



Salem, Friday, August 21, 1874.

Deputies of the State Grange.

Farmers of Oregon and Washington, organize for self-protection and for the embolment of the industrial pursuits. To facilitate this work, I have commissioned the following persons to constitute Granges in this jurisdiction, as my Deputies: For Douglas and the Counties south of it—R. M. Gentry, T. M. M. P. O., Polk—James Taton, Dixie, Lane—H. N. Hill, Junction, Multnomah—Jacob Johnson, East Portland, Clackamas—E. Forbes, Eagle Creek, Benton—Jacob Modie, Corvallis, Yamhill—A. B. Henry, Lafayette, Washington—T. D. Humphrey, Hillsboro, Marion—B. A. Witzel, Turner, Linn—E. E. Fanning, Tangent; Wm. Cyrus, Selw, J. H. Smith, Harrisburg, Wasco—J. H. Donahill, Robert Mays, Grant—D. B. Hahnert, Baker—Wm. Brown, Baker City, Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington, and Idaho—Frank Shelton and Wm. Shelton, Wallawalla, W. T. James S. Davis, Umatilla co., Oregon, Henry Spalding, Whitman co., W. T. Western Washington Territory—E. L. Smith, Olympia, and Julius Horton, Seattle; H. M. Knapp, Mill Plain, Clarke co., M. Z. Goodell, Elma, Chehalis co., for Chehalis and Pierce counties, Southern Oregon—D. S. R. Bolek, of Ashland. 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, I will attend in person or send a Deputy.

DANIEL CLARK, Master Oregon State Grange, Salem, Oct. 1, 1874.

County Council.

The Clackamas 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. H. Samson, Sec'y, P. O. Needy; H. B. May, Treasurer, David Wright, Gatekeeper. Committee on Trade—E. Forbes, J. G. Trullinger, E. A. Parker, Joseph Young, John Ring. Brethren in good standing are invited to meet with.

By order of the Council, W. H. SAMSON, Sec'y.

The Coming State Fair.

The season for the State Fair is fast approaching and it is time that those who are interested in its success should commence their preparations. The interest felt by the people will be the measure of the success that will attend the annual exposition of the State Agricultural Society and we hope to see such an interest manifested as will secure a full representation of the material products of our State and afford some adequate idea of its immense resources. These annual fairs are the gauge marks of our progress and we cannot afford to neglect any feature attending them, or to forego any efforts we have been in the habit of making, but should rather increase our efforts and our solicitude. It is very common for persons who attend State Fairs to complain of the management and denounce them as wanting of interest, but that is poor pay for the unrequited services of competent men who seek to serve the public, but are obliged to depend on the people at large for the success of the enterprise they conduct. It is a common duty we all owe to add some feature of excellence to the exposition. The attendance shall be such as to encourage the labors of the society by adequate remuneration, and afford, not only confidence by such general attendance, but means whereby the premiums can be paid and all accounts liquidated. The Society has been obliged to incur some debt, and to strengthen it the public should attend in such force as to pay off the debt and leave it unembarrassed.

We feel no hesitation in claiming that the Society is well officered and its affairs well managed. It would be strange if something of only occasional occurrence, affording no opportunity for previous discipline and requiring each year a new set of hands, could show perfect management and exact discipline and be above criticism. Let those who have improvements to suggest join the Society and take active part in its management as working members. In truth only a handful of persons constitute the Society, whereas it should count on its list every substantial farmer and public spirited man in our State. It is easier to criticize than to perform and we urge upon all to come up to the work, lend a helping hand, and make the Agricultural Society a success by united effort and generous support.

LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT.—I. M. Wagner, who lives at the Jackson Hill, seven miles south of Salem, and the highest point on the road to the Naamian, informs us that he Summer fallowed nineteen acres and fifteen rods last year and harvested it last week, taking from it 827 bushels of wheat, making over 43 bushels per acre. All things considered this is the most remarkable yield we have heard of this year, as the crop was not only raised in the hills but on the highest point on that road. The value of hill land seems demonstrated more fully with each year's experience and good cultivation is all that is needed to make hill crops equal the best raised in our prairies, and the facilities for cultivation are to some extent more favorable. Our notice of yesterday mis-stated the yield per acre.

A VEIN OF COAL.—Mr. G. W. Carey brought into the office this morning several fine specimens of coal taken from the outcroppings of a vein just discovered by Mr. P. H. Bowman near his warehouse at the Spring Hill landing on the Willamette river three miles below Albany. This vein is supposed to be about five feet square. The coal judging from the specimen is similar to the canal coal. Being on the river bank if further examination should show it to be a rich "take" there is a fortune attached to the discovery. Mr. Bowman is anxious to have an experienced coal miner and examine the place.

AT THE SEA SIDE.

Leaving the Sea Side, at Clatsop, on Thursday afternoon, we enjoyed a very pleasant drive to Skipanon, 14 miles, dined there with spring chicken as the basis of operations, and then embarked on board the miniature propeller Katata for Astoria. The passage to and from Astoria is merely nominal, the opposition between the W. R. T. Co. and the O. S. N. Co. having reduced it to one dollar for the round trip and only a moderate price for comfortable berths and good meals. Going aboard the boat that night, we were under way at daylight, and had reached Portland by two o'clock, afternoon, giving us ample opportunity to reach Salem by the evening train. Times are moving in Oregon, and year by year we attain something more of the modern conveniences of life and travel.

The last afternoon at the sea side was spent in a boating and fishing excursion on the upper Nekanakum. There were two boats and seven excursionists. We pulled lazily up the indolent stream, driving our prows through long reaches of reflected foliage that made the river seem greener than the shore. We lingered and cast our lines in spots of densest shade and deepest water and wasted our stock of angle-worms on little mud-fish. One lady-fisherman hauled out two very comfortably sized trout and bore away the palm. Our boat load was rejoiced by the capture of one little fellow, whose fate was deplorable because it was too small to fry, and pride prevented our returning it to its native fluid. But we were not so much disposed to be fishermen as to be excursionists and have no regrets to waste upon that pleasant afternoon spent in luxurious disregard of worldly affairs on the still flowing Nekanakum.

Among the guests at the sea side were Gen. and Mrs. Davis. The former the beau ideal of the successful soldier, and the latter such a woman of grace and unassuming manner as a soldier might be proud to claim. The removal of General Davis from the command of the Department of the Columbia is much regretted by many friends who know them in social life and by the wider circle who recognize the sterling qualities of the General. His regiment is now stationed in Wyoming, where the Indians are making trouble, and if they need attending to after he reaches there he is the man to attend to them.

Major and Mrs. Bell were also at the sea side, and are general favorites there and everywhere. From the not over-arduous duties of the Paymaster's department, the Major finds time to cultivate the delightful arts of music and painting, and his violin and pencil readily respond to every reasonable call. In the evening, with the wife at the piano and the Major wielding his bow, we were often favored with delicious music, such as would send couples off in the mazy waltz and call out a sociable quadrille.

One of the most interesting subjects for study at the sea side—more interesting even than the variegated humanity that always affords study at such places—is the so-called marl beds, on the east side of the creek, from whence the material was found for grading the walks and drives and smoothing over the lawns. These beds are extensive as already discovered, and consist of successive layers of shells, generally of the round clam, a species now not found there at all.—These deposits are quite deep, having been opened six or eight feet without finding the bottom of the strata. A considerable of rich earth is mixed through the deposits, and the shells are so decomposed that they crumble at the touch or on exposure. These deposits consist largely of bones, as well as shells. Neither the shells nor bones appear to be deposited in the entire or natural state, for the shells are not pairs and the bones are not entire skeletons. The bones are principally of fish, with some of birds, and, strangest of all, one can find human remains scattered through the upper strata very plentifully.

It is evident that formerly the spot where these deposits are was directly upon the border of the sea. All beyond this shows a deposit of well-worn stones made by the sea through successive ages, over which the soil has not accumulated to allow a forest growth. The present beach is nearly one fourth of a mile distant from the marl beds. Over this deposit stands a present forest of great fir trees, and evidence is at hand to show that a former forest was here before it. There are trees now centuries old standing in perfect line, and an arched way extends through all their roots, showing that they commenced their growth upon the body of some fallen tree, which in

course of time became decayed and disappeared, leaving the younger growth standing with roots astraddle of the space it once occupied.

So then we must date these deposits back of the lifetime of the present forest and of the forest that preceded it, and how much farther will be an interesting theme for the scientist to investigate. The questions to be asked are: Was this spot for centuries the home of pre-historic man, and were these shells and these bones of bird and beast and fish the slow accumulation of the waste and offal left from his daily food? And as to the numerous human remains: Can it be possible that a race of cannibals lived here, and that these bones mark the fate of their human prey?—Or were these beds only natural deposits made by the ocean, to be upheaved by the general uprising of our shores, of which Prof. Condon tells; and, if so, how came these human remains to be thus intermingled? Rev. T. L. Elliot, of Portland, invited my attention to these marine deposits, and was much interested in investigating them. He spent much time digging into the banks left by the excavations, and my information comes principally from his researches.

Mr. Gifford, a distinguished landscape painter from New York, now on his way to Alaska, and who intends to extend his sketching tour through our State, was also deeply interested in the subject. It would not be difficult to account for the deposits as the action of the sea were no human remains accompanying, but the presence of these would indicate the possibility that the spot was a human habitation during past ages, and, if so, then these deposits may become records by which a scientific investigator can read that past in some dim measure. S. A. C.

Contest for Office.

We learn that the Supreme Court will be called on to decide immediately two important matters that are supposed to hinge on similar constitutional provisions. Judge Burnett, elect for the Second Judicial District, claims that the appointment of Judge Mosher by the Governor, made on the decease of the former incumbent, Judge Thayer, does not entitle him to hold the position after his successor is elected and qualified, and having been elected and qualified he claims his seat on the Supreme Bench. Mosher claims the seat until the regular term of the Supreme Court, which convenes on the 7th day of September, the present session being an adjourned one from last winter.

E. Semple, the present State Printer, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of T. Patterson. The constitution provides that the State Printer shall be elected for four years, and in case of vacancy the Governor shall appoint, and the appointee shall hold until his successor is elected and qualified. Patterson was elected for four years from September, 1870. It is claimed that Semple holds only until his successor is elected and qualified, and Mart. Brown, being elected and having qualified, claims to be State Printer, on the same ground that Burnett claims to immediately succeed Mosher. The constitutional provision is the same in each case, and it is reported that Supreme Court decisions now exist to confirm the claim to immediate succession.

What the P. of H. have Done.

The Patrons of Husbandry of California claim that the grange movement has saved in the one item of wheat the sum of 5,000,000 of dollars. It has been done by making war upon the grain rings of San Francisco. Before the grange year '73, the difference between the price per bushel between San Francisco and Liverpool was about 89 cents. In '73 it was only 66 cents per bushel, thus giving the farmers 23 cents more. The saving on the 45,000 tons shipped at San Francisco, would be nearly three and a half millions of dollars, beside that shipped from Vallejo. All this is owing to the concert and co-operation of the farmers. Then there is the cheapening of sacks, warehouse expenses, transportation, price of machinery, &c., bringing the saving up to ten million dollars. A good beginning, surely, and it is hoped their high expectations may be realized the coming fall and winter.

First Ship of the Grangers' Fleet.

The Star of Hope, which has been loading for some weeks past at Vallejo, took in the last of her cargo on Tuesday, and yesterday came to San Francisco. She received her grain from Dixon Grange, and is the first vessel entirely loaded by the Order. The Dixon farmers take a pardonable pride in the fact which they have accomplished. The vessel will be historic, and her departure under favorable auspices will be looked back to in future years as a most notable event. The farmers of California have now shown what they can do in the way of independent action. The Star of Hope is only the precursor of many other ships which will soon follow her over the same track and on the same mission.—S. F. Chronicle.

ABOUT VOTING.

The change in our mode of voting deprived us of the slight guaranty we had of identifying and rejecting an illegal vote, when one was cast. Under the present system a vote cast illegally cannot be recalled or cast out, but must inevitably be counted. The only remedy we can see for such a state of things is to pass a strict registry law, and require every citizen to vote in his own precinct. If a voter values his franchise, he can always arrange his affairs to be at home on election day, and it will work but slight hardship and afford an almost certain guaranty to require voters to be in their own precincts or lose their votes, and with a perfect registry completed three days in advance the practice of illegal voting could be virtually restrained.

The only persons interested in leaving the law so that illegality can be practiced, are unscrupulous politicians. All honest men are for right and justice, and wish for a fair expression of the popular will. Such can see that no great hardship can ensue from a law requiring men to vote in their own townships. Even in the city of Portland a registry law would be sufficient guard against fraudulent voting, for every man's residence would be definitely ascertained, and the law should provide that when any misstatement was made the vote should be entirely rejected. The time seems to have come in our political history when the most perfect protection is demanded for the preservation of purity in elections. Political virtue must be maintained to make liberty worth preserving.

We hear a great deal said about liberty and freedom. Indeed the words have become hackneyed and commonplace in the mouths of stump orators and politicians and from the pens of newspaper hacks. With them it is but a step from liberty to license. They declaim in exalted language about freedom, and their actions show that they consider it an open door through which corruption can stalk at noonday if they can clothe it with the pretense of truth. It is true that the people of Oregon are disposed to be honest, and that they are aware of the dangers they have encountered during the last few years. In the future we must grow more populous, and offer a greater prize to political schemers; so it is a present necessity to legislate to preserve the purity of our elections in the future and lay the groundwork now for a perfect political structure.

Comparative Statement.

The following statement of the comparative cost to ship owners for loading a vessel at Astoria, Portland, or San Francisco, is copied from the Astorian, and will be found correct:

- Wharfage and Dockage. Astoria—None to vessel. Portland—None to vessel. San Francisco—For 1000 ton ship \$12 00 per day, other vessels in proportion. Half charges on vessels loading and ballasting. Pilotage. Astoria—In and out from sea \$8 per foot draught, for first 12 feet, \$10 per foot for each additional foot—both ways. Portland—From sea to Astoria and return, same charges as above. By river from Astoria to Portland, and return, \$4 per foot draught, each way additional. San Francisco—In and out over the bar, \$5 per foot draught each way, and four cents per registered ton each way. Towing. Astoria—None, except included in pilotage charges to and from sea. Portland—None to and from sea at Astoria, except as included in pilot charges. Above Astoria, to Portland \$150 to \$200 each way, in addition to Pilot charges. San Francisco—On 1000 ton ship or more \$150 each way. On smaller vessel by arrangement. Discharging Ballast. Astoria—Fifty cents per ton. Same at Portland and San Francisco. Hauling away Ballast. Astoria—Nothing to 40 cents per ton. Portland and San Francisco—Each 40 cents per ton. To Stevedores putting in Freight. Astoria—Fifty cents per ton. Same at Portland and San Francisco. Dunnage. Astoria—Fir, \$8 to \$12 per M; Spruce, \$12 to \$14 per M. Portland—Fir, \$10 to \$14 per M. San Francisco—Fir, \$21 per M. Putting in Dunnage. Astoria—\$3 to \$4 per M; Portland same; San Francisco, for 1000 ton ship \$50, others in proportion. Lighterage. Astoria—None. Portland—Vessels can clear the bars of the Columbia river above Astoria, drawing 16 to 17 feet, working tides, usually. Lighterage on freight to Astoria \$1 to \$1 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Hop Culture. MR. EDITOR: I feel interested in the cultivation of hop vines. Where are hops cultivated in Oregon? What soil and climate are suitable for hops? What does it cost an acre to plant hops? Do the vines stand frost in winter? Be kind enough to mention what is the "nicest" point in the business of growing hops.—By answering these or kindred points touching hops, you will oblige a reader. Hops. Portland, Aug. 14, 1874. Perhaps some one engaged in hop culture will answer the above queries, in our columns.

Send 25 cents to MACK'S LITERARY WEEKLY, Cheshire, O., for a copy and a pair of beautiful Chromos; 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.

The Fancies of the Sick.

A diseased imagination is the usual concomitant of a torpid stomach. There is no complaint to which humanity is subject which dyspeptic does not at different times suppose that he has, or is about to have. The only way to disabuse the sufferer's mind of these fancies, which are realities to him, is to infuse life and vigor into his digestive organs, and the most potent preparation for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There is no affection of the stomach, no irregularity of the liver or disorder of the bowels, consequent upon indigestion, for which it is not an absolute specific. During the twenty-five years that it has been the standard tonic and alterative of America, millions of dyspeptics have recovered their health and the capacity to enjoy life by the sole aid of this wholesome and searching vegetable preparation. As an anodyne and an anti-bilious agent, it remedies for lassitude, debility, nervousness and morbid fancies, there has never been anything comparable to it in any age or country.

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, Prov. R. I.—I am not to your invaluable 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 Summer Complaints, Sore Throat, Croup, Bronchitis and Cuts. I have used it in all and found a speedy cure in every case. T. J. GARDNER, M. D. Yours Truly.

Judging by our own experience whoever once makes a trial of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, will not fail to recommend it widely, as an unequalled liniment, and valuable 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 nearer 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 medication, and, unlike most of the articles of the day is used by many physicians, and is particularly desirable in locations where physicians are not near; and, 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.

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Pure Bred Brama Chickens FOR SALE.

I have about 100 Thoroughbred Brama Chickens, from one to two months old, which I will sell at most reasonable prices. Address, S B Hendricks, Albany, Ogn. Or call at the farm, 3 miles from town, opposite side of river.

A Ten-Horse Power THRESHING MACHINE, WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, FOR SALE BY J. J. DIFUR.

Portland, Oregon, August 21, 1874.

The Climax Washer.

SALEM, August 15, 1874. Having given a thorough trial to the Climax Washer, sold by E. Hazel, we cheerfully certify that in our opinion it fully performs the work of washing clothes, with little or no manual labor, and is, in our opinion, an indispensable article every housekeeper should possess. The cost is less than any other machine we have known, the work is better done, and there is no perceptible wear and tear to the machine or to the clothes it cleanses. Mrs. H. T. Clarke, Mrs. C. W. Hollenbrand, Mrs. G. P. Terrell, Mrs. J. A. Richardson, Mrs. D. W. Cox, Mrs. R. E. Hatch, Mrs. A. B. Cooper, Mrs. E. Loughery, Mrs. R. E. Rice, Mrs. J. Baker, Mrs. G. W. Rowland, Mrs. G. P. Terrell, Mrs. W. W. Martin, Mrs. V. B. Hyde, Mrs. E. B. Stone, Mrs. S. R. Jessup, Mrs. T. B. Rieky, Mrs. Geo. V. Blams, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Corvallis, Mrs. F. A. Chenoweth.

Academy of the Sacred Heart, SALEM, OREGON.

STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED IN THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, on Monday, August 24th, 1874.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN AGREEMENT OF compromise between the Bondholders and the Oregon and California Railroad Company, the lands of the European and Oregon Land Company, consisting of the Land Grant to the Railroad Company, have been reconveyed to the Trustees of the Bondholders. For the disposal of these lands a Land Department of the Oregon and California Railroad has been organized, with R. Koehler as Managing Director, J. H. Moore as Commissioner, and P. Schulte as Secretary. All Notes due European and Oregon Land Company will be transferred to the Land Department of the Oregon and California Railroad, to whom payments will be made, and Deeds will be executed by the Railroad Company for land heretofore sold. Letters and applications for land to be addressed—To the Land Department of the Oregon and California Railroad, Portland, Oregon.

R. KOEHLER, Managing Director.

FOR SALE, Wellbred Setter Puppies.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE, OR TO E. FORSTNER, Gunsmith, Salem.

Hardware, Iron, Steel, HUBS, SPOKES, RIMS, Oak, Ash, & Hickory Plank, NORTHROP & THOMPSON, PORTLAND, OREGON.