



Salem, Saturday, October 18.

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 compiled the following persons to constitute Granges in this jurisdiction, as my Deputies:

For Douglas, and the Counties south of it—R. M. Gurney, Ten Mile P. O.; Polk—James Tatom, Dixie; Lane—H. N. Hill, Junction; Multnomah—Jacob Johnson, East Portland; Clackamas—E. Forbes, Eagle Creek; Benton—A. Simpson, Corvallis; Yamhill—A. B. Henry, Lafayette; Washington—F. D. Humphrey, Hillsboro; Marion—R. A. Witzel, Tualum; Linn—E. E. Fanning, Zalmon; Wm. Cyrus, Selk; Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington, and Idaho—R. P. Olds, Waltham; W. T. Frank, Shilton; Walla Walla, W. T. Geo. Hamer, Dayton; W. T. DANIEL CLARK, Master State Grange of Oregon, Salem, Oct. 1, 1873.

ASTORIA AND THE "FARMER."—The Democrat this week publishes a long argument by A. S. Mercer, favoring Astoria as the shipping point for Oregon. It states that the FARMER declined to publish it for the "assigned reason that its bread and butter was largely in Portland and it did not purpose giving her battle." The assertion probably came from A. S. Mercer and is utterly false. We have published five columns in favor of Astoria where we have one for Portland. We have always entertained and expressed the opinion that large ships should be loaded at Astoria and our position has been disinterested, because our subscription list down there has no value. The article in question was returned to Mercer with no objection save its unnecessary length, and he was requested to reduce that so that we could use it conveniently. The FARMER will continue to advocate the commercial interests of Oregon, independent of personal considerations, but we have better use for our columns than to let them be filled by long-winded articles favoring the rival points for Columbia river trade, written by the parties most interested. Other places besides Astoria have been declined too lengthy a hearing.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We call attention to the notice of next medical course of lectures, Willamette University, and are pleased to state that the preliminary lectures are already attended by a class of ten students and the faculty expect a large class for the regular course which commences next month. The college has obtained additional anatomical preparations and models from the East since last winter. We have reason to be proud of the success of our medical school for it has graduated some able men who have already obtained distinction in their profession. The school is a success and the gentlemen who have built it up have reason to be satisfied with their work.

A NICE HOME.—Driving into Albany some weeks ago, we noticed a beautiful residence about a mile this side, and found it belonged to our old-time friend L. C. Burkhardt, who says he saved the lumber in his own mill and burned the brick in his own brickyard. He certainly has a beautiful and model country home and an excellent farm. The railroad gives him a switch, and he proposes to have a warehouse there, and store and ship his neighbors' wheat at two cents a bushel, which is more reasonable than the average of warehousemen.

WEATHER REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.—The report of weather furnished by Mr. Thomas Pearce, of Eola, shows little variation in September. There was not a particle of rain fall the whole month, an unusual fact of that month; there were only five cloudy days, and only four days when the wind shifted to the south. There was a frost on the 29th and the sea breeze blew steadily almost every day. The mean temperature for the month was 58°; highest 68° on the 9th, lowest 47° the 27th and 29th.

HORSE SALE.—We learn from W. C. Myer that he has sold four yearling colts of his Percheron stock: "Sconchin," to Joseph Sawyer, of Yamhill, for \$400; "Capt. Jack," to Thos. Cooper, of Yamhill, for \$400; "Bird," to J. C. Cozier, of Halsey, for \$400; and "Frederick William," to Isaac Wagner, of Salem, for \$300. He still has one or two more left, the most valuable of his animals, "Reliance" and "Marshal Ney."

BLUE RIBBONS.—Our friend Tom Davidson has them very bad; he caught them of his pet Merino sheep, and they became infected with them at the State Fair. For further particulars see the premium list, which we shall publish as soon as we can obtain an official copy.

The Wheat Market.

Prices remain the same as to wheat, and the market may be considered depressed. At Portland there is scarcity of tonnage to carry off the stocks that accumulate, therefore the demand is limited, and the buyers have advantage over the sellers. As we have before noted, sellers have to contend with an advance of ocean freights to San Francisco. What our readers wish to know is, what is the prospect for the wheat market during the year. Many are inclined to hold on rather than to sell at the decline, and while we do not feel like taking the risk to advise, we still are free to express the opinion that they will run little risk of loss, and have chances in their favor that prices will advance rather than recede.

The advices from abroad continue to confirm the report of a short crop in Europe, and it seems to be fully demonstrated that all the American surplus will be needed to make up the European deficiency. We have stated that deficiency so fully heretofore that we do not need to recapitulate now. The advice of reliable Chicago journals is that their readers cannot lose by holding wheat, because the European deficit is so great that prices must advance late in the season when the scarcity really commences to be felt. Either the reports of old world crops are wrong, or (so it seems to us) prices must be higher in Liverpool next spring than they are now—much higher.

Producers at the east of the Mississippi have reliable means of transportation; we have not. With us it is a question of tonnage and prices of freights, and a careful perusal of the commercial articles of the San Francisco Commercial Herald and of the Sacramento Union seem conclusive that full enough ships are on the way to the Pacific to carry off every bushel of the surplus wheat raised in California and Oregon. There is tonnage in San Francisco to supply the present wants, and there seems every probability that ships will continue to arrive through the winter in abundance.

To sum up then: The prospect is entirely good that prices will at least continue fair at Liverpool, and advance rather than recede. It is safe to expect vessels here to carry off our wheat, for they are known to be on the way. It is probable, then, that freights will not advance, and it only needs common management on part of holders of wheat to secure freights at a fair, living rate.

All these circumstances induce us to believe that holders of wheat are safe enough, but they require careful judgment to sell before tonnage shall have become scarce.

It is always safe to sell for a good price, but we really do not think any man who can hold his wheat three months need fear that he won't get a good price.

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.—Much sympathy is being claimed of late for railroads throughout the United States, on the ground that they do not pay interest on the amount of capital stock. An exchange says the reason is that the capital stock and cost of the roads never represent less than twice the amount of the actual cost. We know of an Oregon road that is said to be mortgaged for nearly eleven millions of dollars, when it could actually be built for four millions. We believe that road could be soon made to pay a fair interest on the actual cost, but it is not probable any of us will live to see it pay interest on what it is mortgaged for, even with its land grant to swell its income. We have a good sample of railroad management at home. If Oregon had to pay interest on the pretended cost of its railroads, the State would be bankrupt.

HOP CULTURE IN OREGON.—William Wells, of Buena Vista, has raised 16,000 lbs. of hops the present year off eight acres of ground. We remember when he was planting his hop field six years ago, and are glad to know that he is commencing to receive substantial returns from his enterprise. He reports that his crop is engaged always before it is harvested, and it seems to be a more certain business in this State than in most others. We see no reason why Oregon cannot become a great hop-producing State and export hops, or at least ship them East and save importation. It is a satisfaction, too, to know that Oregon produces a very excellent quality of hops, such as will command the highest consideration in any market.

The Eastern Election returns report Iowa and Pennsylvania as carried by the Republicans and Ohio probably Democratic.

OUR SUCCESS.—The Willamette Farmer is receiving great additions to its subscription list, and our enterprise in making a first-class paper is receiving substantial endorsement and encouragement from the people. Our success seems to worry some of our contemporaries, though we do not see why it should. We mind our own business, and make a good farm and family paper, and the people like it. It may be possible that those jealous fellows would succeed better by attending to their own business, as we do ours. It requires some brains to make a good paper, and may be that's what they lack. We know of no advice to remedy that want.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of several clubs of new subscribers from Secretaries of Granges.

SHORTHORN SALES.—Fisk & Walker inform us that they have made sale of four head of their Shorthorn bulls to J. B. Lafolette, of Ochoco, viz: "Prince Albert," the two-year-old steel roan, the animal that took the 2d sweepstakes, for \$300, and three calves at \$150 each. Also, "Snow Ball," a late two-year-old bull, to a citizen of Marion county, for \$250.

S. G. Reed has sold his yearling Mount Hood, to R. B. Thompson, for a handsome sum, nearly two thousand dollars, we believe. Mount Hood is an Oregon-bred animal. Mr. Reed also sold several calves at good prices, but we do not know the particulars.

Officers of the State Agricultural Society.

The following is a corrected list of the officers elected at the late meeting of the Society:

President—C. P. Burkhardt, of Linn. Vice Presidents—James Tatom, of Polk; A. Luelling, of Washington. Secretary—E. M. Waite, of Marion. Treasurer—J. H. Moore, of Marion. Directors—R. W. Morrison, of Clatsop; David Rindelhart, Grant; Wm. Elliott, Clackamas; M. Wilkins, Lane; Joseph Hamilton, Benton; J. G. Baskett, Polk; Jas. E. Bybee, Columbia; John Downing, Marion; D. C. Stewart, Yamhill; S. C. Reed, Multnomah; W. P. Watson, Wasco; W. C. Myer, Jackson; W. A. Mills, Washington; Joseph Kelsay, Benton.

OREGON STATE ELECTION.—The election in this State on Monday Oct. 13, resulted in a majority of about 2,000 votes in favor of Hon. J. W. Nesmith, the Democratic candidate. Multnomah county gave a decided majority for Hiram Smith, Marion county gave him a small majority. Not over two-thirds of the voters of the State went to the polls and very little interest was taken by the people at large. The people seem to be waiting for some party to present important popular measures to command their support.

MODOC MURDERERS.—The worst of the Modocs were not hung the other day. They turned traitor to Captain Jack, after having forced him to begin war and murder Canby, and so won grace with the government, and Gen. Wheaton is ordered not to give them up to Oregon courts for trial. It is some satisfaction, but not much, to know that the murderous horde are to be sent to the Rocky Mountains and kept there.

REED'S PANORAMA.—Mr. E. D. Towl informs us that he intends to go south next week and exhibit his beautiful Panorama at Roseburg, Oakland, Eugene, and all important points along the line of the railroad. We can truly commend it as one of the most interesting and instructive exhibitions ever seen in Oregon, and our State can feel some pride in having produced it.

OREGON AHEAD.—The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture states that Oregon is the only State in the Union that has produced over the average yield of apples, and we venture the assertion that our State has made also, this year, a larger yield of wheat and oats than any other. All things considered we have as good a country and climate and prospects generally as this world affords.

BEES CULTURE.—Mr. J. W. Wills of Aurora has paid particular attention to Bee culture and was present at the State Fair with specimens of his management of bees and also with his invention for extracting the honey from the comb. He is disposed to believe that an apriary can be managed so as to yield a handsome profit.

KENTUCKY BULLS.—Saxe Bros. advertise Shorthorns for sale, and their herd can be seen here and will speak for themselves. We noticed that several of them took premiums at the State Fair, and have no doubt that they are choice and excellent animals. It is well proved by experience that the breeding of fine stock can be successfully carried on in our State.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Little Information.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

The free-trade theorists of this country claim that the cause of the farmers' troubles is found in the tariff system of the country; that, if we had free trade, we would have a greater demand for our grain, and, therefore, better prices. There is no truth in such a statement, as facts will prove. We will take the great grain-producing States—Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, and Minnesota—and form our statement. The value of corn in these States in 1836 was \$131,964,000, or 60 cents per bushel on an average. The value of corn in 1871 in these States was \$134,285,000, or 50 cents per bushel on an average. In 1836, this country exported nearly 20,400,000 bushels of wheat and 9,400,000 bushels of corn. In 1872, it exported 39,500,000 bushels of wheat and 22,000,000 bushels of corn. From as far back as 1820 our exports of wheat and corn have increased rapidly, yet the prices have been almost as rapidly diminishing. Besides the increase in exports has been much greater than the increase in production, and still the farmers have experienced no relief, for the prices have steadily fallen. This proves that too much corn and wheat is being exported.

There is another point. It is claimed by these theorists that the tariff increases the price not only of the imported article, but of the home product, to an amount equal to the duty imposed. If this principle is true, then the farmers certainly should favor protection, as the following will prove: The tariff on wheat imported is 20 cents a bushel; the duty on corn, 10 cts. In 1872 the product of wheat in this country was 240,000,000 bushels. Adopting the free-trade principle, the consumers paid the wheat-growing monopolies \$18,000,000. In 1872 we produced about 1,500,000,000 bushels of corn. Then, according to free trade, the consumers paid the corn monopolies \$150,000,000. Or, the tariff puts into the pockets of the farmers \$138,000,000 yearly. This course of reasoning is taken from the free-trade arguments delivered by the free-trade statesmen.

Another point to be considered in the tariff, is, that it is laid on business to a great extent, and not on the necessities of life. Tea and coffee are now admitted free, and there is but a small duty on other articles of daily consumption. In 1872, the duty on imported wines was \$4,000,000; on tobacco and cigars, \$5,500,000; on fine carpets, \$3,000,000; on silk dress goods and ribbons, \$12,000,000.

It takes about \$300,000,000 yearly to carry on this government. Of this sum, about \$225,000,000 are obtained from the tariff on imported articles, and \$75,000,000 from internal revenue. Of the \$225,000,000, about \$60,000,000, or nearly one-fourth, is imposed on articles which are consumed by people who are poor and in moderate circumstances. The other three-fourths come from the duty on articles consumed only by the rich. If free trade was adopted, the farmer's tax would be three times as high as it now is; or, for every dollar tax he now pays, he would have to pay three instead.

From this, it would appear that free trade would not relieve the burdens borne by the farmers. Neither would cheap transportation be the only remedy needed. In order to have a quick and good market, manufactories must be established as soon as practicable. At the present time there seems to be an over-production of agricultural products. Nearly 450,000 immigrants come to this country every year, the men to enter the vocation of the farmer, to produce more grain for an overstocked market. The outcome of all this will be to degrade the Western farmers to a state like that of the European laborer, unless there are some means devised to create a home market. REX.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1873.

Home-made Machinery.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

As we have had a plentiful harvest, wheat being a good price has brought considerable money into the State, and we should practice economy by patronizing home manufactures. I would just say, let farmers in every county organize joint-stock companies to manufacture things we need. We ship into the State the greater portion of our machinery, and most of our wagons are shipped from other States, when we can manufacture them as cheap or cheaper and as good by forming joint-stock companies. No individual can compete with the large companies in the East, but let every county resolve to build its own wagons and other machinery. To do that, let two, three, or four hundred farmers in each county form a company, and take, say, one hundred dollars for a share, one or

more shares; if a company of four hundred, that would make a capital of forty thousand dollars. Not many farmers but that can put in one share at least without being cramped. Then there would be four hundred persons interested in the sale of the wagons and machinery, instead of one, as it is now, and also in home industry. Let the farmers control the business, set the price of the wagons, and then we can have them as low as they can be built. Some persons think Oregon timber is not good enough; it is good enough to ship to San Francisco to be manufactured into the "Mitchell wagon," and then shipped back to Oregon to sell as made of Eastern timber. We cannot now send to San Francisco for timber without running the risk of having Oregon timber sent to us. We have plenty of timber here that is good enough to build our wagons and other machinery with, and yet we are ready always to be humbugged, and anything that comes a long distance is better than that made at home, to many persons. I hope we will take this matter in hand at once; let every county organize at once, and ship no more wagons. By forming large companies, our timber would not cost near the present price, and other materials could be bought 20 to 50 per cent. cheaper by buying large quantities, and the farmer would receive the benefit of the purchase.

Dallas, Oct. 10, 1873.

Farmers' Club Organized.

STAYTON, MARION CO., Oct. 7, 1873.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

The citizens of this vicinity met pursuant to a call, and after due deliberation, declared their object to be "the promotion of the interests of agriculture in its various forms, the discussion of questions relating to the best mode of farming, the dissemination of knowledge respecting the farm, as well as all sciences tending to enrich the mind of the farmer with good, sound, practical common sense, and to obtain at the least possible cost agricultural and scientific papers by the club system." An organization was effected, constitution and by-laws adopted, and officers elected as follows: President, C. H. Davis; Vice President, Jas. Davie; Secretary, J. S. Churchill; Assistant Secretary, C. J. States; Treasurer, I. C. Darland. Meetings are held on the first and third Saturdays in each month, at 1 p. m. The first meeting in each month is devoted to the affairs of the farm in general, and the second to horticulture and floriculture. The subject for consideration at the next meeting is "The best mode of preparing the ground for a garden." J. S. Churchill was requested, in accordance with the constitution, to prepare for the next meeting an essay on some subject relating to the object of the Club.

Proceedings were ordered sent to the FARMER, and also for insertion of the Club in the Directory as Oak Glen Farmers' Club. J. S. CHURCHILL, Sec.

Mineral Springs.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I have noticed an item in your paper that I am reported as having found some hot mineral springs on the head of Little Butte creek, in Umatilla county, about fifty miles from Umatilla. The springs are located on two different streams coming into Camas Prairie, and from thence into a tributary of John Day's river. They are situated about forty miles from Pendleton, the county-seat of Umatilla county, and about seventy miles from Umatilla city. These springs have only been discovered a few months, yet they have already gained quite a reputation. Mrs. J. S. Vinson was attacked last winter with quite a severe case of palsy, in which she nearly lost the use of one limb and arm. Mrs. V. visited these springs and bathed about two weeks, and returned entirely cured. Mrs. W. A. Gleason, for several years laboring under a severe attack of erysipelas, has been greatly relieved by bathing in these hot mineral springs. Mr. Wm. Van Norman, for several years troubled with severe rheumatic pains, has also been relieved of his troubles by bathing at these springs, and he now says he "feels as good as new."

J. C. FRANKLIN.
Lena, Umatilla co., Oct. 5, 1873.

SECOND CROP OF RASPBERRIES.—The Oregonian tells of some one who showed a lot of raspberries raised as a second crop on a vine of that fruit, which reminds us that Mr. J. C. Clark lately showed us branches literally loaded with ripe raspberries of the wild black variety which grow along the creek near the tannery. He had picked and eaten a wholesome mess of them.

MILLINERY.—Miss C. M. Schwatka has returned from purchasing her fall stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, and invites the attention of all ladies visiting Salem to her superior assortment of ribbons, laces, flowers, &c., and the new styles for fall hats and bonnets just received. She will keep constantly on hand new goods suited to the season.

As we buy our goods in the Eastern Markets for cash, we shall continue to sell at such prices as to defy competition. For the next 30 days we shall sell 50 pieces new styles prints, at 14 cents, worth 15.
100 pieces Bleached and Brown Domestic, at 12 cents, worth 13.
50 pieces Louisiana, 4-4 Bleached Shirting, at 16 cents, worth 20.
20 dozen Linnen Handkerchiefs at 12 cents, worth 15.
30 dozen Ladies' "Pink Frame" Hose at 20 cents, worth 25 cents.
15 dozen French Corsets, at \$1, worth \$1.20.
200 Braided Parasols, at \$1, worth \$1.20.
50 dozen Ladies' Hats at 12 cents, worth 15.
100 Lace Collars at \$1 and 50 cents, worth \$1.
Rosenauer, Overland Store, Commercial St., Salem, Oregon. sep 30-11