

WILLAMETTE FARMER.

\$2.50 per Year. in Advance.

SALEM, OREGON, AUGUST 23, 1873.

Volume V.—Number 27.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date appearing after the printed name on the paper is the date of the EXPIRATION of subscription.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Case, dated Genoa, July 20th, states that the Wachusett, then at Corfu, had been ordered to proceed at once to Barcelona and ports on the south and east coasts of Spain, for the purpose of rendering assistance to American citizens during the existing trouble.

New York, Aug. 19.—Rev. Gardner Spring, for 63 years pastor of the Brick Church congregation, died at his residence in this city yesterday, aged 89.

St. Louis, Aug. 19.—John H. Fairchild, Vice President of the Marine Insurance Company and President of the Board of Underwriters in this city, died last night from cerebro spinal meningitis.

Rochester, Aug. 19.—The express train due here at 7 o'clock this morning, from Detroit, on the Great Western Railroad, is in the Welland Canal, at Thorold. The train was drawn by two locomotives, and consist of several baggage express cars and an unusual number of passenger coaches. The open draw was not observed by the engineer. Both engines and all the baggage cars plunged into the canal, filling the chasm, leaving no room for the passenger coaches. It is reported that all the passengers and employes escaped injury.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—A Tribune Washington special says the Comptroller of the Currency is of opinion that the free banking scheme will be revived in the next Congress. Western capitalists, who come to make application for National bank circulation and are unable to obtain it, state that the sentiment of the West is strongly in favor of unrestricted banking in a specified limit; that the amount, with remarkable unanimity, seems to have been fixed at an aggregate circulation of \$400,000,000. It is understood that the chief argument against this additional issue will be the statement that the present circulation, per capita, is altogether too great as compared to other countries.

Washington, Aug. 19.—A number of letters have been received here from Quakers and other friends of the peace policy through the country, asking Executive clemency in behalf of the Modoc Indians lately on trial. Many of the letters raised a question that the trial of the offenders was illegal under the decree of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case, that civil courts being near at hand, the military tribunal had no jurisdiction. Another question raised is that General Canby was killed while acting as a Peace Commissioner and not as an officer of the Army in war. These questions will come directly before the President for his action.

The Attorney General yesterday recommended to the President that pardons be granted to S. Hood, of South Carolina, and Adolphus Dupritz and George Holland, of North Carolina, who are now serving out terms in the Albany Penitentiary for Ku-Klux outrages.

New York, Aug. 20.—A number of gentlemen from England and Scotland will start for Kansas to-day, in company with Geo. Grant, of London, who has purchased a county in that State for the purpose of founding a colony. The main purpose of the project will be agricultural, and the principal feature stock raising.

It is stated that the Mennonites who went West brought with them to this country \$350,000 in gold, of which sum one man owns \$140,000.

New York, Aug. 20.—Wool is quiet and firmer. California, 34¢@35¢; Spring do., 25¢@26¢. California hops, 45¢@50¢. California sole leather, light, middle and heavy weights, 20¢@27¢.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Information has been received here that the Mikado will soon open Simonoseki, in Japan, to the commerce of all nations.

Reports from Baker county say the hay crop is good, and grain crops never looked better.

THE GRANGE.

MR. EDITOR:—In the days, not very long ago, it was conceded by everybody that the law of demand and supply should regulate the prices of farm product, the situation being accepted by the farmer. Now, however, a very different order of things obtains; for, knowing the value of a bushel of wheat in any of our great markets, and the cost of carrying it there, you are still ignorant of the price that may be realized therefor by the producer here. And why? Simply because capital has monopolized the lines of transit between the producer and consumer, and defying all former laws of trade and of justice, has inaugurated schemes of gambling as unscrupulous as they are wicked. Rings are formed on grain, on sacks, and on tonnage, and honest labor is made a prey to the rapacity of merciless speculators. The agriculturists of our country, realizing that every other pursuit, be it industrial, commercial, business or professional, is organized, see that they, too, if they would not soon become the impoverished subjects of combinations, must organize and fraternize. Hence the general and unprecedented uprising of farmers all over our country. The Grange is founded upon the axiom "that the products of the soil comprise the basis of wealth; and that individual happiness among all classes depends largely upon the prosperity of this, the material and paramount interest." The main incentive to the establishment of the order, and the multiplication of Granges, is founded upon the acknowledged principle that unity of action is necessary to insure success; and that to make success progressive this unity must be of interest complete and enduring. The order will labor to benefit the entire body politic; but to do this more surely, will address itself first to the defense and enhancement of the great underlying interest of the country, which is agriculture. It has no politics of a partisan character; does not seek office; is no respecter of persons, sects or sexes. It proposes to give its members exact and trustworthy information about crops, markets and *humbly*, and will labor to teach them how they may raise fifty bushels of wheat where they have heretofore raised but thirty; and also, how they can best get that wheat to market. The order means business, and will labor to bring "the greatest good to the greatest number." Some of its general objects may be stated in brief as follows: Object 1st, The enrollment of labor and the fraternity of the producing classes. 2d, Mutual instruction and the lightening of labor by diffusing a better knowledge of the aims of labor. 3d, Social culture. 4th, Mutual relief in sickness and adversity. 5th, Prevention of cruelty to animals. 6th, Prevention of litigation. 7th, Bringing more nearly together the producer and consumer. 8th, The overthrow of the credit system. 9th, Building up and fostering our home industries. 10th, Mutual protection of husbandmen against sharpers and middlemen.

The way the order proposes to accomplish this work might be of interest to your readers, but I am admonished that it is what some call a secret society, and its plans are a part of its secrets.

The astonishing success which it has already achieved is, I am persuaded, largely attributable to the privacy of its councils; for I am persuaded that no important business project can be carried forward to success, amid conflicting interests, when the plans of the projectors are made a matter of public gossip.

Farmers in sympathy with this movement, and desiring to form a Grange in their neighborhood, will be furnished all necessary information and assistance in the matter, by addressing either Deputy W. J. Campbell, East Portland, or Special Deputy, N. W. Garretson, Albany, Oregon.

GARRETSON.
Albany, Aug. 13th, 1873.

FINE PAINTING.—The Portland papers speak of a picture of Mount Rainier as having recently arrived in that city and placed on exhibition. The artist is Mr. Wm. S. Parrott, a young man who resides in Salem, who has been engaged upon the work at times for the past year. We have not seen the painting, but the Portland dailies speak highly of its merits. Mr. Parrott, we understand, has never taken lessons in his life, and it should not be a matter of wonder if there were great faults in his work. The *News* notices the painting as follows: "As you stand and gaze at the snow capped peak encircled in fleecy clouds, the dark and wild looking gorges, and the beautiful scenery in the foreground, the spectator is wrapped in silent admiration at the grandeur so truthfully portrayed. We understand that a number of gentlemen propose sending him to Rome for the purpose of receiving instructions, should arrangements be made. The picture on exhibition is said to be owned by another party, but if not, the artist can get from \$400 to \$500 for it immediately. Had it the name of an eminent artist attached to it, the price would be twenty times as much."

PHILOMATH COLLEGE.—Elder J. Harit informs us that the prospects of this institution are better than ever. Prof. Robert E. Williams, of Iowa, has arrived to take charge of the school, and Miss Mary Lawrence, of Salem, will teach the primary department. The next term begins on September 9th.

LAUNCHED.—The new boat constructed for the W. R. T. Co., was launched at Portland last Thursday. She is named the "Beaver." She is 125 feet long, 25 feet beam, 5 feet hold, and is intended for the Upper Willamette.

SINGULAR CASE.—Wm. Igo, of Salem, about a year ago lost his voice, and last Sunday evening, after a severe fit of vomiting, during which process a lump was discharged from his throat, he found that he had regained the full use of his organ of speech.

DIED.—Mrs. Sarah Nicklin, one of the pioneers of Oregon, died in Eugene City last Sunday, at the residence of her son, Dr. A. I. Nicklin, in the 69th year of her age. Her remains were brought to Salem for burial.

NEW VOLUME.—The *Weekly Statesman* has entered upon its 23d volume. The publisher hints that it is a good time to pay up back subscriptions and advance for the new year.

I. O. O. F.—F. G. Schwatka and A. L. Stinson, Representatives from the G. L. of Oregon to the Grand Lodge of the United States, left on the steamer yesterday for the East.

OBITUARY.—Mrs. Howell, widow of John Howell, Senior, died on the 16th inst. in Polk county, Oregon, after a lingering illness, in the 67th year of her age.

WHEAT.—Kinney & Co., at the Salem Mills, are paying 80 cents for wheat.

At Albany Wheat is selling at 75c.

Home Manufacturers.

WILLAMETTE FARMER, LAMAR CO., AUGUST 19, 1873.
Editor Willamette Farmer:
As to my experience with the Hubbard Combined Reaper and Mower, of which Mr. A. Myers purchased the right to manufacture at his Agricultural works in Salem, I will say that I have given it a thorough test in wheat and oats from three to five feet tall, and some of which was lodged pretty badly, and I feel warranted in saying that it is far superior to every machine that has been shipped to Oregon as a combined, both for durability and neatness of work.

Now, Mr. Editor, as I am one of the extreme advocates of home manufacture of our bulky agricultural machinery, I cannot very well lose this opportunity of saying a few words to the farming community especially, for they are most deeply interested in the annual drain of money to the tune of about one million dollars for implements to stock our farms with, ranging from an axle-helve to a thresher, when we have all the elements of construction in our own State. Then what is to be done? Well, says Mr. A, why does not some man put up a manufactory and make the machinery?—and Mr. B says he has as much as he can do to attend to his own affairs. This is very much like the old proverb that "what is every man's business is nobody's business." Now it seems to me as if we have lost sight of one important fact, which is, that there are very few men in this or any other State who have the amount of capital required to erect and put in operation works of the magnitude necessary to make them profitable to the manufacturer of agricultural implements, and to the farmer who purchases and uses the same. I might have said, except those who have their capital staked in some gigantic corporation, and the only way in which to honorably meet and compete with such combined capital is in a concert of action to patronize, and indorse for when necessary, the erection of factories for manufacturing in the various branches of business; and right now is a good time to commence with the Agricultural Works at Salem, for they are just on the eve of falling for want of means or indorsement by the farmers. Some may say, I have no means to spare. Now suppose we bring to bear that concert of action, and six hundred or a thousand farmers take stock in the way of indorsement, and if the same had to be paid, it would be but a few dollars to the man, while he would be doubly safe with a first mortgage on the works. Why, it seems to me that every man who ever studied for a moment in a business-like way the channels of commerce to and from our State would see at-a glance that the very geographical location speaks plain that to prosper we must manufacture at least all of our heavy and cumbersome articles. And I will now say, Mr. Editor, that my opinion is that if the Agricultural Works at Salem fall now for want of action upon the part of the farmers, it will be many years before we have one, from the fact that it is to the interest of all commission merchants, who are shipping and selling on com-

mission, to prevent the manufacturing of the same at home; and this is not finding any fault with the latter, for their business is perfectly legitimate so far as business is concerned, and if we cannot become united enough to meet a business transaction with a business transaction, we need not complain, for in this speculating age complaints avail but little.

M. WILKINS.

People talk about hard times, and well they may. An exchange ventures a few plain words on the situation, and here they are for the benefit of our readers:

"We are fast becoming a nation of schemers to live without genuine work. Our boys are not learning trades; our farmers' sons are crowding into cities, looking for clerkships and post-offices; hardly one American girl in each hundred will do housework for wages, however urgent her need; so we are sending to Europe for workmen, and buying of her artisans millions' worth of products that we ought to make for ourselves. We must turn over a new leaf."

HATCHING FROM COLD EGGS.—A hen having left her nest for two days and a night after setting within two or three days of the time of hatching, and the eggs being perfectly cold, out of curiosity, I determined to try an experiment. I removed them to a garret room, which was very hot, the thermometer in the coolest part of the house being at the time 95° Fah. On the third day from the time the eggs were left by the hen, they hatched by themselves and the chickens are now running about the yard quite strong and hearty. — *Cor. Scientific American.*

BEST MORELLO CHERRY.—F. R. Elliott, writing to the *Cleveland Herald* says that the Louis Philippe is the best of all the sour or half sour cherries. Downing, in his great American Encyclopedia of fruits, says the fruit is large, of a rich dark, almost purplish black red, with a red flesh which is juicy, tender, sprightly and mildly acid; quality very good or best. Free vigorous and very productive. Barry in his *Fruit Garden* says it is ripe from the middle to the last of July, and is a very valuable sort for desert, canning, cooking or market.

ENGLISH IRON.—The falling off in the export of iron from Great Britain to the United States is conceded in the former country. A Wales correspondent of the *London Engineer* writes:

"It is now tacitly acknowledged that our iron trade with America has sensibly slackened, for, though Down's and one or two other works keep up a fair export thither, the aggregate sent will not compare with the past."

The Birmingham correspondent of the same paper confirms the tenor of the above.

It will not be long before all the small postoffices throughout the country will be under the control of women. Within the last three months over thirty appointments of the kind have been made.

Dr. Bellows says that at Vassar college he was "converted by the testimony of his senses to the knowledge that womanly delicacy, girlish modesty, and winning attractiveness could be accompanied by the scholastic learning and the solid scientific drill which colleges give to young men."