



Salem, Friday, August 7, 1874.

Deputies of the State Grange.

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

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

County Council.

The Clatsop County Council meets on the fourth Friday of each month at 11 o'clock a. m. Place of meeting, at J. G. Trullinger's mill, near the center of the county.

Officers elected for the ensuing year: A. Warner, President; P. O. Oregon City; J. G. Trullinger, Vice President; W. W. H. Samson, Sec'y; P. O. Needy; H. B. May, Treasurer; David Wright, Gatekeeper.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

It is important for the coming Legislature to study economy in every respect, and having accomplished that end successfully the members can go home and receive the plaudits of their constituents therefor. The other work of the session may be condensed to a few leading propositions, and the chief of these will relate to assessment and collection of taxes. Some radical change and improvement is needed in these respects. At the present time the property of the State is not fairly assessed. It is evident that many people who have means do not contribute their proportion to defray the State expenses, but avoid taxation by means that cannot be considered fair and honorable. It is necessary to devise some means of securing full appraisal of all the property in the State, and of making that appraisal equal and just for all portions of the State.

The failure of the late attempt at equalization should at least teach how to accomplish it in the future. The necessity for equalization is not the less apparent from the failure. We feel inclined to favor a system of appraisal that shall give the full value of all property wherever found and insure that all property pays taxes, which is notoriously not the case at the present time. We are not above profiting by the experience of others, and we have valuable lessons of the kind at hand, which show that appraisal of all property at a full cash valuation is the best rule to follow, and the most satisfactory, as it treats every man alike and secures a large revenue. The needed reform in relation to assessment and taxation is to secure a fair return of all property and make all alike pay their due proportion of taxes.

Some argue that mortgages should not be taxed, but that the property on which the mortgage is shall be directly taxed in the hands of the legal owner. The reason given is that many men who have money loaned on mortgage fail to make return of it and the State loses. That would seem as if men with money to loan were not reliably honest, which but we contend that mortgages should be taxed directly, because the law should always secure the rights of the debtor, who is weak, against the avarice of the money lender, who most frequently makes the best use of his opportunity for gain. This question of taxation calls for study and labor to perfect it so as to secure a revenue for the State and at the same time do justice to all individuals. A good check on all persons would be to exact a written statement of property, so specific that when made in each individual's handwriting and by him subscribed and sworn to there would be a direct criminality in a false return that would lay the person making it liable to the severest penalties of the law. There is a great mistake made in framing legislation after so polite a pattern that easy consciences can evade the law

and avoid the responsibilities that all should cheerfully share.

In the case of indebtedness returned as an offset to property valuation, there is a very easy way to regulate that matter, for the debtor can make a statement of his debts, borrowed money, mortgages, &c., by which the money lender and the creditor generally can be held to account, as the indebtedness must be in the State or not a legal offset, and a little book-keeping would make the debit and credit account balance, or expose the false returns of the man anxious to make himself out a debtor to save taxes, and also the failure of returns from the creditor who is willing to appear poor to the tax collector.

Assessors should be capable business men, and should not be ousted from office as soon as they begin to have an idea of their duties. They should be plain spoken men who are not afraid to put plain questions to other men and then make them swear to the answers. Every man who has public spirit and pride of character enough to deserve the protection of law for his family and property, should be willing to meet his share of the burdens of the State. Those burdens are increasing greatly, but so do our civilization and our social and public advantages, and we must meet them fairly and honorably, but about the surest way to reconcile men to pay their share of taxation will be to bring the strictest practical economy to bear on the administration of government, for the thought of corruption and squandering of public moneys, which is generally entertained, makes the best of men slow to give property returns, and pay their taxes grudgingly.

QUALITY OF OREGON WOOL.

Mr. N. D. Crockett, who has charge of the wool-sorting department of the Salem woolen mills, says, with regard to the recent statements in California papers with respect to the inferiority of Oregon wool, that they are entirely incorrect, judging by his experience. During the five years ending this month, he has handled 550,000 pounds of Oregon wool, brought from all parts of the Willamette valley, and while there has been a very even grade during those years, he considers the wool that has passed through his hands the present season little inferior to the excellent clip of 1870, and better than the product of any of the intermediate years. He remarks that the quality of the wool corresponds somewhat with the character of our seasons, as a large amount of rainfall is followed by a better grade of wool. He has also noticed that when wheat commands a high price our people are apt to neglect sheep husbandry for wheat culture; at least his observations justify the conclusion that sheep are better cared for and fed when wheat is low-priced. He adds that during the same time (five years) he has handled 500,000 pounds of California wool, and has noticed in almost every case the same weakness that is charged to Oregon wool, and that, too, when it was three grades finer.

We consider Mr. Crockett's observations of value, but we recollect that our woolen mills purchase only the best portion of the Oregon clip, and therefore the wool passing under the notice of the superintendent of their wool room cannot be considered as a fair average of the wool product of our valley, but rather as selected lots of excellent quality. When we were at Portland a few days ago we visited the packing and grading establishment there, and found it running day and night packing and handling Oregon wool for shipment. This wool was being merely packed in convenient shape for storage, not carefully graded and sorted, and so Mr. Seymour could not give particulars as to its quality, but we conversed freely with wool-buyers who were having it re-packed for shipment, men who had been in the wool-buying business before and appeared to be conversant with the past as well as the present character of Oregon wools. They complain that the wool product of Oregon has deteriorated since 1868, in which year our State produced remarkably good wool. They attribute this alleged deterioration to neglect of the sheep in some measure, the increase of flocks and increased area of wheat fields having made pasturage more scant than heretofore, and they complain further that the character and staple of the wool are in many instances injured by improper crossing of breeds, long-wooled with merinos, &c., so that the product resembles neither one nor the other, and becomes merely coarse hair. They showed us fleeces of various grades, to illustrate the facts stated, and urged that the people of Oregon should be incited in the WILLAMETTE FARMER to renewed care and attention to their flocks, and more judicious breeding. Their statements were sustained by the agent of the establishment, which is handling a great proportion of the Willamette valley and Eastern Oregon wool product. We give these statements without other comment than to invite communications from wool-growers on this important topic.

Wheat—Its Market and Its Price.

In view of the largely increased wheat surplus to be put into market the present year from the Pacific Coast, which will require 800 to 1000 ships to carry it away, we are, of course, much interested to know as much as possible of all that relates to the state of crops in the wheat growing countries of the world, so as to arrive at some definite opinion as to what the world's supply will be, and what the world will offer us for our surplus. We feel a very delicate responsibility to the farmers of Oregon at the present time when they are harvesting their crop and preparing it for market and anxiously looking for a purchaser. To accept the common reports of great crops about to be harvested through Europe, and through all the United States, and give them unqualified currency, might mislead our friends to their injury, and to discredit these rumors and induce them to believe the world must claim our surplus at a round price, might also produce injury, the one by causing to sell at a too low figure, and the other by causing them to hold for a figure above the wants of the market. We have never hesitated to express an opinion when we had data on which to found one, but we have not yet received any such data. The paragraph we quote below from the Sacramento Union, covers much important ground, and we give it room because that influential journal is thoroughly in the interest of the farming community and possesses means of securing the best information on all points. We heartily endorse what it says about regulating ocean freights, while we do not see that it can be easily done under the present circumstances.

The Union says:

"We learn from well-informed persons that the wheat harvest of this State will reach the fullest previous expectation. It will take 600 ships to carry away our surplus. We learn also that, unless there is a break in the existing high rates of freight to Liverpool, the price of wheat—now \$1 15 to \$1 62—must still further decline. The only circumstances that can cause a break in high freights is the withholding of the harvest from the market. If farmers can do this, they can control better prices, or at least prevent any considerable decline. We remark here that recent articles in the San Francisco Post, denouncing the farmers for engaging in the business of chartering vessels, have the appearance of being inserted in the interest of the Friedlander freight monopoly, which aims to secure the grain of the country at prices ruinous to the producer and highly remunerative and speculative to the monopoly. We also remark that the account sent by telegraph from New York, July 25th, and published in the Union yesterday, stating that crops are better in Europe this year than last, is not true. The account was doubtless sent here to 'bear' the wheat market in the interests of the monopolists. The truth is, that though the wheat crop in the Western States of America is a little above the average this year (and not much, either), the season in Europe has been unfavorable. The World ten or eleven days ago had a paragraph on this subject in which it is stated that the crops in Europe have suffered from summer frosts and other abnormal weather; and in some places from extraordinary drought. The alarming feature of the summer has been a temperature so low that grain could not ripen. In the north of Italy, devastating hailstorms; in Hungary, drought; in Anatolia, famine; all over England short crops from various causes; and not anywhere above an average crop. So that we have not much to fear from an unusual competition in the Old World, lying and 'bearing' dispatches to the contrary notwithstanding. The Western States will be our great competitor. They have a fine crop, but not such an overwhelming one as we have. Prices ought not to go below \$1 60 here, and will not if the farmers are in a condition to hold on for a break in the shipping rates."

The Case of Gerrard.

The editor of the Statesman says he thinks the Governor has been a little premature in his conclusions in the Gerrard case so long before the time set for his execution. The time given by the Court was fifty-eight days, forty-one of which have already expired, we believe that all the petitions favorable to commutation and all the proceedings of the Court have been duly filed in the Executive office. There may be different views as to what humanity and religion require in such cases but we think a decent respect for the opinions of the religious world required that some little time should be allowed to the prisoner to prepare himself to meet the sentence of the Court, if such was to be the result of the application. We think the period of forty-one days out of fifty-eight devoted to the consideration of this subject does not indicate hasty action.

FAIR GROUNDS.—Mr. E. M. Watts, the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, informs us that there has been over seventy tons of hay cut off the Fair Grounds this year, against sixty last season. The change in the plans of the grounds made two years ago has proved profitable. There will be hay enough to use during Fair time and about \$20 worth surplus to dispose of.

A CHANGE.—Mr. B. F. Brown has resigned his position as agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. in this city. G. J. Fuller, Esq., formerly Messenger for that Express Company on the O. & C. R. R. has been appointed in Mr. Brown's place.

HARMONY OF THE GRANGE.

A statement is going the rounds that a subordinate grange in the State of Illinois has disbanded and given up its charter, after passing resolutions asserting that it had failed to realize the good expected and that evil disposed men were using it to accomplish their purposes. We see nothing in this case to throw discredit upon the Patrons of Husbandry as an order, or discourage its friends. It is not even strange if the evils complained of have existed in that isolated instance, and we are not disposed to doubt that they may exist, in a few cases, though the mass of evidence is in favor of the Order, and, in view of its extent, growth, and ramifications, the greatness of its success is one of the most remarkable occurrences of this wonderful age.

So far as the origin and history of the Grange movement is known, it was devised in a spirit of the highest purity and philanthropy, and has been carried forward to a condition of unexampled prosperity with a degree of harmony and good will most remarkable to contemplate. This order has existed for a number of years, and its growth is due to no ambitious efforts of individuals, but to the excellence of its design and the good works and good influence that follow its introduction in every agricultural community. This Grange which has disbanded in Illinois is but one of two thousand in that State alone, and while it has disbanded and ceased to exist (through what influences we are not informed) the remaining thousands of subordinate granges go on in harmony and peace, and the verdict in Illinois alone is two thousand to one in favor of the Order.

There are in the United States over twenty thousand subordinate granges in harmonious and successful operation after the disbanding of the one we have mentioned. In all the United States, the harmony and success of the Order has been maintained, save in that one instance, and we venture the assertion that in this instance the rising spirit of that individual grange have been disappointed in efforts to demagogue their way to power through their position in the Order. The verdict against them shows a footing of twenty thousand to one, and we prefer to receive the unanimous assurance of a million to the weak objections of a single score of persons.

This wonderful Order is spread from ocean to ocean and from the northern lakes to the southern gulf. It carries wherever it goes an atmosphere of social refinement, sometimes lacking in the rural districts, but which should have its superlative growth there, and will have as soon as the Order has fully accomplished its mission and created a refinement not dependent on wealth and fashion, but based on mental culture, the best social qualities, and a true and pure standard of excellence. The Grange was slow to reach the Pacific Northwest, but it has taken deep hold here, and we see two hundred Granges dotting the agricultural districts of Oregon and Washington. There are in the United States 20,000 Granges, but with the same ratio of population existing in Oregon and Washington, where these two hundred Granges are found, there should be, and in time there will be, sixty thousand, and more, Granges in the whole scope of the Union. Consider how wonderful it is that only one of this multitude of Granges has become disaffected, and disbanded.

If experience is proof, then the grange system is a success, and it only remains for it to maintain its high and pure standard to remain a great success and to become a purifier of public morals, an instructor of mankind, and the author of a wider spirit of culture and progress than has ever existed in the world. To maintain its success, it must remain devoted to economy and reform, but be always non-partisan. Singleness of purpose must be manifested in its career, and it must not tolerate the effort of selfish men to secure self-advancement. Having accomplished so much, we do not see why the Order cannot maintain itself in purity, and achieve with single-heartedness the high destiny marked out for it by its founder.

STATE PRINTING OFFICE.—The second story of the Agricultural Works building, corner of Ferry and High streets, is being fitted up to do the State printing work. The press and a portion of the material arrived yesterday. Mr. A. G. Walling, of Portland, has charge of the office, and will do the preliminary printing for the coming session, at which time Mr. M. Y. Brown, the officer elect, will take charge.

The Capital Lumbering Company are "rafting" any quantity of saw-logs on "trucks" from Lute Savage's place near North Salem.

THAT WHEATLAND JOKE.—We are informed that the silly story we heard the other day amounts to no more than that some rough wags in Wheatland played a rude practical joke off on a jealous husband, who freely acknowledges that his fears are groundless and that he has no cause to quarrel with his family integrity. Since we learn more about the matter, and the trifling character of the ones who perpetrated the joke, we regret having given it publicity.

BRADLEY, MARSH & CO.—This firm is living up the retail business of Portland, this dull, summer time, by sales of goods at unheard of prices. Our advertising columns show that they have lately purchased at auction, in San Francisco, an immense lot of goods from an English bankrupt sale, which were bought at a sacrifice and are being sold for a song. That concern is wide awake and seem to give their customers the benefit of all the good trades they make.

BAKING FACTORY.—The Grover & Baker sewing machine is the only kind that can be used at the bag factory for making up wheat sacks. It makes a strong, giving stitch. Messrs. L. Chesbro & Co., have seven of these machines in operation.

Send 25 cents to MASTER'S LITERARY WEEKLY, Chesbro, O., for a copy and a pair of beautiful Chesbro's value and satisfaction guaranteed. More agents wanted.

How to Obtain Patents.—Any person desiring information as to the mode of taking out patents, can send a request to the FARMER office, accompanied by a one-cent stamp, and will receive by mail a copy of the revised Patent laws and a pamphlet containing full information as to how inventions can be patented.

KIND WORDS.

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian says—For years Perry Davis' Pain-Killer has been known as a most useful family medicine. For pains and aches we know nothing so good as the Pain-Killer. For many internal diseases it is equally good. We speak from experience, and testify to what we know. No family ought to be without a bottle of Davis' Pain-Killer.

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Prop. R. I.—Gentle.—Although a stranger to you, I am not so your honorable medicine, Pain-Killer. I formed its acquaintance in 1847 and I am on most intimate terms with it still, my experience in its use confirms my belief that there is no medicine equal to Pain-Killer for the quick and sure cure of Scourge Complaints, Sore Throat, Croup, Sprains and Cuts. I have used it in all and found a speedy cure in every case. Yours Truly, T. J. GARDINER, M. D.

Judging by my own experience whoever once makes a trial of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, will not fail to recommend it widely as an unequalled liniment, and suitable internal remedy for colds and various other complaints.—Every Month.

The efficacy of Perry Davis' world-renowned Pain-Killer in all diseases of the bowels, even in that terrible scourge, the Asiatic cholera, has been amply attested by the most convincing authority. Missionaries in China and India have written home in commendation of this remedy in terms that should carry conviction to the most skeptical, while its popularity in communities wherever home is ample proof that the virtues claimed for it are real and tangible. Among family medicines it stands unrivaled.—Boston Courier.

The Saturday Evening Gazette of Boston, says—It is impossible to find a place on this broad land where Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER is not known as a most valuable remedy for physical pain. In the country, miles from physician or apothecary, the Pain-Killer is cherished as the exclusive panacea, and it never deceives.

"PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is really a valuable medicine, and, unlike most of the articles of the day, is used by many physicians. It is particularly desirable in locations where physicians are not near; by keeping it at hand, families will often save the necessity of sending out at midnight for a doctor. A bottle should be kept in every house."—Boston Traveller.

"We have tested the Pain-Killer, and assure our readers that it not only possesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known."—Herald of Gospel Liberty.

Sold by all Druggists. 1873

FARMERS' WAREHOUSE AT SALEM.

I SHALL HAVE COMPLETED AND READY FOR USE by the first day of September, on the river bank at Salem, convenient for a

Stowboat Landing, A large Warehouse, where all grain can be stored and a general

WAREHOUSE BUSINESS Conducted. I respectfully solicit the patronage of the

Farmers of Marion And adjoining counties, and will endeavor to do their business in the most prompt manner and on the most reasonable terms. J. M. JOHNS.

For Independence. I will run a Semi-Weekly Stage

BETWEEN SALEM AND INDEPENDENCE, leaving Independence at 9 A. M. on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, and leaving Salem at 8 P. M. of same days. A. ASALL, d&w July 31, 1874.

FOR SALE. A EIGHT-HORSE POWER PITT'S THRESHING Machine. Has been used some, and is in good order. Will sell cheap for cash on time to known respectable parties. South end French Prairie.

HOP ROOTS FOR SALE. GEO. A. WELLS & CO. BUENA VISTA, WILL have 20,000 lbs Hop Roots for sale this fall, warranted to be the large variety. Address communication as above, to Buena Vista. aug-1874

FOR SALE, Wellbred Setter Puppies. APPLY AT THIS OFFICE, OR TO E. FORSTNER, 107 Grandville, Salem. 1874

For Sale: 3 1/2 ACRES OF LAND SITUATED IN Polk county, opposite Salem, on the north side of the Ferry Landing. Cleared, and in cultivation. GOOD GARDEN SOIL. Enquire of Mrs. O. F. DANIELS, on the premises.