



Salem, Saturday, July 5.

Shipping Grain to Liverpool.

We are pleased to be able to state that there is a prospect now that the farmers of Oregon will have an abundance of shipping to carry off their surplus wheat direct to Liverpool, and on terms that appear to be liberal. E. E. Morgan's Sons, of New York and San Francisco, have appointed Mr. H. D. Sanborn, of Portland, their agents for Oregon, and through him propose to furnish vessels and ship wheat, and other produce that may be offered. Mr. Sanborn was in Salem a few days since, on purpose to confer with some of the leading farmers in this vicinity, and from him we learn the plan of operations of the shipping firm which he represents. The plan is as follows:

They make advances on the wheat shipped to within 30 per cent., charge interest on the same at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and sell the grain when directed by the owner. The farmer to put his grain on the vessel at any point, at his own expense, to have absolute control of the same until it is disposed of; and samples if wished will be forwarded to the exchange in their own name—that is, if twenty farmers load a vessel, a diagram of the vessel's load will be forwarded with the wheat—if a certain farmer's wheat is cleaner and better grain than any of the others who ship, he can secure the premium on it and get the credit, as his sacks will be marked (if he wishes) in his own name. Another advantage is, that as soon as the wheat is on board of a vessel, it will be insured at its full value, and if lost the owner will receive his pay for the same, while if in the warehouse he would have to be paying storage without having the seventy percent. of its value to use.

By shipping in this manner, the wheat of Oregon will go into the market as Oregon wheat, and not as "California-club," as has been repeatedly done, this State being merely used to enhance the fame of California. We will then begin to reap the benefit of our superior wheat, which is acknowledged to be second to none in the world. We heard a gentleman say, who shipped the first cargo from Oregon, that when it was received in Liverpool, the kernel of the wheat was so large that the dealers supposed at first it must be damp, and consequently damaged. They had never before seen such wheat. Our farmers will then obtain the money for their products, besides having direct intercourse with the mercantile world.

It is the intention of E. E. Morgan's Sons to transport all kinds of produce that we may wish to ship, such as salmon, lumber, &c. In return they will bring back tin cut to the exact size for making the cans for the fisheries, without the great wastage now endured by the proprietors of this growing enterprise.

We merely call the attention of the farmers to this proposition, which if carried out, will redound greatly to their advantage, and we would suggest that they correspond with or interview the agent of this line so that they may thoroughly understand the nature of his proposal. This company does a large business in New York and San Francisco, and we are told is entirely responsible in all its undertakes.

In addition to the favorable opportunity offered by the firm above alluded to, we learn that Messrs. Laidlaw & Gate, of Portland who have heretofore advertised in our columns, also stand ready to make liberal advances upon wheat that may be shipped through their hands.

CRACKED.—The fine city fire-bell was badly cracked whilst being rung at an alarm of fire on Monday night. Mr. D. L. Riggs, the machinist, has undertaken to repair the fracture.

The "Fourth."

No prophecy of the fathers of this republic has been so literally fulfilled as the prediction of the elder Adams, that the anniversary of the declaration of independence would be observed "with bonfires and rejoicings" by subsequent generations.

The fourth of July is one of the monuments from which it is to be hoped the inscription will never be effaced. It is an ever-returning reminder of the sacrifices and noble deeds that won our liberty. Pointing, as with one hand, to the struggles of our fathers, it points with the other to our own duties. We believe it should be a day of rejoicing, but our rejoicing should be of the rational kind.—It is a day for something more than giddy pleasure and thoughtless jollity. To every thoughtful citizen it is full of solemn realizations. On the morning of this day every true American will find important questions confronting him. What did American institutions cost? What are they worth? What are we doing to deserve them, or preserve them?

Not a hundred years of our history are written yet. Only a little while have the fathers of the Revolution slept. Yet what unthought-of changes have passed over the old and new worlds since the eloquence of Henry stirred up the patriotic spirit of the colonies and the cannon of Yorktown ceased their thunder! Many of these changes have been for the better. Invention has achieved many useful victories. The equality of men is more generally recognized. Intelligence and education are more wide-spread. The condition of the masses is better in many respects. On the other hand, there are things to regret and fear. Prodigality and pride have grown with our growth. The spirit of selfishness has kept even pace with our material prosperity. Social and political corruption is too patent to be overlooked, too bold to be despised. In less than a hundred years we have reached a point that Rome had scarcely reached in seven hundred. It well becomes us now to "stand to attention," and be upon our guard. It is our right and our duty to use our national anniversary as an occasion for considering our dangers and our duties, as well as our rights, our triumphs and successes.

We are pleased to learn that arrangements have been made for celebrating this day in many places in the country. Why should the farmers flock to the city, when so much more pleasant and profitable a day may be spent in any little hamlet, where a dozen families may collect and celebrate in the good old-fashioned style? Let it be, by all means, a day of joy to old and young, but by no means a day of mere thoughtless tumult and confusion. Let it be a day of rejoicing, but, at the same time, a day of thankfulness and thoughtfulness. If it leaves us weary with our marching and frolicking, let it leave us also with some good lesson upon our hearts, and with a resolution to do all in our power to transmit unimpaired to our children the heritage our fathers won for us.

IOWA.—We are indebted to J. M. Shaffer, Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, for a copy of his report to the Governor for the year 1872. This is a bound volume of more than 500 pages, and, besides the Secretary's report, it contains the reports of various committees, and also reports from the different county societies, and a number of premium essays, reports of discussions, &c., the whole forming a very interesting and readable book. A law requires the board of directors to present annually a general view of the condition of agriculture throughout the State, and the volume before us is the result.

FLORAL GUIDE.—We have received the 2d and 3d numbers of "Vick's Floral Guide" for 1873. The "Guide" is issued quarterly, at Rochester, New York, at the low price of 25 cents a year. It is beautifully illustrated, and is indispensable to the florist.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

James Brainerd, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Grange, delivered an address at Baraboo, Wisconsin, not long since, an abstract of which was published in the *Western Farmer*. As Mr. Brainerd is the active working officer of the Order in that State, his remarks may be regarded as a fair exposition of the objects and aims of the Patrons, and hence we take pleasure in laying them before our readers.

Mr. Brainerd said: It is evident to all tillers of the soil that the day has come when they should have an organization exclusively their own. Every other profession has its organizations, to which farmers could not be admitted. Farmers claimed only the same privilege. The Order of Patrons of Husbandry was not designed to break down any other business; it was simply for the protection and help of the farmers. It had been established to meet an admitted necessity; he believed it was well fitted for the purpose designed, and it was for them to decide whether they thought so or not.

He had no word against Farmers' Clubs. They had done and were doing much good. But they are merely local, and have little connection with each other or with State organizations. The more Clubs there were, the more Granges there would be. At the National Agricultural Congress at Indianapolis, a gentleman from Missouri, who had been a member of a Club for years, told him he would advise his people to go into the Granges. Mr. Huntley, of the Grand Chute Farmers' Club, one of the most active Clubs in Wisconsin, told him he and others had decided it best for them to go into the Order. This National Agricultural Congress had only about 100 Delegates. When the State Grange of Wisconsin next meets, it will represent at least 300 subordinate Granges. There were now over 150 in the State, where last winter there were but 44. As Secretary, he was in direct communication with all these Granges, and the Secretary of the National Grange is in communication with all the Granges of the country and they with him, and so in some sense they are as if they were one Grange.

The only serious objection he had heard to the Order was its secrecy. If they objected to that, he advised them to organize a Farmers' Club; the local work would be nearly the same, but they would see that the Grange was wider and more far-reaching than the Club. He claimed superiority for the Granges on account of their secrecy. It was not true that when people had a good thing they necessarily wanted to share it with others. All kept their best thoughts to themselves. Men did not tell others of their proposed business operations.

Clubs which met at the houses of the members and had the wives and daughters of the members present, were the most successful. Such societies must be made social, and the Granges did interest the wives and daughters of the farmers. In his own Grange one-half the members were women. In all the subordinate Granges four of the thirteen officers were women. Once a month in his own Grange they had a picnic, with refreshments and a good social time, which all enjoyed.

The Patrons claimed that this movement was a great social and reformatory movement. It was not a mere financial affair. Twenty years ago farmers were more social than now. There are farmers in the State who have not been in a neighbor's house in two months. Living thus isolated, farmers become suspicious. It is well known they are suspicious of each other, of the merchants, lawyers, doctors, even the ministers. Something was needed to break up this state of affairs. The more we get together, the less suspicious we will be; the rough corners will be worn off, and we will have more confidence in our fellows. The social feature is one of the great features of the Order. More than 100 persons had told him within three months that this had fully paid them. His wife had complained when he came home late from the Lodge, but to the Grange she could go, and she had staid there until 4 o'clock in the morning, and had enjoyed it.

The educational was another important element in the Order. Farmers got nearer to nature than men of any other business; what had the manufacturer, the lawyer, the physician, the editor to do, directly, with nature? Working thus closely with nature, farmers needed to be well informed. They needed to learn about their farming—what crops to raise, what varieties to plant and sow. This they could learn through the Granges. He has heard a man ask in a Grange for a certain kind of seed wheat, when a

man living 14 miles distant said he had that kind. This man might have asked all the men in his town and not got this kind. We do not expect, and never have expected, to regulate the price buyers should offer. What we can do is to get information from each other and from papers as to when it will be best to sell. In his county they organized a County Council and advised the farmers to sow Spring wheat, because they learned that much of the Winter wheat had been killed, learning this through the papers and the Order. Right here he would say they got their papers cheaper than any Club rates, and more agricultural papers were taken by members of the Order in consequence.

They were told this Order would do very well in Winter, but when the busy season came, the farmers would stay at home, but the Grange meetings are well attended even in this busy seed-time. One of our Deputies will organize six Granges in three weeks. A letter was read from a Deputy in Pierce county, showing the interest in the Order there. The Patrons say "God bless the change." A merchant in Oshkosh, who at first opposed the Order, says it must be a good thing to be able to draw the people together in this busy season.

Through the Granges we buy at wholesale and get things cheaper. Their council appointed committees to wait on the merchants of Oshkosh and tell them they wanted to pay cash and to buy as cheap as possible. The Patrons are not in favor of co-operative stores. He knew nothing of keeping store, and advised all to discourage all starting of stores or manufacturing establishments, to be controlled by Granges. Such a course he thought would certainly result in failure. At Oshkosh they got favorable terms from some merchants, and from others insulting replies. One merchant there had lost thousands of dollars of trade in consequence. During the year, by buying at the "Grange stores" he expected to save \$100 in purchases for his family of four. He had paid 27 cents for the silk neck-tie he wore, when he had usually paid 50 or 60 cents. For a pair of gloves he had paid \$1.75, and his wife said she had formerly paid \$2 for similar ones. In extreme cases, instead of paying from 200 to 300 per cent. profit, they were now paying from 10 to 20 per cent. profit. They had learned the prices of goods, and could never be cheated again.

They had made arrangements, through the State Grange, for the purchase of agricultural implements, musical instruments, sewing machines, etc., at reduced prices. The price of musical instruments and sewing machines has fallen greatly within the last few weeks, and this has resulted only from the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. As a financial investment, the Order pays its members; none would ever regret its cost. If a Grange were established, they should make arrangements with their local merchants, if they could be made satisfactory. If not, they should go wherever they could buy the cheapest. The Patrons believed in buying in the cheapest market, and selling where they could do the best.

The Order will not become a political one. The members would work in politics, and make their influence felt. Many men had said to him they had been Republicans or Democrats, but in future their politics were summed up in the word Patron. The Patrons of Wisconsin will next fall be almost to a man on one side, but this does not make it necessary they shall make nominations. In Iowa nominations had been made, but the movement was strongly discountenanced.

What they did propose to do in Wisconsin was to go into the Republican conventions next fall and secure the nomination of good farmers for the Legislature. We have tried the politicians and the professional men, and they have failed us. Now we propose using the sense we have. The next State Grange will be a better legislative body than some of the legislatures that have met at Madison of late years. The men who will be in the next State Grange will know what they want, and be able to state it. He had never heard a more eloquent speech than one delivered by the Master of the State Grange, Col. John Cochrane, although when chosen he was entirely unaccustomed to speaking.

The leaders of the Order did not propose running it into any narrow channel, or place it in opposition to any one thing alone. He had gone to the National Agricultural Congress to represent the Wisconsin State Grange. He met there Mr. Adams, the Master, Mr. Kelly, the Secretary, and Mr. Thompson, of the National Grange, who advised him not to identify himself with it until he saw how it was going. They were afraid it would run into some wilderness, as had been the case in Illinois, where they had made a great point

against railroads. Railroads were not the greatest monopoly oppressing the farmer. The patent-right business is a greater monopoly than the railroads. These men did keep aloof from the Congress, and did not vote on a single question.

It is sometimes asked, What becomes of the money? [A full statement of the fees, etc., was given, some of the details of which we failed to note.] For charter members, the fees are \$3 for males and 50 cents for females. There cannot be less than 13 of these, nor more than 30. Of these fees, \$15 are sent to the National Grange for outfit—necessaries, books, etc. The Deputy organizing the Grange receives \$5 a day and his expenses for time occupied. For members subsequently received, the fees are \$5 for males and \$2 for females. The State Grange receives \$1 for each man and 50 cents for each woman admitted after the Grange is organized. The fees are ten cents a month, of which the State Grange receives 25 cents a year. So the State Grange receives but about one-fifth of the money, four-fifths remaining in the hands of the Subordinate Grange. All officers were required to give bonds. He had never had \$50 of the Order's funds in his hands at one time, yet he gave a bond of \$1,000. The only objection he had to the Order on this score was that it is too cheap. We value things according to their cost, and did not care for what costs us little or nothing.

In every Subordinate Grange there should be a library, and each Grange should take one or more agricultural papers, so as to get informed as to prices, etc. In his own Grange they were now discussing the propriety of taking a tri-weekly paper, giving not only the markets of agricultural products, but of general merchandise, so as to get thoroughly informed about the prices of all they had to buy or sell.

He looked on the Order as a great reformatory movement. If he were mistaken, he wished to be so shown. He asked all to carefully study the whole subject. He had never asked any man or woman to join the Order. He believed it a good thing, and that it would continue to prosper until all farmers would join it. The majority go into it at first, and the rest will see it a good thing. The farmers are already moving to the front. The Patrons proposed celebrating the Fourth of July at Oshkosh, and the Northwestern advised all the citizens to unite with them. He had never heard of such a thing before as the other professions following the lead of the farmers. At Marshall the Patrons would also have a celebration on the Fourth of July.

SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

—The Society of Natural History had a meeting at Cabinet Hall, in this city, on last Tuesday evening, at which the President, Hon. S. F. Chadwick, presided. After disposing of some business matters, there was a short discussion on the Nebular Hypothesis by Dr. C. H. Hall and Rev. S. Bowers, the former in favor of and the latter against the theory, which proved of much interest to those present. The same subject will be further discussed at the regular meeting in August. Several specimens of shells, rocks, etc., were received, from Mr. Bryan, near Turner's Station, in this county. The names of several gentlemen and one or two ladies were proposed for membership. The recent meeting of the Society was quite fully attended, and it gives us pleasure to note the evidences of an increasing interest in its proceedings. It has a vast field for usefulness, and we trust that its claims upon the attention of our citizens of a scientific turn of mind will not pass unheeded.

GOLD MINES.—Mr. Green, a resident of this city, returned last Tuesday, from the new diggings on the middle fork of the Santiam, five miles below Donica's bar, where the company of which he is one have found four-dollar diggings. We saw some of the dust, which is known as placer, and amalgamates readily with quicksilver. Mr. Green starts back next Monday.

OCHOCHO.—Marsh French, of the Dalles, has just returned from the Ochocho mines, and says that none of the miners have as yet got their claims opened for washing, and that the mines may be good or they may not, no one can tell yet.

"A PLEA FOR FLOWERS"—Will appear next week.