

WILLAMETTE FARMER.

Willamette Farmer.

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SALEM, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1877.

AUMSVILLE, April 18, 1877.

ED. FARMER: Some weeks ago I said, in the FARMER, that I had seen numbers of persons owning a three-horse team, using a short upright implement as an equalizer, so arranged as to require the draft of one horse to balance the draft of two. I asked the question, "Is said implement, what it is intended to be, a true equalizer?" If it is not, why? The question has not been answered. I have heard a few persons say they have used the said implement, and it does not give satisfaction, I will not hear go into a mathematical demonstration to prove that the said implement is not a proper one to be used in plowing or harrowing, but I say it is not. Any person may understand the reason who can understand why a wagon loaded heavier on one side than on the other, causes an unequal draft on the two horses. The same thing takes place when a wagon is running on uneven ground, causing one side to be higher than the other. Suppose two men place a rod under a stick of timber for the purpose of lifting it, and that the stick be heavier on one side than on the other; then, to equilibrate the weight supported by the two men, the middle of the rod would have to be placed directly under the center of gravity of the stick. Just so in plowing or other work, I have recently found the needed implement for a three-horse team. One piece of timber and a few light rollers and chains make up the whole rig—the whole being comparatively light. The horses are all thrown near the draft, and the fixtures are so arranged that the horses must necessarily pull an equal draft. In plowing with this implement, it would be best to use the cutting plow, on account of its convenience in regulating the land to be tilled. I know five or six persons who have tried this implement and all speak highly in its praise. If any one desires to procure this excellent implement, he may do so by calling on Frank Rice, of South Salem. You will not regret it.

W.M. PORTER.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

Among the well known and much respected families among the old settlers of Marion County, is that of Mr. Linus Brooks, proprietor of the town of Brooks, on the railroad, eight miles north of Salem, at the southern and fruitful edge of Oregon Prairie. Mr. Brooks, with his wife, three boys and daughter, came to Oregon in 1850 and took the donation claim where they now live in 1851, having resided there for twenty-six years. Since that time the state coach that runs only semiannually past the homestead has given place to the railroad; the station and cluster of stores, shops and houses is close by, and the school house and graceful church spire, with attractive homes on every hand, form a striking contrast to the bare prairie stretched out before the early settler. Since then the boys have grown up and gone forth to their life work, only one being located near home. Samuel L. Brooks, the eldest, has for many years been a prosperous merchant and influential citizen of The Dalles, where he is known as a worker of good. He is married, but they have no children to bring to the old homestead. Maria Brooks, the only daughter, married W.E. Brainerd, a prosperous farmer and fruit raiser, whose farm is about four miles from East Portland, on the base line road. E. Selden Brooks farms land of his own, adjoining the home farm, has a beautiful cottage home and wife and child to add to its charms. Henry J. Brooks lives at Chehalis, Lewis county, W. T., and fills the responsible position of County Clerk of that county. He also has a family and they too came home to greet the parents on the fiftieth return of the marriage day, which was Thursday, April 19th. In addition to the sons' and daughter's families, there were very few friends present. Among them were Rev. O. Dickinson. Mr. D. was for many years pastor of the Congregational Church at Salem, of which the members of the Brooks' family were communicants, and his presence and that of Mrs. D. was very appropriate on such a memorable anniversary.

There was an excellent dinner, of course, and such an air of good feeling as most properly becomes such an event. According to a happy inspiration suggested that the grandchildren should be buried in the old family埋葬地 by the parents' early friend and pastor, which service was held in a very impressive manner. It was a day to be ever remembered in that family and its memory handed down to remote generations.

CHICAGO, April 21, 1877.

To GEN. C. C. AUGUST, New Orleans—By direction of the Lieut. General the following telegraphic order from General of the army is forwarded for your action and guidance. Please report by telegraph the execution of the order:

P. H. SHURTLEFF, commanding division of Missouri, Chicago, Illinois—You will please order the troops now posted or in the immediate vicinity of the State house in New Orleans to the U. S. barracks, on Tuesday, April 24, at 12 precisely, and report the fact to these headquarters. Copies of the order of the President and Secretary of War will come to you by mail, and another copy will be sent to Gen. Augur direct.

(Signed.) W. T. STEPHEN, Gen'l.
R. C. DAVIS, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

LONDON, April 21.—A special from Pera says it is reported that Russia has decided to send a second circular to the powers and await a reply before declaring war. The bad condition of roads in Asia is considered the cause of the apparent hesitation.

Our old friend, Linus Brooks, corresponds of a poet, and we think his 1st & 2nd position with a fragment of verse of his own that reads as follows:

"And labored hard while life should last,
To do the work he had to do
Before the voyage of life he past,
A halo rises, clear and bright,
Sheds light his pathway o'er,
And streams of pure celestial light
Attend him to the further shore,

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President this afternoon addressed a letter to Secretary McCrary:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 20.

Sir—Prior to my entering upon the duties of the Presidency, there had been stationed, by order of my predecessor, in the immediate vicinity of the building used as a State House in New Orleans, La., known as Mechanics' Institute, a detachment of U. S. Infantry. Finding them in that place, I have thought proper to delay a decision of the question of their removal until I could determine whether the condition of affairs is now such as to justify or require continued military intervention of the national government in the affairs of the State. In my opinion there does not exist in Louisiana such domestic violence as is contemplated by the constitution as a ground upon which the military power of the national government may be invoked for the defense of the State. The dispute which exists as to the right of certain claimants to the chief executive office of that State are to be settled and determined, not by the executive of the United States, but by such orderly and peaceable methods as may be provided by the constitution of the State. Having ascertained that no violence is contemplated but on the contrary the disputes in question are to be settled by peaceable methods under and in accordance with the laws, I deem it proper to take action in accordance with the principles announced, when I entered upon the duties of the Presidency. You are therefore directed to see that proper orders are issued for the removal of said troops at an early date from their present position, to such regular barracks in the vicinity as may be selected for their occupation.

R. B. HAYES.

To HON. G.W. McCRARY, Secy. of War, London, April 20.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs: "I am informed from Bucharest that Prince Charles received a copy of the Russian manifesto, which contains the following declaration:

Whereas every endeavor by the Emperor of Russia to preserve peace has failed owing to the stubbornness of the Porte, while the condition of the Christians in the East is unimproved, their lives and property have been endangered; therefore His Majesty in the name of humanity and with a full consciousness of his sovereign duties as natural protector of the Saracenic nations in the East has been compelled to resolve on obtaining by force of arms such guarantees for his distressed fellow believers on Turkish soil, as appear absolutely necessary for securing their welfare.

The document proceeds to state that this armed intervention is not meant for the purpose of conquest, and will end after securing the above mentioned results.

A Standard's dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that Lord Lotus, English ambassador, is on the point of leaving for home. This indicates no change in the satisfactory relations existing between England and Russia.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News reports that Austria is preparing 90,000 men who can be mobilized in a few days.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The Argonaut Frank Pixley's new weekly paper, will publish the following tomorrow:

We understand from a source which we believe to be thoroughly reliable, that there is now in the possession of a Senator of the United States of prison in this city a paper of the utmost political importance to the country, and one which, if all that is said about it be true, will create such a sensation as the country has not known since the days of the electoral tribunal. The paper is nothing more or less than a copy of a set of resolutions which it is the purpose of James G. Blaine to introduce in the Senate at the meeting of Congress in June. The resolutions, after setting forth that there exists grave doubt in the minds of a large proportion of the American peoples to the legality of the final settlement of the Presidential question which resulted in the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, goes to say that it is due to the American people, and particularly to the millions who, believing that Mr. Hayes had been fairly elected, yet accepted the decision in its favor in good faith, to submit the question to the final arbitration of the highest tribunal known to the constitution, the Supreme Court of the United States; that inasmuch as the propriety of such proceedings may be held to be matter of doubt, because of the fact that five members of that court were members of the late electoral tribunal; therefore the resolutions propose that a grand court of arbitration be created especially to consider all questions that may be brought before it relating to the legality of Mr. Hayes' tenure, whether in the nature of quo warrant or otherwise, and that said court be composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of each State in the Union 28 judges in all. That portion of the resolution which proposes this contemplates the form of a bill, to which is added a provision that any person other than a defeated candidate may bring an action to dispossess the present incumbent.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The following was sent from headquarters military division of Missouri to Gen. Augur:

Mr. Linus Brooks was born in 1806, in Geauga county, Ohio, being the fifth son of white parents born on what is now the rich and populous Western Reserve. He moved to Illinois, from which State he came to Oregon in 1850. Mrs. Brooks travelled, in 1819, from her birth-place, Wallingford, Conn., in wagons, to Buffalo, N. Y., and has made the long journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the same conveyance, excepting the short stretch of the length of Lake Erie, in 1819, which portion of the way was made by steamboat. But there is something remarkable in that steamer's journey, as it was in the boat called "Wade the Water," the first steamboat the cover was put on Lake Erie.

It is so seldom that the Gordon Wedding is seen, it by travellers on life's weary road what we find. It is a duty and pleasure to record that we find a glad to bear evidence to the fact, and a gladness—both parents and children have no "foes within" a year. They moreover thus "lighten" and make family life of its scenes. The history of great value is interesting.

Our old friend, Linus Brooks, corresponds of a poet, and we think his 1st & 2nd position with a fragment of verse of his own that reads as follows:

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To do the work he had to do
Before the voyage of life he past,
A halo rises, clear and bright,
Sheds light his pathway o'er,
And streams of pure celestial light
Attend him to the further shore,

BUCHAREST, April 21.—The Russian general and staff has left Kischineff for Ugheni and Seutari.

The cavalry force is marching toward the Danube. The artillery is concentrating at Ugheni, the infantry is marching in the direction of Choty, Seutari and Ugheni.

SACRAMENTO, April 21.—The running race, mile heats, for \$600, entered Bazar, Lady Amanda and Morphine. Bazar favorite at 20, Amanda 10, Morphine 5. Bazar led around on the first heat as far as the three-quarter pole, where Amanda overhauled him, and took the heat at 1:44.

Second heat, Morphine led to the half in 50th, Bazar second, Amanda third. From half out, Amanda pulled ahead and took the heat easily in 1:44, winning the race; Bazar second, Morphine third.

The grand trotting contest between Goldsmith Maid and Rarus will come off at the Salinas race track, in Salinas City, at 4 o'clock p.m. Saturday, May 5th, under the auspice of the Monterey County Agricultural Association. The race will be the three best in five, mile heats, for the citizens purse of \$3,000 being \$2,000 for winner and \$1,000 additional if Occident's famous record of 2:16½ be beaten.

QUARTZ-MINING.

Mineral bearing lodes, are crevices or rents made in the mountains during geological changes and filled with quartz which contains the mineral that gives to that lode its particular value. It may be gold, silver, copper, tin, or contain one or more of the above, or other metals that are of use or value for the use of man.

When a lode has been found, the first step is to ascertain the kind or value of the mineral, then the extent. The former two requirements can be ascertained by making assays either by fire or wet assays; and the extent by prospecting, that is by digging into the lode to ascertain the width, depth and angle, and course; the extent or distance both up and down the mountain or hill where the first indication is shown. After these preliminaries have been settled, the real work of developing the mine commences, which is generally to organize a company, and commence the first or prospecting tunnel. This is done by facing down the hill so as to present a perpendicular surface of the required size—generally about ten feet square, then commence blasting away the rock and make an entrance in the mountain about seven or five or six feet, the top in a circular form and the bottom or floor flat with a very slight incline for the purpose of allowing the water that may be found (and there is nearly always water found after digging in a short distance) to run off and to assist the cars and wheel-barrows to run easier with their heavy loads of rock and mineral bearing quartz to the place called the "dump," where they are discharged.

The rock is generally drilled in by holes of 1¹/₂, 18 or 21 inches deep where they would be the most advantageous to throw out or loosen the rock. Formerly, and still in a great many mines, these holes are made by steel bars sharpened and made very hard; this drill as it is called is held by one man while another strikes it very hard with a large sledge; and at each blow it is turned quarter or half around, thus cutting into the rock, the dust is cleaned out by an instrument called spoon, cup shaped and shallow, and small enough to move easily in the hole and attached to a rod of small iron. When the hole has been made to the desired depth, the blast is then put in. If blasting powder is used, the required amount is poured in and packed by a rammer made out of soft wood so as not to cause any fire to be made by friction, as it would be if made by an iron rammer striking the hard stone, when packed, the fire is then inserted and generally a layer of paper is put over the powder, then sand is then used to fill up with, and packed tight, the blast is then ready to fire, which is done by igniting the fuse, allowing the mineral to secure places of safety. But often giant powder or nitro-glycerine or other powerful explosives are used—constantly attended with corresponding danger. The latter manner of preparing the blast is too long for this article.

There is now generally used diamond drills to make holes for blasts, and run by machinery, which makes rapid work, but requires more capital than most companies have. After a tunnel is run, or dug about 50 feet, they become so dark, that artificial light has to be used, consequently the men are divided off into what are called "shifts," that is, one set of men work a certain number of hours and they are relieved by another set, thus saving on the work day and night, for it makes no difference in the tunnel whether it is day time or night time, as it is always pitch dark where they are at work. Generally there are side lodes or feeders run into the main lead, and they are followed and worked.

When the miners have fully developed enough to locate the suspended vein, a mill is erected to pump up the quartz and extract the minerals, and the processes are varied and often expensive, and very expensive, and we present a picture of the size and kinds of mills that are often used, run by water-power or a large overhead wheel.

The tunnels in mines are not generally straight and level, but vary according to the lode, and when a rich body of ore is found, they "sink" or go down, up or them according to the depth wished and then start on the vein or ledge again, and this position is called "level," and when you read of "400 feet level" or "600 feet level" it means that they are that distance below the top of the ground at the starting place. These levels are very warm, the temperature increases one degree for every hundred feet towards the center of the earth, and men who work in 1800 or 2000 feet levels are generally dressed in skin clothes, and have to be supplied with air pumps to them and water pumped out, constantly these useful places are cut.

The life of a miner who works in those places, is continually attended with danger, and many hundreds lose their lives every year from caving in of rocks, bursting forth of water, fuel or poisonous air, or the catching fire of the timbers of the tunnels or shafts, or breaking of machinery, or accidents that cannot be foreseen or avoided.

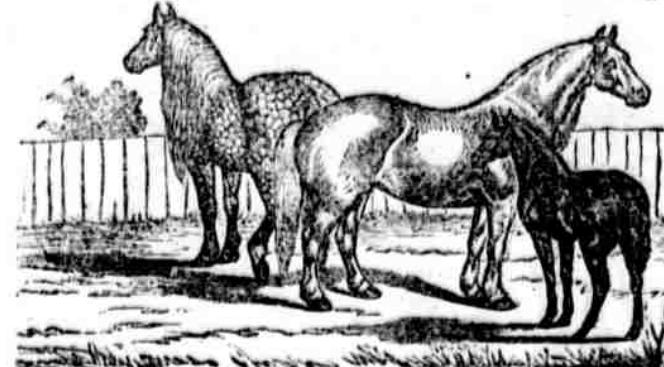
A Paris correspondent says: "I hear, on good authority, that in St. Petersburg, Constantinople and London the anti-slavery diplomats believe in war, or must come. No action is taken to avert the inevitable." Our old friend, Linus Brooks, corresponds of a poet, and we think his 1st & 2nd position with a fragment of verse of his own that reads as follows:

"And labored hard while life should last,
To do the work he had to do
Before the voyage of life he past,
A halo rises, clear and bright,
Sheds light his pathway o'er,
And streams of pure celestial light
Attend him to the further shore,

The way to avoid suffering from corns is to have bay windows on your boots.

"It's a polished emblem," said she, gazing fondly at his bald head.

Attention, Horsemen



The Imported Percheron Stallions,

WHITE PRINCE AND GEN. FLEURY.

Will stand the ensuing season, commencing April 1st, and continuing to the 16th of July, at the stable of Mr. A. H. MARSHALL, ALBANY, on TUESDAY, P. M., and WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, FRIDAY and MONDAY, A. M., of each week.

TERMS—\$25 IN U. S. GOLD COIN THE SEASON—Due at the end of the season.

I have some very fine JERSEY CATTLE for Sale.

Every family that keeps a cow should have a JERSEY, or at least a half-blood. Families that have not will not do without them, if they are to have.

Early in April I will issue a circular with fine engravings of my Horses and Mares, a view of my Stable with a list of the Percherons, and why they are preferred to other horses; some hints on breeding, and much else.

W. C. MYER,

Southern Planter & Farmer

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

SALEM FOUNDRY, & Machine Shop.

SALEM, OREGON.

B. F. DRAKE, Proprietor.

STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, REAPERS, PUMPS, and all kinds and styles of MACHINERY made to order. Machinery repaired at a short notice. Pattern-making done in all its various forms. Large lots of castings from Casting Department, short notice. Also, manufacturer of STEPHENS PLANNER, or MATCHER, and STICKERS, and SHAPERS.

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