

WILLAMETTE FARMER.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Proceedings of Oregon State Grange Patrons of Husbandry.

The Masters of Subordinate Granges of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, of Oregon and Washington Territory, met in the Masonic Hall at Salem, Oregon, on Wednesday, September 24th, 1873, pursuant to call from N. W. Garretson, Worthy Deputy of the National Grange, for the purpose of forming a State Grange, and was called to order by Bro. N. W. Garretson.

Bros. Daniel Clark of Salem, O. Hull of Walla Walla, and E. Forbes of Clackamas, were appointed committee on credentials, and in due time they reported the following members entitled to seats in the State Grange:

- J. A. Talbot, Marshfield Grange, Clackamas county.
- E. Forbes, Eagle Creek Grange, Clackamas county.
- James Tatom, Oak Point Grange, Polk co.
- L. Bentley, Monmouth Grange, Polk county.
- G. A. Wells, Buena Vista Grange, Polk co.
- J. H. Bramwell, Oak Plain Grange, Linn co.
- E. E. Fanning and Mrs. Mary H. Fanning, Tangeut Grange, Linn co.
- Wm. Powers and Mrs. M. A. Powers, Shedd Grange, Linn co.
- James Finlayson, Prairie Grange, Linn co.
- John H. Smith, Harrisburg Grange, Linn co.
- John Kelly, Springfield Grange, Lane co.
- N. P. Newton and Mrs. J. Newton, Philomath Grange, Benton co.
- Jacob Modie, Soap Creek Grange, Benton co.
- Anthony Simpson, Locke Grange, Benton co.
- A. J. Pitman, Excelsior Grange, Yamhill co.
- Daniel Clark and Mrs. H. Clark, Salem Grange, Marion co.
- B. A. Witzel and Mrs. L. Witzel, Turner Grange, Marion co.
- F. W. Grover and Mrs. L. W. Grover, South Brownville Grange, Linn co.
- L. C. Rice, Brownsville Grange, Linn co.
- Martin Miller, Knox's Butte Grange, Linn co.
- F. S. Powell, Harmony Grange, Linn co.
- H. N. Hill, Grand Prairie Grange, Linn co.
- Jacob Johnson, Evening Star Grange, Multnomah co.
- R. M. Gurney, Umpqua Grange, Douglas co.
- Geo. Comegys, Perrydale Grange, Polk co.
- A. Reid and Mrs. Laura C. Reid, McMinnville Grange, Yamhill co.
- A. B. Henry, Lafayette Grange, Yamhill co.
- R. R. Laughlin, North Yamhill Grange, Yamhill co.
- Thomas Munkers, Scio Grange, Linn co.
- T. D. Humphrey, Hillsboro Grange, Washington co.
- S. A. Holcomb, West Union Grange, Washington co.
- P. F. Castleman, Butteville Grange, Marion co.
- Wm. Cyrus and Mrs. J. Cyrus, Santiam Grange, Linn co.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

- R. P. Olds, Watsburg Grange, Walla Walla county.
- Geo. Hunter, Dayton Grange, Walla Walla co.
- O. Hull and Mrs. Mary Hull, Blue Mountain Grange, Walla Walla co.
- Frank Shelton, Walla Walla Grange, Walla Walla co.

Not represented.

- W. F. Alexander, Corinthian Grange, Linn co.
- R. A. Irvine, Lebanon Grange, Linn co.
- D. M. Drumhiller, Milton Grange, Umatilla co.
- John S. White, Weston Grange, Umatilla co.
- A. N. Perkins, Wild Horse Grange, Umatilla co.
- D. Morris, Dixie Grange, Walla Walla county, W. T.

From the reports of the Masters present it was ascertained that the present membership of the Order numbers one thousand in the jurisdiction of Oregon and Washington.

Daniel Clark, Wm. Cyrus, Anthony Simpson, Wm. Powers, and P. F. Castleman, having been appointed committee on by-laws, reported full articles containing same, which were adopted.

James Tatom, F. S. Powell, and H. N. Hill were appointed committee on order of business.

R. M. Gurney, A. J. Pitman, R. P. Olds, were appointed committee on state of the Order, and made the following REPORT.

Your committee on state of the Order beg leave to report that, notwithstanding our Order having been but recently organized in Oregon and Washington Territory, we have accomplished much toward the furtherance of our objects and principles, and from the earnestness with which our people are entering into the movement, we feel confident that we can and will succeed in carrying out our purposes.

Resolved, That, in addition to the various purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry, as set forth in the Constitution and By-Law, looking to our social, intellectual, and material advancement, we, as the State Grange of Oregon and Washington Territory, believe it our duty to mature and put in practice, through our Subordinate and State Granges, at the earliest possible date, the most feasible plan for accomplishing the following objects:

1. The establishment of a cooperative system of trade, by which producers and consumers shall deal as directly with each other as possible.
2. The purchase of farming implements, machinery and sacks at the manufacturers' lowest rates, making no invidious distinction in the mode of purchasing headers, mowing machines, and farming implements.
3. The disposal of our grain and other farm productions at the highest market value, or direct shipments on the most favorable terms, or the storage of our grain at low rates, drawing upon it advances to the largest amount practicable, at the lowest rates of interest, receiving sack for sack in its delivery.
4. The establishment of Grange stores.
5. The gradual substitution of the cash for the credit system.
6. The eventual introduction of shipment in bulk.

Resolved, That we believe it our duty to endeavor to secure, by all legitimate means, such legislation as will best protect us against all ills of which we may justly complain, to labor for reduction and regulation of railroad freights and fares, and the reduction and regulation of ocean freights by reducing port charges, by abolishing the present system of chartering ships, by giving timely information to ship owners throughout the world of the amount of freight we can furnish them, with a view to chartering sufficient tonnage for our own purposes, and by offering other inducements to draw to our coast such shipping as will amply meet the requirements of each season, including among these inducements the importation to our State of the best classes of European laborers.

Resolved, That the interests of farmers, mechanics, and our laboring classes are too closely allied to admit of any estrangement, and we deem it our duty to patronize home mechanics in preference to foreign, and would here say that ours is not an organization for the purpose of reducing or degrading mechanical or field labor, but we consider it our best interest to bestow liberal patronage and remunerative wages on the mechanical and laboring skill of the country. Although we propose to dispense with the services of the middlemen, and buy directly from the manufacturer, while we ship direct to the consumer, we fall to see in what way the mechanic or laboring man is to be injured. Our experience already proves there is a material difference between the manufacturers' prices and those of the retail dealer, also between the producer's price and that of the European consumer. These differences being in our favor, when we deal directly with the manufacturer and consumer, we have money left to pay other manufactured articles, and extend our various enterprises, thus increasing, instead of diminishing, the demand for mechanical and other skilled labor.

G. A. Wells, John Tolbert, and J. H. Bramwell were appointed committee on resolutions, and made their report as follows:

The committee on resolutions beg leave to make the following REPORT.

Whereas, the improvement of the Willamette river and its tributaries is of almost vital importance to the farmers of Oregon, a large portion of whose products are now locked up for want of means to move it to the seaboard; and whereas, said improvements have been neglected and overlooked by the power that be, to the great detriment of the masses and the building up of the few; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Senators and Rep-

resentative in the Congress of the United States are requested to use their utmost endeavors to have said river improved, on the plan of the Great Kanawha in West Virginia, or some other good plan.

Resolved, That the friends of husbandry in Congress be solicited to assist them to accomplish this much desired object.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of our Representatives.

Whereas, The Columbia river drains a vast extent of very fertile country, affording the only means of transporting the products of a large, intelligent and industrious body of people to market; and

Whereas, The said river, by reason of certain natural obstructions, has fallen under the control of a grinding and oppressive monopoly, to the great detriment of the interests of the people before mentioned; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Masters of all subordinate Granges in the State of Oregon and Washington Territory be instructed to circulate petitions in their respective Granges praying our respective Senators and Representatives and Delegates in Congress, to use every honorable means to secure a liberal appropriation from the Congress of the United States, to remove the obstructions to navigation of said river, above where the Willamette river enters into said Columbia river.

They also introduced a resolution expressive of regard for Judge Garretson, whose presence as Deputy of National Grange has established the order on a permanent footing in our State.

Also, thanking Bro. W. J. Campbell, for working up and organizing subordinate granges.

Also in appreciation of the assistance rendered by Bro. Nash, of Napa Grange, Cal., who accompanied Judge Garretson to Oregon.

On the fourth day of the session the officers elected previously were duly installed, as follows:

- Daniel Clark, of Marion, Master.
- J. H. Smith, of Linn, Secretary.
- William Cyrus, of Linn, Overseer.
- George Hunter, of Walla Walla Lecturer.
- R. P. Olds, of Walla Walla, W. T., Steward.
- Mrs. Chloe Olds, of Walla Walla W. T., Lady Assistant Steward.
- W. M. Powers, of Linn, Assistant Steward.
- Anthony Simpson, of Benton, Chaplain.
- Frank Shelton, of Walla Walla W. T., Gate Keeper.
- B. A. Witzel, of Marion, Treasurer.
- Mrs. Jane Cyrus, of Linn, Ceres.
- Mrs. M. Powers, of Linn, Pomona.
- Mrs. L. C. Reed, of Yamhill, Flora.

Executive Committee.—Daniel Clark, Master of the State Grange of Oregon, ex officio Chairman; R. M. Gurney, of Douglas; Orley Hull, Walla Walla, W. T.; G. A. Wells, of Polk; Thomas Munkers, of Linn; A. B. Henry, of Yamhill; H. N. Hill, of Lane.

NEW TEXT BOOKS.—The attention of readers is called to the advertisement of Walter Jackson, and he desires us to add that he is the only authorized agent in this county for the text books adopted by the State Board of education for use in common schools, and for ninety days from Oct. 1st is able to afford Barnes' Brief History of United States, Clarke's Grammars, Montie's geographies, Steele's chemistry, philosophy, and physiology, Wood's Botanist and Florist, and Pacific coast readers and spellers, at introductory rates, i. e., one third deducted from ordinary retail price. An advantage given by publishers on first introduction of their works. Orders are solicited from school directors in Marion county.

MEDALS.—Mr. Waite informs us that the gold and silver medals offered by the State Agricultural Society to exhibitors in various classes have arrived. They are beautiful things, eighteen in number, nine of each. The gold medals are to be awarded to exhibitors of best cattle, horses, sheep, farm products, combined reaper and mower, implements, agricultural machinery, gardening tools, salmon, woolen manufactures and hosiery. The entire lot will be on exhibition at the pavilion, during fair week till Friday. They cost the Society about \$500.

NEW ADVERTISERS.—Terrell & Gillingham have the nicest possible stock of ladies' dress goods and other articles, new styles, just received.

Dr. J. C. Shelton has his card in this issue. He is an old resident, and has a well established practice.

Walter Jackson has books and stationery, and is agent for the introduction of certain new text books for public schools.

The Banking Monopoly.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20, 1873.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

While the farmers of this country are endeavoring to regulate railway companies and other moneyed corporations, they must not forget to use their influence to break down our present system of banking. Not that the whole system of national banks should be abolished, but radically changed in some particulars. There is no elasticity in the currency of this nation. No doubt that our present banking system is excellent in securing the bill-holder, but at the same time it is as inelastic as a Procrustean iron bedstead. That our present system is wrong, has been clearly demonstrated in the failure of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., which has produced a financial panic in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. Far-seeing men have warned the country of the danger attending the endeavor to carry on the great business of this country upon our present volume of currency, but their warnings have been unheeded. The crash has come. Jay Cooke, the leading stockholder and negotiator of the bonds for the building of the Northern Pacific Railway, leading member of the Syndicate for the negotiation of the United States government bonds in Europe, has been compelled to suspend business on account of the stringency of the money market. This man, who came forward and took the government bonds when the nation's resources were gone, and in a deadly civil war, has brought ruin upon himself, because, under the present system, there seemed no remedy.

It is believed by leading bankers of the country that this crash resulted from the want of sufficient currency to do the business of the country. But the question arises: What is the remedy? It would seem that the only road out of this confusion and hard times is to open the road to all, and introduce a system of free banking. No definite limit should be given to the circulation of the currency. There can be no "lock ups" of currency under a free system. When a stringency occurs in the market, let there be a deposit of bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall, in return, issue notes. This has been the policy adopted in England, where it has been resorted to three times under a tight money market. Yet the currency of England is rigid and inflexible. What we want is a system unrestricted and free, conditioned only upon an adequate bonded security for the circulation. Let every person, who has the necessary capital and security, have equal rights to establish banks and issue circulation. This will be more reasonable than the present monopoly contained in the limitations of banks and circulation under the present system. The New England States have always had more of the bank circulation than belongs to them. The law requires that \$25,000,000 of the excess shall be withdrawn from them and given to the other sections of the country, but this could not be accomplished without producing a financial panic and a commercial disaster.

Let the farmers speak in this matter. It is their business to remedy all the evils, or lend their influence in doing so, which oppress this country. It is as essential to the farmer that this country has a sound currency as it is to the merchant or any other citizen. The failure of Jay Cooke & Co. has taught a lesson which should bear fruit. Congress should, at the earliest opportunity, make the required change in our banking system.

SERVICABLE COLTS.—Mr. Myer informs us that he worked his Percheron colts, past one year old, from Ashland to this city, 250 miles. They were each in harness, turn about, every other day, driven in a double sulky. As the lightest of them weighs over 1,000 pounds, and the heaviest 1,245 pounds, our readers can imagine that a Percheron yearling is something of a horse.

We would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. *Purson's Purgative Pills* are safe, prompt and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

American Progress in Stock Breeding.

In nearly all matters relating to industrial and material progress, the United States are making unquestionable advance, the basis of which is individual effort. Here every man aspires to better his condition, and tries to attain improvement in whatever his hand may find to do. If a mechanic, he is not satisfied until his devices are made superior to the old fashioned styles. If a horse breeder, his mind is given to the raising of a stock that shall beat the world. This pervading spirit of enterprise, this constant study for improvement, ramifies into almost every pursuit, and the general result is an elevation of the quality of American productions which makes them specially sought for in foreign lands.

An exemplification of this is seen in the circumstances connected with a recent cattle sale at New York Mills, N. Y., near Utica, at the farm of Mr. Samuel Campbell. The animals sold were chiefly of the short horn variety, imported twenty years ago from England, and since that time subjected constantly to American study and improvement. The result is now seen in the production of cattle of such great superiority that bidders for them have come from distant lands to pay down probably the highest prices ever before given for animals of this variety.

The *New York Tribune* says that about 500 people were in attendance at the sale, among whom were the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, whose seat is near Liverpool; Mr. Halford, of Papillon, Market Harborough; Mr. Calthorpe; Mr. Richardson, who represents Sir Curtis Lampton, of Sussex; Mr. Borwick, agent for Lord Dunmore, but who buys for Earl Beville, recently Lord Kenlis, of Underley Hall, Lancashire, and Mr. Kelso, agent for Mr. R. Pavin Davis, of Horton, Gloucestershire.

A three year old bull brought \$12,000. A cow, \$3,000. A yearling heifer, \$10,000. Another cow, \$35,000, bought by Lord Beville. The culmination of the intense interest, however, was reached in the bidding for the eighth Duchess of Devonshire, which was sold to Mr. R. Pavin Davis, of Gloucestershire, Eng., for the unprecedented sum of \$40,000. After this 11 cows of the Duchess family sold for \$238,500, an average of over \$21,700. Of these six went to England at a cost of \$147,100, and five remain here at a cost of \$91,700.

After the Duchess family came Oxfordshire, then the other families, the bulls being brought in after all the cows were sold. There were in all 111 animals presented. The sum realized was \$380,800.

Facts about Wheat.

The *Evening News* compiles the following facts relative to production and the deficiency of the wheat crop in Europe:

Most European countries are deficient in breadstuffs this year. Great Britain is short 92,000,000 bushels of wheat; France, 80,000,000. Marseille, which generally obtains her supplies of cereals from Russia, has already sought the American market, while cargoes of grain have recently been shipped to Italy. Outside of England and France it is estimated that the wants of Europe this year, in the respect mentioned, will be 40,000,000 bushels, thus making an aggregate of 210,000,000 bushels. The United States must be mainly looked to for the supply, as Russia cannot increase her crop to meet the emergency. According to recent calculations the product of cereals of the countries within the pale of general commercial enterprise is 7,727,000,000 bushels, which would, for the population, 425,000,000, give eighteen bushels a head. The ordinary consumption of food is about ten bushels a head; in England it is ten according to some authorities, and five according to others. About one-twelfth of a crop is generally retained for seed, a large quantity given to animals, and a great deal is consumed in the manufacture of spirits. During 1870 the United States sent 20,000,000 bushels of wheat to Great Britain, and Russia 16,000,000; last year the latter country sent 16,000,000 and the United States only 8,000,000. Here the cereal crop averages thirty-five bushels a head. The above facts show the immense surplus that we have, and the demand that exists for it in Europe. Their effect is felt in the recent activity of the wheat market in this State, and in the prices realized. And yet with the extraordinary conjunction of facts, shown in the above statement, wheat ought to have been even higher than its best figure for this season, so far. The difficulty has been in the want of vessels to carry our product to these countries where the demand exists and in the high tariff that has to be paid upon such transportation as is obtained.

Base ball is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bags of eyes, broken skins and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases, if *Johnson's Anodyne Linctum* is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.