Committee recognizathe importance for more economical commerce between the For more commutee recognization in pertance for more communical commerce between the Eastern and Western sections of the Union, and between America and Europe than are now existing. The Eastern and Western Transportation Company, a bill to incorpo-rate which is before Congress, seems to prom-is heartfold results in reducing the distance. so beneficial results in reducing the distance to be uncluded results in reducing the distance to deep water on the coast of South Carolica and Georgia, and lessening the cost of trans-porting the bulky crops of the Mississippi and Missouri vallers to Europe and South America consumers. The bill asks for noth-ing but the right of way. The contemplated road will be a public highway and post road, and the Committee therefore ask Congress to grant a charter, and ask the States through prices, not ber

that "while they are talking a great deal about other people's business, they had bet-ter be thinking a little about their own." I hope all will take the advice as generously as it is given, but if they do not I hope Mr. Toothpick will remember that hope Mr. Toothpick will remember that it is far easier to teach others what it is goed to do, than to be one of the num-ber to follow our own teachings and especi-ally when it comes to minding one's own ally when it comes to minding ones own business. But to return to my subject. Those who know saything about butter making know that certain conditions are re-quired to produce a No. 1 article, 1 do not claim that all farmers' wives know how to make good butter, but I do maintain that the majority of those who have the requisite knowledge are not able to sective the proper conditions; or it is at least impracticable

conditions; or it is at least impracticable to do so, while manufacturing on so small a scale. Botter, fresh from the churn with comparatively little labor, is made quite for house use by the woman who makes it. She knows it will not keep long, so if she has a fast rounds to spars, she sends it to the a few pounds to spare, she sends it to the store, and gets just as much a pound for it, as her neighbor, who is so very particular, gets for hers. Butter is butter; and whether good.

for hers. Butter is butter; and whether good, bad or indifferent, is so much a pound to the producer. Where then is the inducement for a woman who already has her hands more than full, to spend her time in extra churnings and workings of butter for nar-ke? She can ill afford to tax her strength and health for the sake of keeping Timothy Toothpick from growing. She believes in minding her own business, and that is to provide for the comfort and convenience of her own family, and not be troubling herself about what kind of butter Mr. Toothpick can't wand the aboutinable "stuff," he can order his tor his dimner. However, it foothpick can't sand the abominable "stuff," he can order his landlord, to order his middle man, to order the farmer, to order his wife, to make better butter, or lose his paroniage hemeeforth and forever. Of course it would not do for the landlord to make arrangement with some good buttermaker to turnish usin a genuine at least is absolutely necessary, and a half dozon might be coeventen, and doub leas Mr. Toothpick would much prefer that they should be well paid for hendling it, than that the woman should be well used for mak-ing it. Well, let him eat and growl, but I am fully satisfiest that when there is a steady demand for good butter, at renumerative prices, the supply will be forthcoming, and not before. JENNY GRANGER. and the abominable "stuff," he can order his

We beg to remain. Yours, resp E. J. WHITE, Chairman, CHARLE GUPTERY, Treasurer,

GEORGE D. NICHOLAS, Secretary, Relief Committee.

#### BULLS CITY, Osborne Co., Kansas, ] January 25, 1875. ]

COUSTY OF OSBORNE, 88.

[4.8]

STATE OF KANSAS, | SS. I, Hiram C. Buli, Notary Public for Os I, Hiram C. Buli, Notary Public for Os-borne county, Kansas, do hereby certify, that E. J. White, Charles Guttery, and George Nicholas, are elitzens of this, Summer town-ship of this county, and that they are per-sonally known to me, and are honorable and reliable men, and hold the positions upon the relief committee that their several signatures above represen; and I further tes-tify then the statement made by them of the tify that the statement made by them of the destitution caused by the grasshopper inva-sion, in the above document that they have signed in my presence, in my judgment is a true and honest document.

H. C. BULL, Notary PUBLIC.

## What Some Eminent Men Say of St. Nicholas.

What Jonn G. Whittier says: "It is little to may of St. Nicholas that it is the best child's periodical in the world, and I think the edi tor has great reason to congcatulate herself upon it."

What Edmund Clarence Stedman says: "St. Nicholas, without and within, is a housecharm, and certainly surpasses any Children's Year book, Eoglish or American, that I have over seen."

Charles Dudley Warner writes of St. Nich olast Never before, I think, has so much literary and artistic talent co-operated in the service of children, and I will not resit the hearty impulse to say to you that you kave made the best magezine for children of all ages that I have ever seen. I do not see how it can be made any better, and if the children don't like 1, I think it is time to begin to change the kind of children in this country.

The California Granger has been merged in the Pucific Rural Press.

heart throus with joy at the given as values. I feel sorry in one sense and glad in another, and my leaving the State should be bailed with delight, as I appear to the public eye less than a cipher. Were my case viewed in-to with the eye of discretion it would excite the compassion of all those who "ossess a pure heart. Imagine " Tring man incarco-rated for a term of are years for a trivial of force without Ance without any prospects of regulning bis release creept serving his full time. Were I to relate the direct and indirect causes that brought me here, and could convince you of the truth of them, and also know the pure sentiments I bear to my follow man, there would be an effort made to obtain a pardon. But, also I have none to whon. I can im-part my thoughts and believe them as I utter them; I therefore seek to conceal them with-the the research of any own based and doth them; I therefore seek to conceal them with-in the recesses of any own bosom and fight my own battles. There is no mistake about it, my punishment excerds the offonse. One, two, or three years at the yery most would have been a just and severe sentence; but when I ibink of ity-a life time-aud all my prospects in the future blasted, I have nothing to live for in this State, and why should I submit passively to an aujust punishment? Without noney and friends, and comparatively a stranger, I have no hope. You must not imagine that I am bent on a life of ulunder and discussionity; far from hope. You must not imagine that I am bent on a life of plunder and discollesty; far from it: that I utterly despise. I intend to lead a peaceable and as quiet a life as any cligan can do. I can obtain as good wages on the outside as an average tradesman, and were I not completely demoralized before I was convicted of this crime I would never have

een so mean. The only man I have anything against is —. I shall make it the dearest \$7.25 he ever borrowed from a prisoner and cheated him ont of, if ever I meet him He is so mean that he would rob the chemise from his mother on a frosty night. JANFS D. BROWN. SALEM PERITENTIARY, JAN. 23, 1875.

The Oregonian says Miss Mary Brown who re-lifes near Hillistern, was thrown from a buggy and received frightful con-tusions. The teau ran away going down hill and caused the accident.

The Bulletin tells of the death of Mr. David Frary who was injured by a plank being thrown vialently from a saw and striking him in the lower portion of the abdomen.

The Gazette sags stock in the Corvallis Warshouse Company is destined at no dis-tant day to prove a very profitable invest-ment. The stock is already above par. The capital stock was \$3,000. The indebiedness is about \$2,000, and the property at a low (at-mate is worth about \$5,000.