



Salem, Saturday, November 8.

Deputies of the State Grange.

Farmers of Oregon and Washington, organize for self-protection and for the ennoblement 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—R. M. Garney, Ten Mile P. O. Polk—James Tatro, Diele. 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—T. D. Humphrey, Hillsboro. Marion—R. A. Witzel, Turner. Linn—E. E. Fanning, Tascant. Was. Co., Scio. Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington, and Idaho—Frank Shelton, Walla Walla. W. T. Geo. Hunter, Dayton, W. T.

Any locality within this jurisdiction for which no Deputy has been appointed for the organization of Granges, will receive immediate attention if application is made to me in person, as I will attend in person or send a Deputy.

DANIEL CLARK, Master State Grange of Oregon and Washington, Salem, Oct. 1, 1873.

The Coming Reform.

The idea of our government is perfect as well as simple, and is expressed fully in the phrase that it is "of the people, for the people, and by the people." But political philosophy resembles the philosophy of the material world: it may be perfect in theory, imperfect in practice. While the inventor has to calculate the resistance of the air, the effects of gravitation, and the waste of power by unavoidable friction, the political philosopher sees the perfection of his theory marred by the schemes of rings, the ambition of leaders, and, more than all, the rights of the people are invaded by the inordinate greed of monopoly, which threatens to negative the entire theory of free government and make the masses subservient to the few.

The question is: How shall we realize the perfection that is supposed to exist in the theory of popular government? Steam and electricity, and the advance of modern invention in adding to the products of human skill in all its branches, have led us to the brink of political ruin, by building up and aggregating capital, which constantly combines for its own aggrandizement, and continually subverts and corrupts the true idea of popular government. We have the telegraph monopoly, which is arbitrary and exacting; the bank monopoly, which the people support by paying taxes to pay interest on bonds to the tune of twenty millions of dollars per annum; the railroad monopoly, which has become an intolerable despotism; and all of these stand at the doors of Congress ready to use millions in corrupting legislation and to buy a longer lease of time in which to oppress the people.

The remedy must exist, and it lies with the people to assert themselves and enforce it. It is a trite saying that steam and electricity have revolutionized the world; but it now seems as if a revolution might be necessary to rid the world of the oppressions they have wrought and the corruptions they have fostered. The power of these monopolies is all combined—telegraphs and banks and railroads—to corrupt our politics, and the remedy lies in establishing a postal telegraph system; in abolishing national banks, making greenbacks the only legal paper money, and so preventing combinations of capital and saving to the nation at large the interest on four hundred millions of bonds. There are plenty of discount and deposit banks in San Francisco and in Portland which are not national banks, and so there would be in every city in the Union if national banks were abolished; the government could redeem that amount of bonds with greenbacks as well as receive them in security for national bank notes. Also the people should own and control the railroads, and that would make capital abundant for all practical purposes, and compel it to seek the ordinary channels of trade, at a low rate of interest, instead of becoming combined, as it now is, to first corrupt and then enslave the nation.

It is currently reported that there is a scheme on hand to get Congress to endorse the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and so insure its construction; instead of that, let the government build that road, which is a great public necessity, and so initiate the new era, that is inevitable, making these great highways serve the people instead of oppress them.

The topics touched here are wide, and we but intimate what public reformers have to accomplish, without attempting to demonstrate the means, but the great questions of the near future will be found to be here pointed out. A volume might be written to set forth

the arguments involved, and political parties will rise or fall as they espouse or oppose the coming reformation.

Equalization of State Taxes.

The State Board of Equalization having completed its review and equalization of the tax lists of the various counties, is now engaged in making out a report. Calling at the office of the Board, we have been furnished with the following facts:

The equalization of the assessment of agricultural lands has been as follows: An addition of 25 per cent. was made to the assessment of such lands in Linn and Lane counties: An addition of 20 per cent. in Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Marion, Polk and Yamhill: An addition of 15 per cent. in Douglas, Union, Wasco and Washington: An addition of 10 per cent. in Curry, Coos and Jackson; and an addition of five per cent. in Josephine. No changes were made in that respect as to lands in Baker, Grant, Umatilla, Multnomah, and Tillamook counties. The lands of the European and Oregon Land Company were equalized at \$1.58 per acre in the counties of Benton, Lane, Linn, Polk, and Yamhill; at \$1.30 in Washington; and at \$1.25 in the counties of Clackamas, Marion, and Multnomah. The Western Union and O. S. N. Co's telegraph lines were equalized throughout the State at \$100 per mile. Railroads were equalized at \$5,803.88 per mile throughout the State. The lands of Wagon Road Companies were equalized at \$1.25 per acre. The assessment of horses was equalized except in Wasco county where they were assessed at 40 cents per acre, at 11 per cent, additional in Benton, 12 in Clackamas, 15 in Clatsop, Josephine, and Tillamook, 17 in Coos, Linn, and Marion, 27 in Jackson, 28 in Curry and Wasco, 33 in Columbia and Umatilla, 36 in Lane, 40 in Douglas, and 3 in Yamhill. Cattle at 2 per cent, in Clackamas, 3 in Curry and Union, 7 in Umatilla, 13 in Marion, 15 in Yamhill, 18 in Douglas, 37 in Coos, 39 in Lane, 43 in Polk, 46 in Linn, and 78 in Benton; Sheep, etc., at 12 in Yamhill, 15 in Multnomah and Wasco, 19 in Lane, 24 in Columbia, 25 in Coos and Jackson, 26 in Linn, 29 in Marion, 29 in Tillamook; Swine at 4 per cent, in Wasco, 15 in Clackamas, 18 in Jackson, 20 in Josephine 40 in Columbia, 42 in Douglas, 44 in Union, 45 in Coos, 48 in Umatilla, 50 in Tillamook, 53 in Polk, 58 in Lane, 67 in Washington, 75 in Benton, 100 in Yamhill, 102 in Linn.

A certificate of the action of the Board, in respect to different classes of property in each county, will be sent to the County Clerk thereof, and taxes will be collected in accordance with the action of the Board. It will be seen that considerable changes have been made in some counties in different classes of property, but the Board seems to have aimed at equal justice in all cases, taking into consideration the local advantages of each section, and fixing, as near as possible, the relative values of property in accordance therewith. Heretofore there has been a manifest injustice in State taxation, owing to different estimates being placed on the values of property by county assessors. The acreage of agricultural lands foots up 3,189,394 acres. Equalized value \$21,903,393, increase, \$1,297,950. The railroad assessment is fixed at \$5,803.88, the original assessment having ranged from \$1,000 per mile in Multnomah to \$8,000 per mile in Douglas.

The total assessment in the State is a little over \$15,000,000, and the process of equalization has added over \$5,000,000 of this to the original amount. The total taxes to be collected for the State will reach a trifle over \$250,000 for the present year, of which \$68,000 will go into the fund to redeem bounty and relief bonds, and about \$182,000 into the treasury for the expenses of the State. Equalization adds nearly \$30,000 to the income of the State, and must add twice that sum to county revenues. The school tax of three mills will amount to about \$140,000.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of the United States this week rendered a decision, in the case of Lamb vs. Davenport, appealed from the U. S. Circuit Court for Oregon, which affirms the validity of contracts made for sale of land in this State prior to the passage of the Donation land law, and binds heirs to respect and confirm titles so made. This virtually settles the question of city titles in Salem, and quiets many other land titles in this State supposed to be unsafe. It decides that titles made after completion of residence and before issuance of the patent, are valid, and must be confirmed by the survivor or children.

MEDICAL LECTURES.—The new year of the Medical College commences very favorably. The faculty now comprises twelve professional gentlemen who are capable lecturers, and the class contains already fifteen students, and other names are registered; when complete it will be the largest ever in attendance. Those who desire to attend have no time to lose.

NEW GRANGE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 14th, Deputy James Tatro organized a grange at Bethel, Polk county, called Garretson Grange. George Ellars, Master, and H. Alexander, Secretary.

Saxe Bros. have sold their bull calf "Hannibal" to Henry Myer, of Dallas, for \$300. They have more left at reasonable figures.

A Large Head of Oats.

Willamette Farmer.

I have raised a head of oats which may prove, by selection, a valuable variety in time. The head was 16 inches long; the stalk 6 feet high, and as large as your little finger; the grains, correctly counted, were 576; they are long, firm, heavy, and of a rich white color; the hull adhering closely; and the leaves were unusually long, of a dark, rich, green color.

I selected 176 of the largest grains, which I shall sow by themselves, and shall keep selecting the largest, from year to year, hoping eventually to produce a very valuable oat for the Willamette. I think, Mr. Editor, that all farmers who desire to improve our grains, can, by judicious selection and good culture, improve all our grains; for I believe the Willamette valley is one of the finest grain-growing countries now known. Our wheat, oats, barley, rye, &c., show it.

I would like to hear from the farmers generally as to big heads, the number of grains, plumpness, weight, &c. I do not give this head of oats as a banner, but to induce others to bring forth bigger heads, which can, no doubt, be done, and thus show what the country is capable of doing.

A. F. DAVIDSON.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I learn that Mr. J. J. Thomas, my near neighbor, has a head of oats over 20 inches long, but has not counted the grains. I also learn that Mr. H. Ankeny, our great dairyman, has oat heads, very heavy, and over 20 inches in length. Will the farmers please send in written notices of this kind? Please do.

A. F. D.

Magazines for November.

Scraper's for November opens with a finely illustrated account of Old and New Louisiana, showing the past and present life in that much troubled region. The Story of a Telescope is of exceeding interest, and will be read with commendable pride by all American readers. We have also a sketch of E. C. Stedman, the journalist, poet, and stock-broker. Frode, the historian, furnishes Annals of an English Abbey. There is besides the usual variety of prose and verse, romance and editorial notes, and this magazine shows no intention to forfeit its firmly acquired hold on the popular mind.

RUSSIAN GRAIN CROP.—The New York Commercial Bulletin has the following important statement relative to the Russian grain crop:

Partial and highly important information has been at length received of the results of the grain crops in Russia, in reference to which so much interest has been manifested both in Europe and America. According to an official circular recently issued by the Russian Minister of Agriculture, the drought in Southern Russia, which is known as the grain granary of Europe, has been much more extensive and severe than was supposed. In some districts there is not only a short crop, but there is danger that the inhabitants will suffer for want of food before the commencement of next harvest.

EASTERN ELECTIONS.—Dates to Nov. 5, show that New York, Kansas, Virginia, Maryland, have gone Democratic.

Massachusetts and New Jersey have gone Republican.

The Reformers have carried Wisconsin. The Farmers' ticket has been successful in Illinois, and in Minnesota, except that the Republicans have elected the Governor.

Good fruit trees, ornamental shade trees, and vines, shrubbery, &c., are to be had of Mr. J. R. Walling, who has a large stock of them at Durbin's stable. They are from the Yamhill and Oswego nurseries, and can be relied on as of the variety named. Orders left with him will be immediately filled.

THANKS.—A little son of Mr. Ashby, at Sublimity, favors us with a dozen apples which weigh fourteen and a half pounds. Having come from Illinois, where such fat fellows are rare, they seemed to him as fit to be appreciated by an editor, and indeed they are extra, even for Oregon.

SALE OF SHEEP.—Mr. Minto has lately sold 40 head of grade Leicester-shires to Jerry Welch, at a handsome figure. They comprise the sheep of that class which have taken premiums at the Linn County Fair and the two last State Fairs.

The Salem Woolen Mills are running on full time, manufacturing a large amount of goods, some of which find sale in Portland, but the principal demand comes from San Francisco, where Salem made woollens are in great demand and meet with ready sale.

PERCHERON SALE.—W. C. Myer writes us that he sold his colt Reliance to J. Pearl, near Halsey, for \$1,000, and confirms the other statements made in Jacksonville papers.

The proposed incorporators of the Blue Mountain University (the name of the institution of learning to be located at La Grande) are S. G. Swackhammer, D. Chapman, F. A. Wallace, M. Baker and J. A. Childers.

The fisheries at Ellensburg, in Curry county, have caught and put up 1,750 barrels of salmon this fall, and are still at it.

THE PERCHERON HORSES.—W. C. Myer returned from the Oregon State Fair during the past week, where he had taken his Percheron horses, mares and colts for exhibition. The press of the State having given them considerable attention, the public were consequently anxious to see them at the State Fair, and to learn for themselves how well they justified the accounts they had read of them. The universal judgement was that they surpassed any stock they had ever seen. Mr. Myer drove in harness, day about, his pair of yearling fillies, "Fortense" and "Tempest," with another pair of yearling colts, to Salem and back, a distance of 500 miles. They gained 40 pounds on the trip. These facts certainly speak well for the stock, and are such as were not before known. The suckling colt, "Marshal Ney," made the trip and gained 105 pounds. Mr. M. was offered, and refused, \$400 for the colt. He purchased, and now has on his ranch, Col. Stigart, the horse imported by him via Panama in 1896. This horse is well known, and his stock has given good satisfaction in Kansas, Ohio, this valley and the Willamette.—Jacksonville Sentinel.

A gentleman of Eastern Oregon, writing to the Advocate concerning the Union County Fair, speaks highly of the blooded stock on the grounds, and the articles in the Pavilion, but adds with much show of reason: "Two objections suggested itself to my mind. First, the little encouragement given in the premiums to mechanics, and second, the unreasonable prominence given to mere speed in horses. One thing specially commends this Agricultural Association: no liquor is allowed on the grounds. Probably there was not a drunken man at the fair. A more intelligent and respectable gathering would be impossible to find anywhere."

The Advocate's correspondent, in speaking of Chehalis valley, W. T., says: "I would say to such as are on the lookout for homes, that there is a large amount of good farming land in this region. Independence creek No. 1, on the south side of Chehalis river, has a rich valley 25 miles long and 1 wide, and but two claims taken. Independence creek No. 2 has a fine valley seven miles long and one wide. Cedar creek, on the north side of the river, with two claims taken. These valleys are covered with vine maple which is easy to be removed; one to two hundred homes can be made readily. To find these valleys one will need a guide, as they do not lie on the present thoroughfares."

The Walla Walla Spirit of the West is informed that R. G. Newland, of Dayton Precinct threshed from 14 acres 1,100 bushels, or an average of seventy bushels and six-sevenths to the acre; also that Mr. Pettijohn, living at the foot or on the side of the mountains near Dayton, threshed from 4 acres of wheat, 484 bushels or an average of 121 bushels per acre. This latter seems almost incredible, but we have the item from a responsible party who says that the neighbors doubted the truth of the statement and measured the ground for their own satisfaction, and found it a little short of 4 acres.

A letter from Chehalis reservation to the Advocate says the Indians on this reservation are doing well, many of whom are farming to a good advantage. Charley Walkie, one of the sub-chiefs, raised this year 68 bushels of wheat, and 130 of oats; had a good garden, put up ten tons of hay, has two wagons and five horses. Many others are doing as well or better than he. Some have taken claims and are improving them just as white men.

The Baker City Herald says many of the mines in the vicinity of Baker City have been suspended for the season, owing to the extreme cold weather. The quartz mills are kept constantly running, with good results, at the following places: Virtue Ledge, Gem City and Hogem. There are being erected at Coonner Creek, also at Rye Valley, five stamp mills. These mills have the prospects for a bright future, they being located in rich mining camps, some assaying as high as \$300 per ton.

Six years ago one James East killed a man by the name of Scott, who then resided on Butter Creek, Umatilla County. He made his escape, but was indicted by the Grand Jury, which indictment still stands against him. Imagine the surprise of the Pendletonians when on Monday morning he returned on the stage to Pendleton, and surrendered to the proper authorities.

The contract for the construction of a warehouse on the Farmer's Wharf, at Astoria, that will hold 90,000 bushels of grain, has been let to Captain Mudge. The building will be 132 feet front, 45 feet deep, with 16 underwalls. The contract for the completion of the work within thirty days.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company claim 2,688,000 acres of land in Washington Territory and Oregon, and 5,120,000 in Dakota. They also claim now to have 505 miles of road built, of which 105 miles are in Washington Territory, 200 miles in Dakota and the remainder in Minnesota.

The La Grande Sentinel is informed that it is in contemplation to erect M. E. Churches at all the prominent points in the Grand Ronde Valley at no distant day. Indeed at the Cove about \$1,200 have already been secured by subscription and otherwise.

The season for coughs and colds is rapidly approaching, and every one should be prepared to check the first symptoms, as a cough contracted between now and Christmas frequently lasts all winter. There is no better remedy than Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For all diseases of the throat and lungs it should be used internally and externally.

Lung fever, common cold, catarrhal fever, and nasal discharge of a brownish color in horses, may be checked at once by liberal use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

Jefferson Flouring Mills.

Messrs. Corbitt & Macleay, of Portland, have recently purchased the well and favorably known "Jefferson Flouring Mills," situated on the Santiam river at the place from which the name is taken, in Marion county, Oregon. The mills are in good repair, and have always sustained the reputation of doing first-class work. The improvements cost the former proprietors upward of \$30,000. The mills can easily manufacture one hundred barrels of flour per day, besides keeping one set of burrs occupied on custom work (of which there is an extensive neighborhood who store their wheat for that purpose). It has one of the finest water-powers in Oregon, the water being taken from the Santiam river and not falling at any season of the year; and coming direct from the snow-peaks of the Cascade range of mountains, the water is pure, clear, and cold during the year.

The warehouses connected with this mill have capacity for holding many thousand bushels of wheat, and the advantage derived from a side track of the O. & C. R. R. renders it very easy to either receive or discharge wheat or flour, as a car can be loaded or unloaded in a very short time with little labor.

The Santiam offers fine advantages for erecting other and further machinery to be run by the same water-power. There are now in operation at Jefferson, besides the flouring mills, the Beaver Hosiery Co., quite an extensive saw and planing mill, &c. Being situated on the R. R., shipments can be made either to or from the mill just at such times as are most advantageous to the proprietors, and there is constant connection with daily mails and telegraph. Advantages of schools, society, and market will compare favorably with any portion of Oregon. The water being pure, the health of the place and vicinity is not surpassed in the State. It is only one hour's travel from Jefferson to the capital of the State, and about four hours from Portland, the metropolis of the North Pacific region.

There are many other advantages that might be enumerated. In addition to the mills and water power, there are thirty acres of land belonging to this property, situated within the town limits.

Messrs. Corbitt & Macleay, we are informed, will soon commence the manufacture of flour extensively for the English market, and will ship cargoes direct to Liverpool from their own mills.—It only needs that men of sufficient capital, and with the energy and business tact these gentlemen have so successfully displayed in Oregon, should take hold of this valuable site and water-power, to make Jefferson one of the most thriving inland towns and important manufacturing centers of Oregon. We are requested to inform the farmers of the surrounding country that the mills will be kept running and a ready market opened for all their wheat.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—We call attention to Mr. H. D. Boon's advertisement, found elsewhere in our columns. Mr. Boon is agent for the new School Books lately adopted by the State Board of Education, of which he has a good supply on hand, also a large stock on the way.—These books will be sold at one-third discount from the regular price. He has, besides, a well-selected assortment of miscellaneous books, with a good stock of stationery, and good assortment of wall paper, &c., &c. Store on State street, Salem, in the building formerly occupied by Gill, Steel, & Co.

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.

The "ring" organized by the flouring mills in Walla Walla valley, has been broken.

REASONS WHY THE PAIN-KILLER.

MAN'D BY PERRY DAVIS & SON,

Best Family Medicine of the Age!

AND WHY IT Should be Kept always near at Hand:

- 1st. Pain-Killer is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.
2nd. Pain-Killer, as Diarrhoea and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.
3rd. Pain-Killer will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affords a cure.
4th. Pain-Killer will cure dyspepsia and indigestion, if used according to directions.
5th. Pain-Killer is an almost never failing cure for Malaria, Chills, Coughs, &c.
6th. Pain-Killer has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chills; it has cured the most obstinate cases.
7th. Pain-Killer as a Liniment is unequalled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.
8th. Pain-Killer has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.
9th. Pain-Killer will destroy Bolls, Felons, Whitlows, Old Sores, giving relief from Pain after the first application.
10th. Pain-Killer cures Headache, and Tooth-ache.
11th. Pain-Killer will save you days of sickness and misery in a Colic, in time and Doctor's Bills.
12th. Pain-Killer is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and to use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.
The Pain-Killer is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.
Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Drug and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.
N. B.—