



Salem, Saturday, Dec. 7.

REMOVAL.

The FARMER office has been removed to Stewart's block, Commercial street—up stairs, first door at the left.

OFFICIAL.—The official returns of the election in Oregon for Presidential electors, shows Grant's majority to be 4,060. O'Connor received 587 votes. The total vote amounted to 20,144.

CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this paper. The Messenger is published at Monmouth, Polk county, and is an excellent family and religious journal, and we recommend it to the patronage of the reading public.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Levi Douthitt, Esq., died suddenly at his residence in the Waldo Hills, on the 4th inst., of heart disease. He was a member of Olive Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Salem, and his remains were buried by that fraternity. The funeral took place in this city on Thursday last. The deceased was about 65 years of age.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Agricultural Society, this week, the following named members were present: President, M. Wilkins; Vice President, C. P. Burkhardt; Secretary, E. M. Walte; Treasurer, J. H. Moores; M. Luper, John Minto, James Bybee, S. G. Reed, G. J. Basket, Thomas Smith, and Mr. — Young.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Weekly Oregonian, in this issue. The terms offered to new subscribers are liberal. The Oregonian is the oldest newspaper in the State, and as a news journal it has no superior on the coast. Of its political character it does not become us to speak, further than to say that it stands in the front rank of the Republican press of the Pacific coast.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—The Electors met at Salem on Wednesday last, and cast the vote of the State for U. S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice President. A. B. Meacham was chosen to carry the returns to Washington. In accordance with law, one copy of the vote was sent by mail to the President of the U. S. Senate one to the U. S. District Judge of the District of Oregon, and a third copy is to be sent by special messenger to the President of the U. S. Senate at Washington.

DEATH OF A PIONEER.—We regret to announce the death of John Fleming, an old and highly esteemed resident of Oregon City. He died on Monday morning last, in the 78th year of his age. Mr. Fleming came to Oregon in 1845, and printed the first number of the Oregon Spectator, which was issued in the February following. He was Postmaster at Oregon City for a number of years, and faithfully discharged his trust. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and by that fraternity his remains were deposited in their last resting place. The deceased leaves three children in Ohio.

PUBLIC BRIDGES.—It is known that quite a number of bridges in Marion, erected from ten to twelve years ago, of fir timber, and crossing streams on prominent roads, are now dangerous for public travel. Four or five contracts are now let out by the County Court of this County for the building of new bridges at those points; and they are, we understand, to be covered and of a substantial character. This is as it should be. Our fir timber when kept dry, is quite durable, but when exposed to alternate wet and dry as in open bridges, it soon rots. A largely signed petition, we understand, was presented to the County Court, at its present term, for a new bridge across Big Pudding River, on the Salem and Foster road; the old bridge now being entirely unsafe for public travel, and the road is indispensable to the public.

We learn that Samuel L. Simpson, Esq., of this city, has gone to Portland, to act as editor of the Bulletin.

Meeting of the Board of Managers.

The Board of Managers of the Oregon State Agricultural Society held their annual meeting in this city during this week, adjourning on Thursday evening.

Monday, Oct. 6th, 1872, was fixed upon as the time for commencing the next annual State Fair. Time and space prevent our giving but a brief synopsis of their proceedings this week. The premium list was thoroughly revised, and changed to a considerable extent in the stock departments. After the liberal premiums in classes 1, 2, and 3, the Society offer gold and silver medals as a sweepstake premium to the best and second best winner of the greatest number of first prizes.

In the trials of speed, the number of races was decreased, but the premiums were so arranged as to induce the belief that this feature of the Fair will next year prove more interesting and satisfactory. Other medals of gold and silver were offered for superior excellence, which we cannot at this time specify.

The receipts of the last Fair were shown by the Treasurer's report to have been a trifle over \$12,000—over \$2,000 less than in 1871. Improvements made by the Executive Committee amounted to over \$3,000. The report of this committee shows that the Society has now eighty acres of meadow, which will supply all the hay needed, thereby cutting off an annual expense of about \$400, besides furnishing the Society a source of revenue for future use.

The badge system was abolished, and in lieu thereof the ticket and check system adopted. It was ascertained that season badges of the last Fair were counterfeited and sold on a large scale, which, in some measure, accounts for the decrease in gate receipts of the last Fair.

Another matter, of vital importance to the people of Salem, was proposed to the Board of Managers, but we are not allowed to make it public. The Secretary was authorized to give it immediate circulation among the property holders and business men of Salem, within four days from the adjournment. We shall speak of this and other matters in our next issue.

Robert Irving, of Albany, for Chief Marshal, and Alfred Luolling, of Washington county, Marshal of the Pavilion, were unanimously chosen.

GAME LAW.

In another column of this paper we publish the game law enacted at the recent session of our Legislature. We hope every citizen will carefully read it with a full purpose to obey it himself and use his influence to make others obey it. It is a law which we have long advocated, and for which the dictates of humanity and public economy have always pleaded. It may not be possible to enforce it at once throughout the State, but we believe the people will finally see the force of the many good reasons for obeying it. We find that the farmers are more generally in favor of it than has been supposed, and we are sure that every true sportsman will favor ever reasonable means to secure its enforcement. We hear many of them already talking of organizing associations for this purpose. We should like to see such an organization in every town.

Let those who mean to obey the law themselves, use every honorable means to induce others to do the same. It would be well to print copies of the law in suitable form for posting up in convenient places, that no one may plead ignorance. Then let every violator of the law be promptly arrested and fined. A few months of vigilance and activity on the part of the friends of the measure will insure its final and permanent success.

PERSONAL.—We received calls this week from Messrs. C. P. Burkhardt, of Linn, G. J. Basket, of Polk, Thomas Smith, of Douglas, and S. G. Reed, of Multnomah, who were attending the meeting of the Board of Managers.

WILLAMETTE.

The heading of this paper is our standing protest against the persistent efforts of two or three individuals to change the mode of spelling the name of our beautiful river. We say "change," because every well informed citizen of Oregon knows that the early settlers, almost without an exception, adopted the mode of spelling which is still most common, "Willamette." The first newspapers of the country adopted this method, and all but one or two follow it still. It is in one sense a matter of taste, and in another a question of custom. And taste is more or less ruled by custom. Taste would dictate a different method of spelling Connecticut; but it would not be in very good taste for a literary critic to urge a different spelling against universal custom, and far less in taste for a U. S. Judge to adopt a different spelling in the legal instruments of his Court.

So far as the question of taste is concerned, we have seldom ever spoken with a fair minded person who did not frankly admit that Willamette was the most natural and most musical. It requires an effort to say Wal-amet, Wa-lamet, or Wah-lamet, while Willamette slips from the tongue and through the lips without straining the epiglottis or leaving any aching sensation about the jaw bones.

It is sometimes claimed that the common method of spelling and pronouncing is Frenchy, and that the method advocated by the two or three critics is that of the "noble red man."

Now we claim, in the first place, that the noble red man had no method of spelling; in the second place that it cannot be proven that the broad pronunciation prevailed among the Indians of this valley,—and in the third place that it cannot be proven that the name of our river is aboriginal in its origin. If the early French settlers originated the name they had a right to spell and pronounce it as they pleased, and there is no inconsistency in following them. We admit that it is a question of taste, and the question with us is, whether we shall follow the almost universal custom of the last twenty-five years—a custom endorsed by the earliest and best writers of our State—or run mad after the mere literary conceit of two or three individuals.

COMBS.—We have seen some fine specimens of horn combs, made by Louis Loretz, of Canemah.

Mr. Loretz says he could make this a profitable business in Oregon if he could obtain the necessary stock. Good horns cannot be got together in sufficient numbers to keep a manufacturer employed. It is time for our people to think about these minor branches of industry. The great cause of the scarcity of money in our State is that we send money out of the country for almost every article we use, except our bread, meat and vegetables. And many of our vegetables are shipped from California, and our dried meat from Chicago.

Several thousand dollars' worth of combs come to our state every year, and the money that is paid for this one simple article would in a few years make a noticeable addition to our circulating capital, if it could be kept among us. Any one who will take the trouble to gather a wagon load of good horns, will be paid a liberal price for them by the gentleman above named. And we remind our shiftless farmers who let their cattle die for want of food and shelter that horns, as well as hides, are worth something. "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost."

THAT BRIDGE.—Our amendment to the Labish bridge has been accepted. We have been informed by the Supervisor that the lumber has been ordered, and the bridge will be repaired at once. Teamsters will be pleased with the news. We hope to see a solid causeway made of earth and gravelled, with good culverts, crossing that swamp before many years.

Items by the Wayside.

THE SEASON.

This is perhaps one of the best fall seasons for all manner of outdoor work, which has been known in western Oregon for twenty years past. The rains have been sufficiently copious to moisten and soften the ground for a foot or more in depth, making it in excellent order for plowing and sowing, and for fall culture for a spring crop. It was feared that the sharp days which we had in last month would damage the fall wheat and newly sown grass. But the crops now look green and promising, and they are encouraging to the farmers. The season is so very favorable, that farmers can fall plow all their lands in best order, which in this country, is a sure precursor of a good crop in the next season.

DITCHING.

It is well known that many failures in crops here arise from the wet or sodden condition of the land, and the failure of having the land thoroughly pulverized in the spring at an early time, ready to receive the seed. I have never seen so favorable a fall for ditching the lands as this is.

Ditches must always run in the direction of the slope of the land, and in low swales. Very often the earth fills up with water from early and heavy rains, and the direction, which is necessary to draw off the water, is too soft and miry for plowing out the ditches. This fall is different, and ponds, swales, and all flat lands can be well plowed and ditched.—This by all means should be done. In fact all fields should be plowed in narrow lands, and the middle furrows thrown out deep and well. These smaller ditches should lead into main ditches, giving quick vent to all surplus water. Those swales and wet lands are exceedingly productive, especially in timothy and garden vegetables. The large plows now in use here—Collins', Moline, and one or two other patterns, can be successfully used in ditching.

ROTATION IN CROPS.

This subject should receive general attention amongst the farmers of Oregon. But as the matter will be, I hope, fully discussed at the present Annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society in Salem, and the results noted officially, I shall not further discuss the subject at present. In fact its importance should demand an extended treatise on the case, to be in the hands of all tillers of the soil here. There are various other matters of great importance to our people, which should receive proper attention, and be discussed in the public prints. Hundreds of experiments in agriculture, dairy, poultry, and mechanism amongst us should be made public.

DAVID NEWSOM.

CELEBRATION.—Chemeketa Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., celebrated its twentieth anniversary last evening, and we learn that a large number of members of that fraternity participated in the occasion. This is the first Lodge instituted in Oregon, which was organized on Monday evening, December 6th, 1852. Of the charter members, out of five, two attended. Although the other three are still living, they were not present. It is somewhat remarkable that men at the time who were middle aged, should live to see the twentieth anniversary. The exercises were, reading statistics of twenty years, operations, short addresses by the Grand Master and Charter members, and supper. The programme was interspersed with music, and was a social reunion long to be remembered by all who attended. There are now fifty-three Lodges in this jurisdiction, with a membership of 2,064.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—William Beck & Son, of Portland, offer to the public a fine stock of guns, rifles, revolvers, and all the necessary accouterments for hunting. Mr. Beck, Senior, is the pioneer in this line in Oregon. They have besides, fancy goods, sewing machines, etc. Give them a call.

HORACE GREELEY DEAD!

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The Tribune issues the following bulletin. Nov. 29.—8 P.M.—Mr. Greeley died very quietly and without pain at ten minutes before 7 this evening. He was conscious and rational.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—Horace Greeley's life was insured for \$100,000 for the benefit of the Tribune Association.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Times' editorial on Greeley's death says: "Greeley's loss in journalism is one which cannot be replaced. The incidents of his last sickness were peculiarly distressing, and from all we can learn his reverse during the late campaign cannot alone account for them. Had he been successful the probabilities are that he would not have lived, so over-taxed was his strength, so utterly broken down seems to have been his constitution. The labor and excitement of the canvass were more than his body or mind could bear. We shall not attempt at this moment to do justice to Greeley as a journalist and as a public man. His life is a part of the history of the country during the last thirty years, and the time has not yet come when it can be impartially considered. It is certain that Greeley's name will always be honored in connection with the anti-slavery struggle, and with many important measures which he fought for with remarkable valor, simply because he believed they were right. Into these subjects we will not now enter, for the country is scarcely rid of the din and turmoil of a memorable and an unhappy past. Historians will do justice to Greeley, and meanwhile his countrymen will be strangely forgetful if they fail to pay due tribute to his memory. He has been before them for almost a generation, and he has had their confidence in many trying periods of our history. Let us now remember only his virtues and his genius."

The Tribune says: "The melancholy announcement of the death of the editor who founded the Tribune, though for a few days it has been expected by his family and intimate friends, falls upon us all with the shock of a sudden calamity. He had indeed reached a high old age, but time had not laid its withering touch on him. His splendid constitution easily bore the strain of enormous labor; his mind was as fresh, strong and suggestive as in the prime of life. His generous impulses were unchilled by the disheartened experience through the trying campaign which has just closed. His physical vigor, his tact, his intellectual activity, surprised even those who knew him best, and seemed to promise many years of usefulness. It is certain that no history of the critical period of our national life can ever be written in which Horace Greeley shall not be a conspicuous figure. His only ambition was to alleviate human misery and leave the world a little better than he found it. That he had done this was a consolation that brightened his last days and assured him that he had not lived in vain. It is not for us in the first hour of our loss to saint his character or catalogue his virtues. Although for several months we have missed the inspiration of his presence and guidance, his wise counsel, his spirit, which never ceased to animate those chosen to continue his work, and the clasp of sympathy between the chief and his assistants have never been broken. We leave his praise to the poor, whom he succored; to the lowly, whom he lifted up; to the slaves, whose backs he saved from the lash; to the oppressed, whose wrongs he made his own."

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Almost the entire city mourns the death of Greeley. At public buildings, hotels, newspaper offices, and many private residences and shipping, flags are at half-mast. The feeling of grief is not confined to the personal friends of the deceased.

Both branches of the Common Council meet Monday to take appropriate action. The stock and produce exchange and Chamber of Commerce will adopt appropriate resolutions.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—All the papers this morning have editorials on the death of Greeley. All accord him praise as a man, an editor and a citizen. The Council last night passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased statesman and journalist, and requested Mayor Brown to convey to his family the deep sympathy of the citizens of St. Louis.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Nov. 30.—In the U. S. Circuit Court resolutions appropriate to the death of Horace Greeley were spread on the record.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—The news of Greeley's death was received with universal regret.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The leading divines of New York and Brooklyn, with few exceptions, took occasion yesterday to address their congregations on the subject of Greeley's death. Despite the unfavorable weather, the Churches were thronged and everywhere high tributes were paid to the virtues and high qualities of the deceased.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the funeral services of Mr. Greeley. The Church will be draped in mourning.—Cam Louisa Kellogg and other leading singers offer their service for obit. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Pres-