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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Some of our subscribers are one or more years in arrears, and we ask such to respond at an early day. Any subscriber can tell how much is due us by reading the date on the tag. Money can be remitted us by mail, through money order or registered letter, or sent by express, or can be paid to any of our agents.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Columbus, Jan. 12.—The Democratic joint caucus met to-night, all outsiders and newspaper men being excluded.
The third ballot resulted: Pendleton 51, Ewing 19, Morgan 16, Ward 3, Converse 2, Faine 1. Pendleton was declared the nominee.
Panama, Jan. 2.—Chachapoyas the capital of the Amazon, was visited by an earthquake which demolished several houses and damaged many more. No loss of life. The walls swaying to and fro, the groaning of roofs, the noise of falling tiles, the walls cracking and throwing out clouds of dust, combined with the shrieks, groans and desperation of the agonized inhabitants, made frightful scenes. Callao also experienced a severe shock of earthquake, but no damage was done.
Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—The sheriff of Schuylkill county arrived in this city this evening with six Mollie Maguires, sentenced to the Eastern penitentiary for terms ranging from five to twelve years.
Salt Lake, Jan. 14.—The Utah territorial legislature met and organized this afternoon. Lorenzo Snow was elected president of the council and Orson Pratt speaker of the house. Both are members of the twelve apostles. All but three members are polygamists. Most of the members are Mormon bishops. The governor's message will be sent them to-morrow.
There is no outbreak of Bannock Indians in Montana or Idaho, but trouble is threatened by the Bannocks and Shoshones in Idaho. Three companies of cavalry and two of infantry have been sent to Fort Hall.
Washington, Jan. 13.—The house committee on foreign affairs had another session this morning in the matter of the Mexican border troubles, and heard statements of the consul and Orson Pratt speaker of the house. Both are members of the twelve apostles. All but three members are polygamists. Most of the members are Mormon bishops. The governor's message will be sent them to-morrow.
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Key intimates that he might accept a candidacy in Tennessee if called upon to do so.
The Times' Washington special says Democrats of the house will assemble in caucus to-morrow and consider the character and scope of investigations as authorized by Wood's resolutions. Many members are opposed to the drag net system. Schurz informed Wood that he hoped the house would send him a couple of investigation committees, as he would like their assistance in discovering and exposing abuses generally believed to be of long standing in some bureaus of his department.
Vienna, Jan. 14.—The Deutsche Zeitung says Slade, the spiritualist, has been expelled because he was unable to describe his vocation satisfactorily to the police.
Washington, Jan. 14.—Stowell's bill for the protection of salmon fisheries prohibits the taking of salmon in the Columbia river and tributaries, by any means whatever, between July 26th and October 1st of each year, and imposes penalties of at least \$1,000 for the first offense and \$1,500 fine and 12 months' imprisonment for subsequent offenses. Minute regulations are prescribed concerning the taking by gill nets, seines, traps and traps, between April 1st and July 26th, and similar heavy penalties are imposed for violation. The bill also prohibits throwing into the stream sawdust from mills or waste liquids from factories, tanneries, etc., between July 1st and December 31st of each year, under a penalty of \$500 for each offense. One-half of the fines are to be paid to the informer and the rest devoted to the propagation and preservation of fish under the direction of the commissioner of fisheries.
Fashionable society is pleasantly agitated by the announcement to-day that Secretary Evans proposes giving a grand reception to the ward the close of the present month, in the state department building. He will furnish music and refreshments, and the government will supply gas and a magnificent suit of rooms, including the superb diplomatic audience chamber. The rooms and adjacent corridors will accommodate nearly 2,000 persons, and the entertainment is expected to be one of the most brilliant ever known in Washington.
New York, Jan. 14.—In regard to the silver bill the Maritime Association to-day passed resolutions declaring it was their duty to remonstrate against legislation which must unsettle values, distrust confidence, retard the resumption of gold and appoint a committee to prepare a memorial against legislation that should make silver an unlimited legal tender. In response to an invitation from the Pittsburg board of trade, a delegation was appointed to attend a convention of exporters to be held at Washington February 12th.

FOREIGN.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 12.—Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphs from Grabrova as follows:
I have arrived here, and await further intelligence from Gen. Raditzky. To-morrow I cross the Balkans. Ten thousand prisoners have arrived here and are being dispatched to various destinations. Gen. Karsoff, after clearing the Gypopa valley of Turks, despatched a column toward Kalofor, and has occupied Klisura, where he united the detachments of his division coming from Slitiga and Televaun. Gen. Gourko has occupied Ichtman. The condition of the Czar's health is satisfactory, and reports published in London to the contrary are false.
London, Jan. 11.—A Bucharest correspondent says the battalions captured in Schipka Pass probably number three to four hundred men each. The victory was the result of a combined movement of Gens. Raditzky and Skobeleff on Schipka Pass and Trojan Pass respectively.
Constantinople, Jan. 12.—Encouraged by the German ambassador, who intimated that Russia's conditions of peace would probably be moderate, and in order to give Europe proof of its sincere desire for peace, the Porte has asked the Russian government to state what conditions it would demand.
London, Jan. 12.—John Bright, in addressing his constituents at Birmingham to-day, declared he was strongly in favor of non-intervention.
Ragusa, Jan. 11.—The main body of the Montenegrins is now marching toward Scutari.
Two Russian columns from Kezanlik have arrived, one at Zani Saghra, and another near Tatarli.
The civil population has been ordered to quit Adrianople, and 8,000 persons are already gone. The civil government has been transferred to Rodosto.
A Russian official dispatch says the Turks left 300 dead in the fortifications of Trojan Pass. Besides these, the Turkish battalion was almost annihilated in an encounter with Russian turning columns.
A special from Constantinople says the Russians have occupied Eski Saghra and Yivi Saghra, cutting off the Turkish army. This report is apparently due to a panic in Constantinople.
Several special dispatches announce that the garrison of Nisch which surrendered to the Serbians, numbered 8,000, with 90 cannon, 12,000 rifles and a number of flags.
London, Jan. 11.—German and Russian couriers will go into mourning three weeks for Victor Emmanuel. The court circular says Queen Victoria received the news of Victor Emmanuel's death with great regret. The deceased was always a friend of England.
Constantinople dispatches say fugitives are flocking there from Philippopolis and Adrianople.
The Turks burned the town of Ichtman and intend to burn Tatar, Bazarjik and other towns.
A correspondent at Vienna states that at Schipka Pass the Russians captured 28,000 men, 1,000 horses, 12 mortars, 12 siege guns and 80 field guns.
A Vienna correspondent telegraphs: Advice from Turkey show that the works of Adrianople are only partially armed and unfitted to resist an attack. In Constantinople it is believed possible that Adrianople may be carried by coup de main. Fortifications of Constantinople are consequently being looked to as the last resource, although they seem to be in even worse condition. Everything points to complete confusion and dismay of the Turks.
Tiflis, Jan. 13.—In a cavalry engagement near Boburt the Turks have been defeated and driven to Kopiph.
Erzeroum has been completely invested since January 9th.
London, Jan. 12.—It is hardly too much to say that an exciting race is now going on between arms and diplomacy. In Constantinople there is considerable uncertainty whether the Russians shall reach Adrianople or the Turks an armistice first. Turkey is already at the mercy of the czar. Her power to resist the Russian advance is already crushed. The conqueror may almost at will transfer an army from the Balkan heights to the general plains below, where the Russian soldier would almost find summer. The conditions which are now considered indispensable, Serbian autonomy or independence, the autonomy of Bulgaria, territorial acquisition in Armenia, and probably the restoration to Russia of her old control of the mouth of the Danube. It is only in reference to the opening of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea that the other powers will care to intervene. Russian diplomacy can peacefully secure too much in that connection to insist dangerously on anything that might widen the conflict. The war, therefore, is substantially over. That is the conviction here, and business men are settling their houses in order on that basis.
Chicago, Jan. 11.—The Times' London special says Gen. Gourko has occupied the position lately held by Suleiman Pasha. Gen. Raditzky is hurrying with all speed to Adrianople. The Turkish forces are believed to be cut off and to have gone south.
St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—An official telegram announces that the Turkish fleet has bombarded Eopatoria, damaging the barracks, guard houses, arsenal, quarantine establishment and some private residences.
Capt. Fife, British military attaché, telegraphs to Minister Layard, from Adrianople, that there is no immediate ground for the existing panic, as telegraphic communication is still open from Adrianople to Tatar, Bazarjik and Yambolik.
Constantinople, Jan. 14.—Servier Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, and Namyk Pasha leave here for Kezanlik to-day to meet Grand Duke Nicholas, they having been invested by the ministerial council with full powers to treat for peace.
Rome, Jan. 14.—The statement in a Con-

stantinople dispatch that the German and Italian ambassadors at Constantinople had informed the Porte if it permits the British fleet to come to Constantinople Germany and Italy will also demand permission for their fleets to pass the Dardanelles is untrue.
Constantinople, Jan. 14.—Namyk and Servier Pashas, delegates appointed to treat with Grand Duke Nicholas for an armistice, have started for Kezanlik.
Belgrade, Jan. 14.—The Servians have re-occupied Kurshumlija, which the Turks evacuated and have taken Vranja.
The Servian General Belimarkovich with 50 battalions is marching on Prishtina.
Servians have effected a junction with Roumanians before Widdin. The commandant of that town has been summoned to surrender, but demands that the garrison be allowed to march out with their arms.
Constantinople, Jan. 14.—The departure of Servier and Namyk Pashas has been delayed until to-morrow in consequence of a railway accident.
The Turks claim that their fleet has been bombarded and destroyed the ports of Eupatoria and Yalta in the Crimea.
Rome, Jan. 14.—The funeral of King Victor Emmanuel will take place Thursday next, and the remains be deposited in the Pantheon. The chapter of the church has declared that it will feel honored by so sacred a trust. The ecclesiastical authorities, by the pope's order, having removed all difficulties, will celebrate the funeral. The clergy has also been authorized to attend, and the archbishops of Upper Italy have been ordered to celebrate the requiem masses.
Rome, Jan. 14.—Two thousand seven hundred deputations have already requested permission to attend Victor Emmanuel's funeral.
The Prince Imperial of Germany arrived here to represent Emperor William at the funeral of Victor Emmanuel.
London, Jan. 14.—A correspondent at Rome says since the day of Count Cavour's death in Turin, we have never seen the population of any city so utterly stunned by a sudden blow as the Romans appeared when the official announcement of the king's death removed every doubt of the fearful loss the nation has sustained. The sudden transition from father to son could not have occurred at a more trying moment. If ever there was need of a providence to shape the ends roughed by man it certainly is felt in the position in which Italy has been put by the death of Victor Emmanuel. Personal sorrows and griefs are shared by the whole people, besides which, unlike his father, he above all things abhors subjection to priests.
London, Jan. 15.—A correspondent at Pera says it is calculated 20,000 fugitives arrived in Constantinople from Roumelia during one week. A train crowded with fugitives and about 60 were killed and wounded. The Turkish parliament has raised a subscription for the relief of the refugees.
A Paris correspondent says it is now known that Russia when informing England that the armistice negotiations must be conducted directly with Turkey, declared her readiness to discuss with the English cabinet the special points which might affect English interests. This reply was the cause of the repeated cabinet councils in London.
A special from Adrianople says the Russians are on the railway between here and Philippopolis.
George Cruikshank, the artist, is ill of bronchitis. His life was despaired of until last night, when the alarming symptoms greatly subsided.
The committee of 18 has formally dissolved. It held a final banquet last night.
The Post announces that after the address in reply to the royal speech has been moved and seconded in the house of lords, Earl Granville will speak and Lord Beaconsfield will reply to him. Lord Derby is indisposed and confined to his room. He was absent from the cabinet council yesterday.
A Welsh colliery has received orders to immediately dispatch a large quantity of coal to Yonria Bay for the British fleet.
The Spanish government has given orders which will prevent the ex-Governor Isabella from the most rigorous treatment should she endeavor to cross the frontier to be present at the wedding of King Alfonso. The Spanish ambassador to France will remain at his post during the wedding to guard against any attempt on the part of Isabella to be present.

THE DISCUSSION ON "HELL."

The attention which has been drawn in the newspaper to some remarks upon the use of the word "hell" in the English Bible, made by a preacher of considerable reputation in a recent sermon at Westminster, furnishes a remarkable example of the prevalent misconception against which those remarks were directed. There appears to have been a good deal in Dr. Farrar's sermons to excite controversy, but the secular papers have plunged into the discussion with a zeal that is scarcely according to knowledge, assuming that he had announced some startling novelty of doctrine, whereas, so far as concerns the passage especially under dispute, he simply said what every biblical student knows and has said again and again, that the word "hell," in its modern popular acceptance, does not express the meaning of the words which it is used to translate, or even the meaning that it had in the minds of the translators.—What is the "orthodox" doctrine upon future punishment it is not our province to discuss, but there is nothing in literary criticism more certain than that the popular idea now attached to the word "hell" has little or no connection with its etymology, or with the sense in which it is most frequently employed in the Bible, this, like many other old words, having acquired in modern times a special significance that did not belong to it three centuries ago. The word itself is Anglo-Saxon, and its associated verb is helan, to cover or conceal. Luther's Bible has Hoelle, which is nearly the same as the German Hoehle, a hollow; a dark, hidden place. Hell, or Walhalla, is the abode of departed heroes. In short, our English word "hell" corresponds as nearly as possible with the Greek Hades, the Latin inferi, the obscure abode of departed spirits, the unknown land beyond the grave, and this is precisely the signification of the words which are commonly translated "hell" in the authorized version. The Hebrew Sheol is used very vaguely and in a variety of connections. It is doubtful if it ever signifies a place of torment, and often it is properly translated as the grave. Jacob, for instance, says: "For I will go down into the grave unto my mourning." Here—and in the corresponding passage, "bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave"—the Hebrew word is precisely the same that is elsewhere translated hell, the Greek Hades. Sometimes it has very plainly its etymological meaning, as when Job says: "O that thou wouldst hide me in the grave (in hell); that thou wouldst keep me secret till thy wrath be past." It is doubtful, as has been said, whether Sheol, in the older books at least, ever expresses a place of torment; it is rather the place of detention, the intermediate state between death and the final consummation of all things. It was after the exile that the idea was formulated among the Jews which we find in the parable of Dives and Lazarus, of a separation between the "prison house" of the good and the bad. In the New Testament, Gehenna, the name of the place where the offal and rubbish of the city were cast, and where fires were kept burning to purify the air, and which was consequently employed in popular metaphor, occurs frequently, but it is translated in our version precisely as the still more frequent word Hades, and it is to this promiscuous use of the word "hell" that biblical students like Dr. Farrar have long objected. There are still other words in both the Old and the New Testaments which are rendered in English alike, to the evident confusion of the popular mind. The sense in which the word was more commonly employed than in any other by the translators of the Bible is the same in which it is used in the *katechism en Hades; descendit ad inferos; "he descended into hell."* As St. Paul expresses it: "Now that he ascended, what is it but that he also descended first into the lower parts of the earth;" or, as we have it in the Psalms and quoted more than once in the New Testament, "that his soul was not left in hell." It is very plain that this is an utterly different meaning from that which now attaches to the word in popular use, and that as a matter of literary accuracy, our accepted translation could be improved upon revision. What Canon Farrar, or anybody else, may choose or refuse to teach upon this or any similar subject on which the Bible and the ancient creeds are alike obscure, is not a subject for discussion here; but arguments which are based upon Bible texts ought to be read with an understanding of Bible words.—Philadelphia Times.

The Different Kinds of Wool.

From an address by Leonard Deane, Esq., before the Kentucky Wool Growers' Association, we make the following extract:
The value of all kinds of wool is determined by its strength, lustre, working qualities and shrinkage. Wool is divided by governments for tariff, and wool merchants, into three classes: Clothing, combing and carpet, and is produced in quantity in this order. Kentucky wool should be classed as combing, delaine, medium coarse and black. Wool merchants separate each division into as many classes as there are distinct qualities of staples in each division, to suit the purchaser. Manufacturers take the fleeces, putting them into as many classes as there are distinct qualities in each fleece, according to its length, color, lustre, etc., except the gummy locks, which they will not buy unwashed. Clothing wool is generally divided into three classes—fine, medium and coarse. The average price for fifty three years, since 1824, for each class per washed pound, is for fine, 61 1/2 cents; medium, 56 1/2 cents; coarse, 51 cents; or nearly 54 cents per pound less on each class as it grows coarser. Average price per washed pound Australian in London, for 1873 to 1867, inclusive, is estimated by Mr. Bond, 43 1/2 cents gold. Counting freights, commission, etc., for same period, the average price in currency for washed Australian, would be 80 cents per pound in New York, or 10 cents more than any of our clothing wools, and 29 cents more than any of our coarse wools. Card or X wools are required to be fine, short in staple, full of spiral curls and serratures. Combing wool consists in drawing out the fibres straight and parallel; then twisted into yarn, called worsted, "the ends in spinning being covered, make the yarn smooth and lustrous." The staple should be generally five or eight inches long, having a few "spiral curls and serratures," with distinct lustre.
The qualities are found in the English in their order of perfection, as follows: The Lincolnshire, Leicester and Cotswold breeds. Delaine wools are short-r and finer, and can be used as short as 2 1/2 inches, but it must be very fine and nice. The coarser the staple longer it must be. These are not classed in the trade as combing wools. There are fine, medium and coarse combing wools. The duty on this wool will equal 11 cents per pound, and 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Poorly bred wools are very objectionable, with a fine downy bottom and coarse uneven fibres. These are generally sold for carpet wools. I need only say to the wool growers of this State, that there is a wider field in the expansion of growing wool fabrics than your imagination can take in.
HIGH-BRED ANIMALS.—High-bred animals are rarely profitable for the farmer, except for the propagation of improved grades by crossing on natives or common stock; hence a farmer who has at large expense procured a herd or flock of pure bred stock, finds them deteriorating in condition and appearance, and less productive than he expected. This has been the almost universal experience of farmers. In selecting animals for purchase, those that have the most attractive appearance are generally chosen, with little regard to anything else than to please the eye. The largest and best proportioned, or those of the most fancied colors, are preferred, because these are the most conspicuous points, and they appeal to the sight rather than to an expert judgment. The points which make a pure-bred animal valuable to a farmer as a means of improving his herd are not these, but such as lie deeper and require experience and judgment to detect.—The fine bone, small oval quality of flesh, vigorous constitution, and hereditary excellence, do not always—in fact rarely—accompany excessive size or attractive appearance; but the former go to make up the true value of an animal for the farmer who seeks to improve his stock rather than the latter.—N. Y. Times.
It is told as a good joke upon Mr. George H. Darham who is now under bonds to appear before the Grand Jury to answer a charge of assisting to kidnap a Chinese woman, that the attachment under which he is charged, was drawn up by himself. His is the first case that has come up under the law.
Over 170 pupils in attendance at the Albany Collegiate Institute. The enrollment is near 200. This is the best showing the Institute has ever made, and compares favorably with any institute in the state.