



Correspondence.

TO THE TRAITOR GUITEAU.

BY VIRGINIA VIOLET.

What name is it, whose utterance brings Thoughts to the mind of vilest things, That creep upon this earth below? It is the cursed name, Guitreau.

What wretch is it, whose deadly blow Brought Columbia's brave leader low; And filled the land with deepest woe? The rasoul's name is Charles Guitreau.

Who filled a mother's heart with grief For her dear boy—her baby chief? Her dearest treasure here below, Snatched from her arms by Charles Guitreau!

And who was such a precious fool, As to become the Stalwart's tool? In "hopes that Arthur might bestow A sinecure on Charles Guitreau."

Those eighty days of poignant pain, Will leave on Justice's robes a stain; Unless to vengeance she forego That vile miscreant, Charles Guitreau!

A nation's curses on the knave, Who "stole the light that Heaven gave," If people reap what'er they sow, Oh! what a harvest waits Guitreau!

May all the tears he caused to fall, Be changed to serpents great and small; And when he gains his home below, Oh! may they lash and sting Guitreau!

Wheat and the Outlook—No. 4.

FOREST GROVE, Or., Oct. 4, 1881. Editor Willamette Farmer:

The wheat growers of this coast, and more especially of California, have become for once thoroughly aroused at the gigantic swindling going on at their expense. It is evident that farmers must take some new departure, as this era of plenty of money renders it easy for capitalists to unite and form an amount of dollars almost without limit, and with the power that that gives, with the additional aid of continental and international telegraphy they are enabled to manipulate the markets of the world in a way and before which the steady going farmer can but stand dumb-founded and abashed.

Now what is to be done? To meet them on their own ground is out of the question, and were they headed at one point they would escape to another. For behind money is always to be found brains. Brains that are fertile in all manner of devices and schemes to circumvent their plans in energy, push, daring, go ahead and take the fort, and then turn around and snap their fingers and ask, "What are you going to do about it?"

This is really what's the matter—capital. And not simply the question of more tonnage. Look at the game that has been going on in New York and Chicago for the past twenty years. In New York it has been the formation of "corners" of which the bulls and the bears have been the prime factors. In Chicago it has been in the elevator villainy and in the grading swindling and formation of pools. And now as soon as the amount of wheat produced on this coast is sufficient for their uses they are here, or those of the same ilk, to see what can be done, and lay hold of the tonnage as the most feasible thing that now offers for their purposes. Drive them from this and before you know it they will flounce you in some other direction. It seems doubtful if this robbery can be arrested by entering into the tonnage remedy. The farmer can not "go down to sea in ships." Neither does it seem practicable for him to graft the carrying trade on to the agricultural tree. There is no similarity or consanguinity in the two lines of trade or business. It is quite enough for the farmer to raise his crops and fit his products for the market without being compelled to put them upon his shoulders and bear them there. The resort to tonnage is not for the legitimate profits that might accrue therefrom, but rather to extricate the wheat grower from an unbearable robbery now going on to swindle him on this coast, and only for that purpose could the thought be reasonably entertained. If it can be managed to afford any relief let it be carried out by all means. But the question of the carrying trade seems to great to undertake for a permanent relief. To make it a permanent success would not its demands unfold until the home and foreign markets were under its control? So far as relates to this coast would it not be indispensable to control them here? Else what would hinder a continuance of the same evil? The small farmer must, of necessity, sell as soon as he can get his wheat to the first man that will buy, to meet his necessities. This class might produce a majority of all the wheat raised and if some else could buy, they would have to sell to the sharks, for when a farmer's wheat is ready for market he has carried his crop a year already, and it is not the very man that should be protected from the money cornerers? But the difficulties thickened as you analyze the sub-

ject and I cannot, now, and here, stop to notice them. What this coast needs is some permanent remedy so far as it may be possible to obtain, that will reach all classes of producers and be a permanent and standing defence against such high handed robbery and swindling as is now going on. It is evident that the surplus wheat produced on this coast will in the near future reach one hundred millions of bushels of wheat alone, and go on from that, increasing indefinitely. Under these exigencies should we not look beyond present demands and needs to some remedy adequate not only for the present but also for the future, to which the present whippers point with ominous significance and emphasis? Make a home market for the farmer if possible. If not then bring it as near as may be.

Were Portland as near London as is New York, a few farmers could unite and buy a ship and put their wheat on board and send it to London and sell the wheat and have the ship return by New Years day ready for another load. A ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien would enable us to bid defiance to any such game as is now going on in the grain trade. Is it wise to longer ignore its benefits? W. L. CURTIS.

Store Wheat in Your Own Granaries.

SHEDD, Oct. 10, 1881.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I see by the FARMER that wheat growers in different parts of the State are anxious to hold meetings to see if they can't hold their wheat and force speculators to pay them what their wheat is worth. I can say to Mr. Darnell, and all the rest of the farmers that seem so anxious to hold their wheat, that as long as they put the wheat in warehouses and mills, they own it not hold. Whenever a shipper in Portland wants wheat all he has to do is to call on warehousemen and say I want so much wheat to load a vessel, and he gets the wheat whether it is bought or not. Now let the farmers call on warehousemen and notify them that if they ship any more wheat before it is bought, that we might be forced to do as we used to do in California, when we caught thieves robbing our sluice boxes, leave them dangling at the end of a rope. And putting our wheat in the mills is no better; the millers grind the wheat as soon as it is in the mill and ship the flour to Europe, get the money and pay you for your wheat; and what they get one dollar and quarter for they, often having the use of the money for a whole year, and pay seventy-five cents. Now I think it would be more honorable to rob a railroad train or Wells, Fargo than to rob the farmers by taking their wheat before it is bought. No wonder the farmers hate Portland; we will give one-fourth of our farms to have the Yaquina Bay improved and the railroad finished to that place so we can avoid Portland. Now, farmers, look well to the warehouses and see that no more grain is shipped before it is sold, and all will be well; and next year put your wheat in your own barns and I will insure you one dollar a bushel.

A '99er.

Mohawk Fair.

The Mohawk Farmer's Club will hold their second annual fair at the Stafford school house in Mohawk, on Saturday, October 15th. Exhibits received the evening before and until 10 o'clock Saturday morning. If weather permits we will have a large attendance and a good time. Everything is free, and our premiums are blue and red ribbons only. It is really and simply an exhibition of products—not for gain, but as a sort of comparison, and for social commingling of ourselves and neighbors, and to encourage a good natured rivalry in raising good vegetables, grains, fruits, stock, etc. As also to advance and enlighten our members by an exchange of views and opinions. No whiskey, gaming or hoodlumism permitted. J. S. CHURCHILL.

GENERAL NOTES.

The first load of flax seed was shipped from Cheney on the 30th of September, and consigned to a firm in Portland.

Palouse Gazette: W. J. Thompson, on his ranch near town, raised, on six rods of land, 19 bushels of onions, which brought about one dollar and twenty cents per bushel.

Eugene Guard: Mr. Charles McFarland, of Dexter, raised the present season from a patch of ground 24x66 feet, 26 bushels of onions, some of them weighing twenty-six ounces. Any one who can beat that will please step to the front.

Salem Statesman: Capt. D. B. Smith, who formerly resided near Mehama, killed seventeen bears from the 1st to the 15th of September in the mountains, near Nestacka Bay. This is the largest bear story we have heard for some time. Who can beat it?

Eugene Guard: Buyers were paying 81 cents per bushel for wheat Friday. This gives 73 cents clear of sacks and warehouse charges.

A great deal is being sold, but should it advance so that 75 cents clear could be obtained the bulk of the wheat in this vicinity would be closed out.

The narrow gauge division of the O. R. & N. Co. has completed its road to Fullquartz Landing, to which point daily trains are being run from Airlie, in Polk county. At Fullquartz Landing connection is made with boats to Portland and intermediate points.

Dayton (W. T.) News: The last census report gave the population of Dayton at 996. We see these figures extensively quoted throughout the Territory. We have no doubt that the census as taken was correct. But since that time the town has increased one-third in population, which is now over 1,200.

Dayton (W. T.) Chronicle: T. R. Rosier has sold the right to make and sell his patent fanning mill in Washington Territory to W. J. Dyer, of the firm of Dyer, Bowles & Co., of Walla Walla, for the sum of \$1,500. Mr. Dyer is expecting soon to commence the manufacture of this premium mill at Dayton, quite extensively.

State Journal: Two Kansas farmers who arrived here a short time since on a trip of inspection with a view of making this their future home, are exceedingly well pleased with the country, climate, etc. They will return to Kansas at once, and as soon as they can dispose of their property there, in company with three other families, will start for Lane county.

Salem Statesman: The many friends of Lieut. Fred Schwatka, the talented Arctic explorer, will be pleased to learn that he will remain in Oregon. He yesterday received a dispatch from headquarters, notifying him that he had been appointed to the rank of Brigadier General Miles, Commander of the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver.

Klickitat Sentinel: The grain is all gathered, and the farmers are nearly through with their threshing. The average yield of wheat has been about 22 bushels to the acre. A number are plowing and sowing their winter wheat. A. J. Pitman, of High Prairie, informs us that on the 9th of last May he sowed one acre of bunch grass land, from which he harvested 39 bushels of wheat.

Dayton (W. T.) Chronicle: About 4,000 tons of wheat and flour are awaiting shipment at this point. Last Thursday 118 tons of wheat and hides were shipped from Dayton. The piles of grain at the warehouses and platforms are simply astonishing to the most sanguine believers in our immense resources. Take a stroll to the depot and behold the silver lining to the hard times cloud.

Baker City Revue: The mountains surrounding Baker City and Powder River Valley are covered with a light coat of snow. The grass on the hills and in the valley has turned gray; many of the leaves on the trees have become "sere and yellow" and are dropping off; the atmosphere is cool, bracing and invigorating and sometimes dream-like—all infallible signs that Autumn is here and that Winter, from his home in the icy regions of the North Pole, is fast approaching.

Patata Spirit: Mrs. N. C. Williams, of Patata Prairie, has placed on our table some very fine specimens of different fruits, raised in their orchard this year. The samples are: Red Astorian and Red June (seedling), apples, apricots, Yellow and Green Gages and two varieties of plums. All are of excellent flavor, and good size and prove that this climate is well adapted to fruit culture. Mr. W. deserves credit for his enterprise in setting out an extensive orchard as he has and being the first to demonstrate the fact that this is a fruit growing country.

Union County Record: We have often read and heard of big potatoes, and have always considered such stories a "little bit fishy"; but now we are convinced that potatoes grow to an enormous size and that Grande Ronde Valley is the place for them to grow. While in Union the other day we were shown a spud of the peerless variety grown by J. E. Davis, which measured 27 inches in circumference and weighed 4 1/2 pounds. We were told by this gentleman that he has a large crop of them weighing all the way from 3 to 4 pounds, and that each hill produces at least half a bushel. Who can beat them?

The Dalles Times: There can be no real antagonism between the commercial interests of the Willamette valley and Eastern Oregon on the locks question. The opening of this impediment to navigation would give us cheaper transit to market at the metropolis, while, in a few years, without the removal of this obstruction, we may have direct means of transportation to some Eastern city. Every cent which is spent to improve river communication is so much given to build up a great mart of trade in Oregon for Eastern Washington, as well as Eastern Oregon produce. And,

as a matter of course, if our wheat and wool are shipped to Portland, our merchants will naturally draw their supplies from the same place. There should be harmony between all sections of Oregon on this point.

Cove Cor. Union Co. Record: Threshing is about done with this year and the farmers are truly happy, for the yield has been beyond their expectations. Timothy seed has been the principle crop in the Cove, the amount raised in this neighborhood this season being about 85,000 pounds. The average price paid is 7 cts. per pound. Most of the crop is being sent to the Boise Basin. S. G. French has finished drying his immense crop of plums, which is being freighted off to the various mining camps of Oregon and Idaho. The cheese factory has shut down for the season, with some 25,000 lbs of choice cheese a reward for their summer's work.

Pendleton Tribune: We rode out on the reservation on Sunday last and dropped in at Chief Wenap-noot's house, where religious service was being held. We were surprised to see the number of worshippers that attend these meetings. There was no preacher present, the meeting seeming more like a class-meeting—women as well as the men taking part in the speaking. Old and young joined in singing old familiar Methodist tunes, the words being in their own tongue. On Sunday, the 17th. inst., a revival meeting will be started when the Rev. Mr. Daffinbaugh, from Lapwai, who speaks the Nez Perce language, will preach to them.

Dayton (W. T.) News: Messrs. Sargent, Morris and Kinney have purchased grounds at the mouth of the Patata, and a valuable water privilege from the Touchet. They will begin the erection of a large grist mill as soon as plans and specifications are received from below. W. S. Kinney, who is an old and experienced mill man, and a son of Mr. Kinney, who was so successful in that business at Oregon City, and at Salem, Oregon, has gone below to procure a millwright, and to have the plans drawn, as well as to buy the necessary machinery. Four run of stones will be put in, and an extra chop stone. This enterprise will add very materially to the wealth of our growing city. Messrs. Sargent and Morris are well known to the people of this county and have the confidence of all. Their energy and honesty coupled with the skill of Mr. Kinney insures success.

Port Orford Post: Threshing is in full blast here; the grain being gathered in lively, and in very good shape. If nothing happens this week to prevent a good run with Mr. Bailey's thresher, by Saturday evening harvesting will be over in this valley. The late sowed grain is turning out splendidly.

The dairy business is proving a success this season owing to the great demand for butter, which is worth 30 cents per pound in San Francisco—fresh roll commanding a still higher price. We need a railroad from "Frisco here very much. Not only to ship the butter while fresh, but to give us a market for the thousands of acres of fine timber which would amply pay for every mile of road built along the Coast, tapping the streams at the mouth, and it would require not a great deal of labor to bring the timber down hill and down stream to the road. We are sanguine that the connecting link of Oregon and California will be along this route, as it will pay.

In reference to the effort of making to raise funds among farmers to carry on the improvement of Yaquina harbor, the Corvallis Gazette says: The evidence to the candid mind that the Oregon Pacific will be ready to carry wheat from the valley to the ocean at Yaquina Bay in the near future is overwhelming. It appears to be as sure and certain as any other of the more usual and ordinary business undertakings of life. The contribution suggested will insure a much earlier completion of the improvement of the harbor than can be done without it. If the people of the valley generally contribute, it will also exhibit to Congress the great need of an early completion of the work, and will thus no doubt insure a much larger appropriation from the next Congress than can be obtained without it. As we have often said before three or four dollars given by each person of the valley who is directly interested in this improvement will insure money enough to keep the work in progress until after the meeting of next Congress.

HOPE.

Eugene Guard: Mr. M. Wolf, of San Francisco, was here buying hops this week. Mr. Presley Cheshire sold 20,000 pounds; Walker Young, 12,000; Mr. Bennett, 5,000; Rodney Sots, 3,000. The price paid was 15 cents per pound.

Eugene Guard: Hops are pouring into the market quite freely. Mr. Berheim, agent

for Koshland Bros., Portland, has bought over 100,000 pounds, paying therefor an average of 15 cents per pound. Several car loads will be sent below this morning.

Salem Statesman: R. C. Geer, of Fruit Farm, Marion county, Oregon, raised 9,350 pounds of English Golden Cluster hops on 3 1/2 acres of red land, with 900 hills to the acre, and one pole to the hill, which is 2,550 pounds to the acre. If any one can beat that, let him come to the front.

Eugene Journal: Dr. Patterson, of Eugene City, has gathered from a fourteen acre field this season 26,000 pounds of hops. These at 15 cents a pound, the rate at which the Puallup crop is being sold, will give him a gross receipt of \$3,900 as the product of his hop farming on the fourteen acre patch. In view of these figures it is a wonder that more wheat fields up the valley are not set to hop vines.

The entire area of the hop fields of the Puallup valley is about 700 acres, an increase of 150 acres over last year's area. It requires 4,000 cedar stakes, 18 feet long, to each acre of hops. All the hop houses, dry houses and baling houses are built on each principal farm. Indians do most of the hop picking. Men, women and children pick hops. Each diligent picker earns about \$1.50 per day. The hop fields are divided among about forty owners, though Messrs. Meeker, Von Ogle & Thompson are the principal growers.

Our hop growers are enjoying a remarkably productive season, and which will put a neat sum of clear money into their pockets even at the present price, which is not unusually high. Ke Yokum, who has a yard of nine acres on the McKenzie, has finished harvesting his crop and finds the total weight of the nine acres to be 17,000 pounds. He informs us that 15 cents per pound has been offered for the lot. If over \$2,500 worth of really marketable produce can be raised from nine acres of bottom land, of which there are thousands of acres in this country, the river bottoms will some day compare favorably in value for tillage purposes with the broad prairies.

Yaquina Railroad.

We have been repeatedly asked of late what work was being done on the Yaquina railroad, and these parties are always a little surprised at the answer. We will, therefore, state for the benefit of enquirers that there are between eight and nine hundred men on the pay roll of the company, all of whom will be paid in full for the past month's services to-day, and all of whom are satisfied with their wages. In addition to this force, which is all the company can conveniently use in grading at present, there will be three hundred more commence work at the other end of the route next week. The company also have four saw-mills moving and one more in course of construction that will be ready for work next week.

The above statement does not include the large forces now at work on the tunnel and on the bridges and trestle work which are separate and individual contracts and entirely outside of the company's pay rolls, neither does it include the contracts for ties to be furnished, or four large contracts for heavy timbers now being gotten out in the timber along the line. The above statement, which is made understandingly, ought to satisfy the most skeptical that the Oregon Pacific Railroad means business, and that their road will be built as soon as men and money can accomplish the work.—Corvallis Gazette.

Our Army Representatives.

Of the West Point graduates from Oregon, Lieut. Fred Schwatka is the fourth in number. A son of the late Joseph Lane was the first, and he fought in the rebel army, and now lives an obscure life in Oregon; the second was young Adair, who left for Victoria on the breaking out of the rebellion and bought a commission in the English army. He is now in the fishing business in British Columbia. The third was Lieut. M. Crawford, oldest son of Capt. Medorus Crawford of Oregon. He is at present Professor of Military Tactics in one of the eastern State Military Academies; and the fourth and last is Lieut. Schwatka, Third Cavalry. Of the commissioned representatives of Washington Territory in the Regular Army, Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Infantry, is now on recruiting detail at Cleveland, his family being in this city for the present. Lieut. Louis P. Brant, 1st Infantry, the only West Point graduate from the Territory, is now stationed in Texas.—Vancouver Independent.

Wheat.

It is difficult in the present day to realize the fact that wheat was at one time unknown in America; yet prior to the discovery of this continent by Columbus there was no cere in America approaching in nature to the wheat plant. It was not until 1530 that

the wheat crop found its way into Mexico, and then only by chance. A slave of Cortez found a few grains of wheat in a parcel of rice and then showed them to his master, who ordered them to be planted. The result showed that wheat would thrive on Mexican soil, and to day one of the finest wheat fields in the world is near the Mexican capital. From Mexico the cereal found its way to Peru. Marie D'Escobar wife of Don Diego de Chuaves, carried a few grains to Lima, which were planted, the entire product being used for seed for several successive crops. At Quito, Ecuador, a monk of the order of St. Francis, by the name of Fray Judos Bixi, introduced a new cereal, and it is said that the jar that contained the seed is still preserved by the monks of Quito. Wheat was introduced into the present limit of the United States contemporaneously with the settlement of the country by the English and Dutch.

The German Empire's Crops.

Under date of Bremen, September 1, 1881, Consul Grinnell reports official statistics showing the production of cereals in the German empire from August 1, 1880, to August 1, '81. He says he thinks the figures are of value, showing as they do the growing need in Germany of articles we can best supply, and especially as to corn; that, as Germans become more familiar with its excellence as food for man and animals, and its relative cheapness, their demand will only be supplied by the amount we can spare. The condition of crops in Europe at the close of August, 1881, according to the reports received at the Department of State, from Consul Myers, of Zurich, was estimated as follows: Wheat crop—in Austria, and both upper and lower Germany, average; in Moldavia, Roumania and Podolia, Cherson and Saratov, in Russia, Denmark, Silesia, Saxony, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Great Britain and Ireland, below average; in Hungary, Servia, Courland and Estland in Russia, Sweden, Norway, Mecklenburg, Prussia, Hanover, Rhein provinces, Palz in Bavaria, Italy, France, and Danube district, in Wallachia, it only promises half of last year's crop; and crops in the Wallachian district of Roumania, and in Bessarabia and Schleswig-Holstein is much below. There is a perfect failure of wheat in Perdetova and Courlin, and only 40 per cent. in Little Wallachia. Middle Russia gives promise of a wheat crop much above the average. In most of the above named provinces rye and barley will be slightly above average.

Another Railroad.

A party of viewers and surveyors passed through the valley this week in the interest of the recently projected railway line from Wadsworth on the Central Pacific to The Dalles on the Columbia. This line is to be a feeder for the Central Pacific, and the manner in which this powerful company is going about the work convinces us that it is determined to secure a portion of the patronage for which the Northern Pacific has been so assiduously working. A great and constantly growing prize is to be won, and the contest for it is growing warm and interesting. Of course there will be no idle tarrying by the wayside. Speed the day when the prize shall be won!—State Line Herald.

Investment of the Garfield Fund.

The United States Trust Company holds \$225,000 in U. S. four per cent bonds, and the uninvested balance in cash as trustee for the gift of the American people. Not a cent has been taken from the fund for expense incurred in raising it. On the first of this month a check for quarterly interest on U. S. bonds held in trust was sent to Mrs. Garfield by the United States Trust Company. A check for nearly \$1,000 has also been sent to the late president's mother, covering the gifts made up especially for her benefit.

Yaquina Harbor and Railroad.

On Saturday, October 8th, Linn County Business Council met at the Grange hall, Tangent, and the following preamble and resolution was unanimously passed: WHEREAS, We believe the people of the Willamette valley are a unit in favor of the opening of the harbor of Yaquina bay, and the building of the railroad from that harbor East; therefore, Resolved, That we stand ready at all times to give said enterprise our cordial support. H. C. POWELL, Secretary.

Damaged Crops.

We are informed that the late rains did considerable damage to the wheat and flax not yet cared for in Lane county. The harvest was through with nearly every place except in the northern part, near Junction, where there was grain still standing. Some flax has been entirely ruined. The hops yet unpicked have also suffered from the stormy weather.