



Salem, Saturday, October 4.

OREGON STATE FAIR,

For 1873.

Commences Monday, Oct. 6th,
AN CONTINUES UNTIL
Saturday Evening, Oct. 11th.

In addition to \$10,000 in Premiums, the Society offer over \$500 in GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.

The premiums on cattle are largely increased on those of former years. No effort will be spared by the Board of Managers to make the occasion one of unusual interest. From letters received, it is believed the attendance and exhibition will be superior to those of any former year.

The Premiums of 1872.

Of the \$2,500 due on premiums of 1872, at the close of the Fair, over \$2,000 have been paid. All persons to whom premiums are due can obtain their money at the Secretary's office, on or after the first day of the Fair (during the week), in full, in U. S. coin.

For particulars, address
E. M. WAITE, Secretary,
Salem, Oregon.

Notice to Shippers to the State Fair.

All animals and freight for exhibition at the State Fair will be delivered this year on the grounds, thereby saving trouble and delay of travel and transportation from the Salem depot.

E. M. WAITE,
Sec'y Oregon State Ag'l Society.

A Misunderstanding Corrected.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that members of the Oregon State Agricultural Society are charged this year \$3.00. This is a mistake. The rule now is the one which has been in force for years, to wit: \$3.00 to become a member; but, if a member, then \$1.50 to remain membership.

E. M. WAITE,
Sec'y Oregon State Ag'l Society.

WHAT IS THE AVERAGE.—We desire to publish to the world correct information as to the Oregon wheat crop of 1873, and we ask persons to send statement of the yield on their farms, also on the farms of their neighbors, and to make as reliable estimates as possible of the average yield in that vicinity or county. This is a matter in which all are interested, and we hope our readers will take some pains to obtain and furnish us all the information possible to enable us to make known to the world reliable facts of the productions of our State. We shall wait until about Nov. 1st and then use the accumulated material, making frequent notes in the mean time.

Deputies of the State Grange.

Farmers of Oregon and Washington, organize for self-protection and for the establishment of the industrial pursuits. To facilitate this work, I have commission the following persons to institute Granges in this jurisdiction, as my Deputies:

For Douglas, and the Counties south of it—H. M. Curney, Ten Mile P. O.
Polk—James Tatum, Dixie.
Lane—H. N. Hill, Junction.
Multnomah—Jacob Johnson, East Portland.
Clackamas—E. Forbes, Eagle Creek.
Benton—A. Simpson, Corvallis.
Yamhill—A. B. Hoar, Lafayette.
Washington—T. D. Humphrey, Hillsboro.
Marion—B. A. Wittek, Turner.
Linn—E. E. Fanning, Tangent; Wm. Cyrus, Seilo.
Eastern Oregon—Eastern Washington, and Idaho—R. P. Oide, Waukegan, W. T. Frank, Shelton, Walla Walla, W. T.; Geo. Hunter, Dayton, W. T.
DANIEL CLARK,
Master State Grange of Oregon.
Salem, Oct. 1, 1873.

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.—We visited the State Fair grounds on Thursday and saw preparations actively going on for the accommodation of exhibitors and visitors. Already there were many arrivals of stock, fine blooded horses were being led about blanketed, booths were already opened for sale of necessaries of life and some unnecessary. The track is being wet down, to be in perfect order for the coming week, and the road from town to the grounds will be sprinkled thoroughly during Fair week. The Stewards of Yamhill have their stock on hand for exhibition, and W. C. Myer, of Jackson county, has arrived with his magnificent Percheron horses, mares, and colts, which will astonish beholders. All things be taken a most favorable time for the Fair.

WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIR.—We found it impossible to be present at the Washington County Fair, as we had intended, and are pleased to learn from the Oregonian that the Fair was peculiarly and in every other way successful. The crowd of other matter this week and the near approach of the annual State Fair, when much of the same stock will be exhibited, and of course noticed by us, make it impossible to devote the space to the Washington County Fair which we should be pleased to give to it.

OCHOCHO BEEF.—We mentioned some weeks ago that Thomas Cross had contracted for a hundred head of beef cattle to be brought over the mountains from Ochocho. They have arrived in good order, and the quarters present a golden appearance, as they hang up, suggestive of the qualities of bunch grass. We believe that other Salem markets have been furnished with beef from Eastern Oregon this season.

Open our Rivers.

About the most important work of internal improvement that remains to be done for the development of the agricultural interests of Oregon and Washington, is the opening up of our rivers to navigation the whole year round, as the consequent cheapening of freights will add more to the wealth of distant counties than can be accomplished by any other means. The value of water-courses for cheap transit of produce has been demonstrated so thoroughly that it needs no argument, and the advantage of water communication for cheapness over railroads is another fact that cannot be successfully questioned. It is therefore important to every section to have water-courses made available where it is possible, so the question for us to decide is whether it is possible for the navigation of the Columbia and Willamette rivers to be made available for the accommodation of the commercial needs of the producers of those sections.

A few days ago, we heard Col. Teal of Portland—who doubtless spoke for the capitalists who own the canal and locks at Oregon City—say at Albany that he would furnish the best of bonds to the amount of half a million dollars that, with one hundred thousand dollars furnished by the general government or from any source for that purpose, he would permanently improve the navigation of the Willamette river from its mouth to Corvallis, so that it could be "propelled" by steamers every day in the year, carrying not less than fifty tons of freight. A small sum more, he said, would open the distance beyond, to Hillsburg. That would give the farmers of this valley great additional facilities for the transportation of their products, and place an effectual check to the power of any railroad corporation to become an obnoxious monopoly. If it is true, as so stated, that the navigation of the Willamette can be improved for so small a sum, and that majestic water-course be made available the year round for the commerce of this valley, then it should be possible for our Congressmen to obtain that sum from the general government for that purpose, for certainly that is a small sum to accomplish such great results and confer such lasting benefits.

But a more important question still relates to the navigation of the Columbia river. A great agricultural district is located on its upper waters, and the farm lands in the Walla Walla region alone are said to have a supply of a million bushels of grain the present year, which stands idle in mills and warehouses and barns, valued at not much over one third what it would be worth on ship-board at Portland. The farmers of the whole upper Columbia region are anxiously looking at the Columbia river and pondering in their minds the importance of making it available to cheaply transport their products to market. It is said that such improvement is feasible and can be accomplished with comparatively moderate outlay, and it is therefore very important to have accurate surveys and estimates made, and then, if considered practicable, to combine all available influences to secure the sum needed to accomplish the work.

Whilst it is true that Eastern Oregon and Washington comprise a region that is much of it mountainous or else covered with sage-brush plains, and that much of the better land is elevated and dry and unfit for cultivation, it is also true that some of the most fertile valleys in the West are found there, and these in the aggregate possess great value and are capable of sustaining a vast population and of furnishing immense products, if it were only possible to convey them to market at a freightage that would allow that population to live and thrive.

Those men who represent Oregon and Washington in Congress should all combine strength, effort, and influence to secure these great public improvements. Whoever actually shows the energy and ability requisite to accomplish these results will deserve well of this North Pacific people, and be sure to reap a harvest of grateful appreciation. Talk at home of what they will attempt to do, is of less importance than to talk to the point in Washington and get it done.

The commerce of Oregon and Washington is thirsty for cheap internal water communication, by means of which, at all seasons, the products of the interior can be brought to the seaboard, and the solution of that matter lies in the removal, at an early day, of the obstructions to constant navigation of the Columbia and Willamette rivers.

Read the notice under the head of "17 Percent." Any one wishing a place in town, will find it a bargain, and a good investment.

An Example of Monopoly.

We have lately had an example of the evil of monopoly brought quite home to us in the operations of L. Friedlander, the wheat king of San Francisco, who has chartered all the vessels running from there in the Oregon trade, and so monopolized the freighting business between Portland and San Francisco. This Simpson line of packets consisted of fourteen vessels, and Friedlander has rented or chartered them all for the season, and has advanced freights from Portland to San Francisco one dollar per ton. Before that, these vessels received four dollars per ton for carrying grain and produce, and now they charge five dollars per ton, and as these vessels constitute the entire, or nearly entire Oregon fleet, Friedlander has a monopoly of the carrying trade to San Francisco, and shippers must pay his prices, or, perhaps, not ship at all. Of course this dollar a ton is a direct tax on the producer or on the man to whom the producer has sold, and who paid a price based on the existing rates of transportation; not only so, but Friedlander may perhaps take it into his head to purchase a great portion of the Oregon surplus himself, and what is to hinder him? Without those fourteen vessels it is doubtful if we can ship it away; then why cannot Friedlander decline to ship any save his own wheat, and dictate the price he will pay for it? If he has in his hands and under his control all the available transportation, he can set his own price on Oregon products, unless we can find other tonnage to do the work. All these matters form serious subjects for the consideration of farmers. The State Grange has an interesting problem to solve, ready at hand, and we believe they will furnish a fair solution of it in reasonable time.

One of the most flagrant attempts at monopoly we have ever known of is detailed in a late copy of the Walla Walla Union, for it seems, by that paper, that the millers of the Walla Walla valley have combined to regulate the price of wheat and establish an advance in the price of flour. They refuse to grind for reasonable toll more flour than the farmer needs for his own use. Men representing \$75,000 of capital have formed a joint-stock company, and propose to dictate terms to land-owners and farmers who are assessed at a million dollars. The grange has, fortunately, reached Walla Walla, and we hope the Patrons of Husbandry will build mills of their own, which they can easily do, and devise ways and means for conveying the million bushels of wheat in that valley region to market, and securing for the producers there a fair price for their surplus.

Judge Garretson informs us that the Master of the California State Grange writes him that he is satisfied the combination of the farmers in that State for self-defense and protection has resulted in securing for them at least twenty-five cents a cental more than they would otherwise have received for their wheat during the present year. This must make an aggregate in their favor of at least two million dollars for the wheat products of the harvest of 1873, even with the existing deficiency. That is a very handsome dividend for the granges to make, on wheat alone, the first year of their formation, and speaks well for their power to do good in the future. They have already intimated a desire and intention to work in harmony with Oregon producers, and aid us in establishing our independence of the inflictions of monopoly.

Last year, so we are informed, Friedlander speculated on freight charters so as to get control of all the tonnage, or nearly all, coming from Eastern and foreign ports to the Pacific coast. He thus monopolized all the freighting business, and ground down the producers of Oregon and California terribly. There was an immense crop of wheat raised, and wheat in Liverpool and elsewhere bore as good a price as it did the year before or as it does to-day, but the speculators were upon us, and their tax was two millions of dollars, wrong from the hard earnings of the people. Our State taxes were large enough, but this speculators' tax was larger still; it assessed twelve and a half cents a bushel on all the wheat raised for shipment in California and Oregon, and it exacted payment with the inexorable rigor that despotic monopoly exercises on its victims. You, farmers of Oregon, were its victims.

During the past week, the Masters of the Granges in Washington Territory and in this State, were in council here as a State Grange, and they have organized and left an executive committee, composed of good business material, to labor for the common good. It seems most probable that the farming interests of Oregon and Washington will be soon combined and organized under the grange system, and that the

Patrons of Husbandry will be able to dictate terms to monopoly, and not only advance the condition of those who are producers here, but make the way secure for a large immigration of additional producers to come hither from the East. It is time for the farmers to combine and organize when every trade that exists has organized for self-defense and self-interest. It is strange that the most important of all laboring and producing interests has not sooner learned the lesson that "in union there is strength."

About Advertising.

Among the complaints made by the class of people who indulge their morbid propensities at the expense of newspapers, a very frequent one is against the amount of advertising they contain. There is a proportion of the world—not a very large one—that prides itself on never reading what is in the advertising columns of a newspaper; and they object to anything but solid reading matter, and that of the most select character.

We occasionally hear such objections made relative to our own paper, and this finally induces us to give a few items about newspapers in general and advertising in particular. We confidently assert that newspapers, on the average, are the poorest paid for their labor of all branches of business, the exceptions being a few papers that have great circulation in large cities, and even of these we assert that there is not a single one published in the English language on the face of the earth that could live a year without the income of its advertising. This is a broad assertion, and we make it understandingly and decidedly, and have no doubt of its entire correctness.

So it appears that newspaper readers throughout the world are under the greatest possible obligation to liberal advertisers, for they give to newspaper men the encouragement, the actual means and money, to do business with. Circulation secures advertising, for when merchants and dealers know a paper has a great many readers they are anxious to advertise in it, and that increases the ability of newspaper proprietors to increase their reading matter, and, as a class, newspaper owners are ambitious of publishing a good paper, and are more apt to starve themselves to feed the columns of their papers, than to defraud their readers by not publishing as much matter as they can afford.

So far as the WILLAMETTE FARMER is concerned, we are doing all we can to make it valuable and interesting, and our advertising patronage is a great benefit to the subscribers and readers of our paper; we modestly intimate to them that if we had twice as many subscribers we would be sure to have twice as much pay for our advertising, and our readers would reap the benefit of it.

Fraternal Delegate.

Mr. Daniel Clark, Master of the newly instituted State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, is now on his way as fraternal delegate from Oregon to the State Grange of California, which meets soon at San Jose. Mr. Clark is one of the best representatives of the farming interests of Oregon, a man of energy and character, well known, and respected at home and wherever known, heretofore President of our State Agricultural Society, and foremost among those who desire to build up and improve the condition of agriculture. We commend him warmly to the good people of the Golden State, and have no doubt their hospitality will do more for him than we can suggest; indeed, from what we know of California in general and the farmers of San Jose in particular, we rather incline to wish we could share the good time he is sure to have. The idea of his mission is to cement in fraternal bonds the farming interests of the two great Pacific States, and that end is one most worthy of perfect accomplishment. The better we are friends, the more certain we are to prosper.

GRANGE ITEMS.—We learn from Judge Garretson that, in a recent letter received from the Master of the National Grange, who is engaged at the present time organizing State Granges in New England and the Eastern States, he is informed that there is a probability, and almost a certainty, that each State in the Union, and probably the Territories, will be represented at the next meeting of the National Grange. No movement known to modern times parallels this organization of the producers of America for self-protection and instruction. The Order has already a good footing in the Dominion of Canada, and the English people are applying to have a branch of it established among them.

Deputy of the National Grange.

The steamer of this week takes to California Judge N. W. Garretson, of Iowa, who has completed his labors for the institution of Granges of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in this State, and leaves Oregon with State and Subordinate Granges in working condition, well instructed to work on successfully. Judge Garretson is a gentleman of genial and unassuming characteristics, who has made many friends during his stay among us. The Order is fortunate in having such an earnest and accomplished representative to come as its apostle among us, and he has devoted himself with untiring solicitude to do its work, traveling 1,646 miles in Oregon and Washington Territory, and spring neither time nor effort to do his work well. The success of the Order here seems assured, and if it follows the line marked there can be no doubt of its resulting in great good, both pecuniarily and socially, to the people. As some token of appreciation of his earnest efforts, the Masters of the State Granges have presented to him a very elegant gold-headed cane, valued at \$75, and the Sisters of the Order have shown their desire for remembrance, as well as their good will, in purchasing for his use a pair of elegant sleeve buttons; so if he wears their regard upon his sleeve, it cannot be with indifference. Judge Garretson promises us occasional notes of matters at the East, which we shall expect with interest.

Two Good Boys.—Hon. S. L. Ling of Walla Walla county, living on the Touchet, near Mullen's bridge, has two sons, aged respectively 10 and 12 years. During the last ten months these boys attended school five months, and the remaining time was devoted to work on the farm. In this period they did the plowing, harrowing and rolling on land that has yielded 3,000 bushels of grain. They also put in ten acres of rye, six acres of flaxseed, and broke twelve acres of land twice. They further cultivated a large garden, and did all the chores about the farm. The only assistance their father rendered them was in sowing the grain. All this was done by a Washington Territory exchange.

ONE GOOD BOY.—We offset the above story of "two good boys" by the account furnished us by D. H. Lafollet, who lives in Marion county, opposite Wheatland, of the work done by his little son, Bryant Lafollet, who is only past twelve years old. Last season he cultivated without help sixty acres, which was plowed twice, sowed to oats, harrowed, and rolled, all by himself—and raised 2,100 bushels, which would have been 3,000 bushels, only that the smut injured it. In addition to this, Bryant did chores and cultivated a garden, and did other work about the farm. He has gone to school regularly ever since winter, and is said to be one of the best scholars in the district, as of course would be natural, for it takes a smart boy to make a good farmer. Those Walla Walla boys and our boy would make a farm team hard to beat.

THE WILLAMETTE FARMER AND THE GRANGE.—At the late session of the State Grange a resolution was passed recommending the farmers and Patrons of Oregon "for the present to patronize the WILLAMETTE FARMER, the only agricultural newspaper published in Oregon." Not being connected with the Order, we had no claims except that we are devoted to its principles, so far as we understand them. Many friends have assured us the intention is to work in a friendly way with us, and we have only to say that we recognize that our success and existence depend on thorough sympathy with the farmers, and on possessing their entire confidence as a representative of their interests. We have no other business, no other expectation, and so far as we are able we devote ourselves to the work. We are pleased to know that our paper received a warm endorsement from many members of the State Grange who are its readers, and we shall hope to make earnest friends of all.

A VALUABLE PUMP.—Mr. Keeler will be present at the State Fair, and there present to public view the actual performance of the Celebrated Sluithour Pump, of which he is agent for the State of Oregon. We can speak of the operations of this pump from personal knowledge, as we saw them in operation both in New York and San Francisco, and when lately in the latter city learned that they were rapidly being adapted as useful for artificial irrigation, which indicates that they can throw an unusual amount of water with moderate power.

WEATHERFORD & Co. have recently received a choice supply of toilet articles, perfumery, &c., in their line, and are prepared to put up compound medicines to order as usual.