

Willamette Farmer.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY, BY CLARKE & CRAIG, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. S. A. CLARKE. D. W. CRAIG.

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Driving Sheep across the Mountains.

HEPNER, March 17th, 1877. ED. FARMER: Some of your readers may contemplate bringing sheep across the mountains this Spring, to whom a few words of caution may not be amiss for it is an undeniable fact that the majority of sheep which are driven to this country from the valley break out the ensuing winter with the scab.

Many influential flock owners recommend sulphur fed to the sheep with their salt as a preventative of scab. My experience is too limited to speak personally, but it seems reasonable if it is good in a dip, in which it is commonly used, that it would be good fed, as a sure way of reaching the skin.

If the sheep are started early in the Spring, driven carefully, and when they get to this side, kept in the mountains till the snow comes in the fall, they will be in as good condition to stand the winter as any sheep summered here.

THE MARVELOUS FORCE OF GROWING VEGETABLES.—Even the apparently soft cellular fungi will lift enormous weights; and almost every reader must be familiar with some records of their displacing huge boulders, or bursting the arches of cellars.

A good dog is indispensable in the mountains being worth a dozen men and less fatiguing to the sheep. We have had a remarkably fine winter here with green growing grass all the time, so that all kinds of stock are fat.

There was a snow storm the other day, however, which was rather rough on Spring lambs. It is beautiful weather while I write though. W. A.

NEW ORDER ON HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.—A dispatch from Washington dated March 16th, says: The General Land Office to-day promulgated an important order, signed by Secretary Chandler just before the retirement from the department, modifying his decision of last May, so as to permit soldiers' and sailors' additional homestead entries to be made in the following named cases, which are very numerous. First, those which are presented prior to the order of March 20th 1876, suspending all entries of this kind and rejected for reasons insufficient in law to bar their reception, but kept alive by appeal, and which by such rejection were postponed beyond the date of the order and so lost.

Wade Hampton is fifty-five years old.

Latest Experiment in Sowing Wheat.

A farmer in Modoc County, California, has been experimenting with wheat, and contends that the old way of sowing from 100 to 150 pounds of wheat to the acre is wrong; that more grain can be raised by sowing only two pounds. A correspondent of the San Francisco Call thus describes the experiment and its results: On the 8th of last April he had one-eighth of an acre carefully measured in the presence of witnesses. It was subdivided into spaces about 19x37 inches apart, and two ounces of seed were planted, the grains counted and the ground spaced so as to take but one seed in each place. It was then irrigated and cultivated like Indian corn.

Now compare the above result with an average crop sown broadcast. I am assured that the average number of heads per stool in an average field of wheat, sown broadcast, is not over five, of 40 grains each, which would be not less than 200 bushels per acre, if all the seed grew. What becomes of the seed? In the field where this little plot grew there was sown broadcast, at about the same time, 100 acres. It was irrigated, as was the other, and harvested at the same time. It was put in good shape, had the best of care, and at an expense of \$300 for seed alone. The yield was not over 20 bushels per acre, or 2,000 bushels for the crop. Had this 100 acres been planted and cultivated as the eighth of an acre was, with like results, the outlay for seed would have been, at three cents per pound, the price of the grain sowed, \$3,000; the yield 8,000 bushels. Mr. Bissell informs me that he will plant 35 or 40 acres next spring, using the seed planter and cultivator instead of the broadcast sower. The facts I have given can be well attested, if desired. Should any further information be wished for, it will be furnished by addressing D. O. Bissell, Willow Ranch, Modoc Co., California.

The Mountain Meadows massacre is traced to the door of the temple in which Brigham Young officiates. Wells, his first officer, appears to have issued the order for the destruction of the emigrants. There is no likelihood that any of the principals to the murder will ever be brought to justice, but the facts which have been brought to light in connection with the trial and execution of John D. Lee, leave no room to doubt that he was merely the agent of the chief of the Mormon church. Only the fullest and most perfect seed should be sown. We should always reject the small and imperfectly formed grains of corn on each ear of the ears. Seed may be constantly improved and production increased by constant care in this direction. In Brazil diamonds are found on mountains 6,000 feet above the sea. This is what makes them so high.

CONFESSION OF JOHN D. LEE.

The Meadows Massacre—Norman Church Responsible. San Jose Mercury. A confession revolting and terrible is that of John D. Lee, who to-day pays the penalty of his life for his participation in the Mountain Meadows massacre, in Utah, September 15, 1857. It will be remembered that Lee was arrested some two years ago, charged with murder, and was tried at Beaver City. The jury, largely composed of Mormons, failed to agree. As is alleged by those in a position to know that the desires of Brigham Young and the Mormon delegate Cannon, that Utah be admitted as a State, led to the final abandonment of Lee by the Church, from which he was expelled, and at the second trial, which also took place at Beaver City about three weeks since, he was found guilty, and sentenced to be shot on the 23d instant—to-day.

The confession which Lee left with his counsel, Wm. W. Bishop, for publication after his death, anticipates the event by one day. It will be seen below that many others are also charged with participation in the massacre. The substance of the confession is given below. John D. Lee was born at Kaskasia, Randolph county, Illinois, September 6, 1812. His mother being a member of the Catholic Church, he was baptized in the faith. Both parents dying when he was a boy, his youth was one of hardship and trial. He married the first time in 1833, and moved to Fayette county, Illinois, where he soon became wealthy. In 1835 he made the acquaintance of some Latter Day preacher, and soon embraced the Mormon faith, selling out his Illinois farm, and moving to Missouri in 1837, where he joined the Mormon church, and became intimately acquainted with Joseph Smith, Brigham Young and other leaders. From then until the Mormons returned and settled at Nauvoo, Illinois, and finally at Salt Lake City, Utah, Lee was one of the chief men of the community, acting successively as soldier, body guard, recorder, head clerk of the church, traveling missionary, Mormon legislator, Probate Judge of Washington county, Utah, and in various other church and official offices.

But the crowning act of infamy with which Lee's name has been connected, was the massacre at Mountain Meadows in 1857. According to the confession the massacre was the result of the direct teachings of Brigham Young, and was done by authority of the Mormon church. The immediate order of the massacre was issued by Col. Dame, Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac C. Haight, and a council of Mormons at Cedar City, Utah. Lieutenant-Colonel Haight was the leader in all things concerning civil, church and military matters. It was a crime punishable by death to disobey his orders. After narrating the facts concerning the approach of the westward band of emigrants, their numbers (which were about 120), etc., the confession goes on: Lieutenant-Colonel Haight said that the emigrants were a rough set; that they were bad men, robbers and murderers, and helped to kill the Missouri prophets. I believed him. I was ordered to raise an Indian band to attack their train and run off their cattle, and to have the Indians kill the emigrants. I sent Carl Shirts, my son-in-law, to raise a band of southern Indians. Neph Johnson went to the other tribes. On Monday morning I left the iron works to obey my orders.

On my way home I passed many Indians out on the war path. I promised to join them the next day. On Thursday morning the Indians attacked the train just at daylight, and killed seven and wounded sixteen emigrants. The emigrants then fortified their position and the Indians surrounded them and sent for me. The whole country was aroused both whites and blacks rushing to Mountain Meadows from all directions. I arrived at the camp late on Tuesday, and found the Indians in large force. They demanded that I should lead the attack. I refused until orders were received from Haight or Dame.

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The flag of truce sent was carried by William Bateman. He was met half way by the emigrants. They held a parley, and when Bateman returned he said the emigrants would surrender their arms and do as requested. The soldiers marched out within 200 yards of the emigrants. I took the wagons, went to the camp and stated the orders. They said they would surrender, and they put up their arms and their sick and their wounded and children into the wagons. They were burying their dead men. The emigrants were in tears. They feared treachery. The wagons were loaded and started. The emigrants went in single file; the women and large children ahead. When the men women and wagons were half a mile from the starting place the firing commenced. The Indians killed the women and large children; the Mormons killed the men; the drivers with me killed the sick and wounded. We saved seventeen children, dead, who were stripped, mutilated and left on the field. The next day Haight, Dame and the other leaders came; they quarreled. Haight told Dame, "You ordered it, and damn you it is too late to go back." Dame said he did not know there were so many. We buried the dead and drove the cattle to Iron Springs. The wagons and other property were sold in Cedar City by order of the Church authorities. The orders were fully obeyed. The horrors of the massacre were beyond description. The brethren were sworn again to secrecy. This was done by order of the Church, then at war with the Government.

This is the account of the massacre of Mountain Meadows, and the principal portion of J. D. Lee's confession. More satanic barbarism the imagination nor the history of religious wars never knew. But it would be unjust to burden religion with the responsibility of this massacre. It was the outgrowth of Brigham Young's fanaticism, devilry and thirst for power. The massacre remained a secret for many years. Retribution finally overtook the murderers. A subaltern is forsaken by his superiors, and publicly shot, Brigham Young, the instigator of the massacre, says justice cries aloud, and presents to it a scapegoat in the person of John D. Lee.

ADVENTURE OF A BANK NOTE. An extraordinary affair happened about the year 1740. One of the directors, a very rich man, had occasion for £30,000, which he was to pay as the price of an estate he had just bought. To facilitate the matter he carried the sum with him to the bank, and obtained for it a bank note. On his return home, he was suddenly called out upon particular business. He threw the note carelessly on the mantle-piece, but when he came back a few minutes afterwards to look it up, it was not to be found. No one had entered the room; he could not, therefore, suspect any person. At last after much ineffectual search, he was persuaded that it had fallen from the mantle-piece into the fire. The director went to acquaint his colleagues with the mistake that had happened to him; and as he was known to be a perfectly honorable man he was really believed. It was only about four and twenty hours from the time he had deposited his money, they thought, therefore, that it would be hard to refuse his request for a second note. He received it upon giving an obligation to restore the first note if himself if it should be presented by any stranger. About thirty years afterwards the director having been long dead, and his heirs in possession of his fortune, an unknown person presented the lost note at the bank and demanded payment. It was in vain that they mentioned to this person the transaction by which the note was annulled; he would not listen to it. He maintained that it had come to him from abroad, and insisted upon immediate payment. The note was payable to bearer and the £30,000 were paid to him. The heirs of the director would not listen to any demands of restitution, and the bank was obliged to sustain the loss. It was discovered afterwards that an architect, having purchased the director's house, had taken it down in order to build another on the same spot, had found the note in a crevice of the chimney, and made his discovery an engine for robbing the bank, in which he was successful.—[Republican.]

ETIQUETTE FOR WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS. It is not usual to invite guests to the marriage of a widow. If a widow marries a young girl, the etiquette is the same as that of a first marriage. A widow must marry in the morning early, without show, and has only her witnesses and those of her intended. Her dress must be plain, of quiet color; black, however, is not admissible. On leaving church, the bride invites to breakfast the witnesses who have formed the party, but no other guests are invited to this repast. On the fifth day after the marriage, cards are sent bearing the new address of the marriage pair. A widow never makes wedding calls after re-marriage. Those who receive the cards do the visiting. There is a month allowed for the return of the cards and the visits. When a single lady marries, after having passed the usual age for marriage the ceremony should be simple and unobtrusive.

The specie in the Bank of France has attained to the enormous sum of 2,230,000,000 francs against a note circulation of 2,615,000,000 francs, or more than 80 per cent. The bank has begun the practice of charging a per centage for issuing its notes on deposit of bullion and foreign coin, for the purpose of reducing its circulation by making it expensive for holders of gold to obtain paper for it. Inquired a boy of puzzled lady neighbors: "Are the dashing checked handkerchiefs, which we see carried with such exactness in the gentlemen's pockets, actually for severe service?" Let it not be so misunderstood, fair questioners, for every well regulated walk carries not only a bowler, but a shower, as well.

"I want to see my girl the other day," says Dan. "I kissed her repeatedly, and when I finally ceased, the tears came into her eyes, and she said in sad tones, 'Ah, Dan, I fear you have ceased to love me.' 'Oh, no, I haven't,' I said, 'but must breathe.'"

T. A. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Portland Oregon. DR. E. Y. CHASE, BREVET L. Col., late Surgeon U.S. Volunteers, Office, Dublin's Dock, 30 stairs.

WHEAT AND OATS Chopped into Feed, For One-Tenth Toll.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Turning, Stair work, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Stands, Tables, FANNING MILLS, And all kinds of Furniture, At RED-ROCK PRICES, Shop at Agricultural Works building, Salem. [copy] O. F. FENNIS.

JACKS AND MULES! KENTUCKY JACKS AND MULES.

A LARGE IMPORTATION OF THE STOCK OF THE very best Pedigree from Kentucky will arrive in California for Exhibition and Sale during the month of March. These animals are imported by the owner, W. J. LYLE, of Danville, Kentucky, and will be superior to any animal of the kind yet imported. They are all PRIMUM JACKS of the State—one of these Jacks has been exhibited at all the best fairs, and has won 32 FIRST PRIZES. Every one of these Jacks is of the BEST Pedigree, and they are the finest animals in every way in all Kentucky, a State that has devoted more time, money, and care in raising Jacks than all the other States of the Union. These Jacks have proved themselves the VERY BEST of Breeds, as Mules got by them out of ordinary Mares will average 16 hands high, animals that he sold at \$500 and \$600 each. These animals will be under the special notice of Breeders in all parts of the Pacific coast. W. J. LYLE will have his Stock on exhibition in San Francisco about the 15th to the 20th of March, and they can be seen at the Large Stock Yards of Hayes Valley and 3 Market Street, the best stock-yard of San Francisco, where purchasers can examine them. W. J. LYLE anticipates bringing on also, a fine lot of GEORGE'S CATS, of high Pedigree; also; BERRYHIRE SWINE, and KENTUCKY MERINO SHEEP, all of the very best stock. It is the plan of Mr. LYLE to bring only the VERY BEST STOCK of each kind, and only the best, each can be guaranteed to be such. Caretakers having full Pedigrees of all the animals will be ready for the examination of all who desire to secure this stock, which the importer is confident will be the FINEST LOT OF STOCK of this kind EVER IMPORTED INTO CALIFORNIA. Mr. LYLE will have, in addition to the Pedigree of this stock, GUARANTEE GUARANTEES from the officers of the best institutions in the State, giving strong proof of the reliability of Mr. LYLE as a Stock Breeder, and of the excellence of his Stock. After a suitable time in the Exhibition of this Stock, which is not sold at PRIVATE SALES, there will be a LARGE PUBLIC SALE at the best place in California. Of the time and place of this sale, due notice will be given. ALL persons who wish information respecting the number and character, or price of these animals, are invited to call on or address the Editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, who will cheerfully render all information promptly.

W. J. LYLE, Stock Breeder, Danville, Ky.

The Handsome Young Half-bred Clydesdale Stallions, ROMANCE & ADVENTURE.

THE PROPERTY OF WILLIAM CHALMERS, Cornelia Farm, Comstock, Washington Territory, from the season from April 1st to July 1st. They gained two first prizes at the Oregon State Fair last fall, for the best ROMANCE—\$200 for the best farm team. Terms is known to be in full. Mares disposed of before calling, to be paid for as in book. W. M. CHALMERS, manager.

Administrator's Notice. THE undersigned, having been duly appointed by the County Court of Marion county, Oregon, administrator of the estate of H. C. Weston, late of said county, deceased; therefore all persons having claims against said estate will please present the same to the administrator at his residence, near Hubbard, in said county, within six months from this date, and persons owing said estate will please make immediate payment. L. C. DAYTON, Adm'r. March 23, 1877 1st pd.

Expectorant Stubborn Coughs and Colds yield promptly to the healing and curative properties of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It loosens and promotes the expectoration of irritating matter,—mitigates much pain and distress, and checks inflammation.

Asthma, Bronchitis, and Throat Troubles are at once relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It removes constriction of the Bronchial tubes, loosens phlegm, soothes and heals the mucous membrane, arrests any feverish tendency, and helps to forward a gradual cure.

Consumption, Pleurisy, and Lung Affections are generally controlled and ameliorated by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It saves the lungs from much irritation and distress, by relieving them of the irritating matters by which they are clogged, it also suppresses inflammation and gives the affected parts a chance to heal.

Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarseness are efficaciously treated by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It removes difficulty of breathing and oppression in the throat or lungs, promotes the ejection of mucus and subdues the violence of these complaints at the outset. It is a Safe Family Curative, of long-established reputation, and where promptly administered, has enabled many to escape serious Lung Affections.

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