

Willamette Farmer.

SALEM, FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1876.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I send you a few notes, giving in brief my trip here, and what I have learned since, that is, such as I think will be of interest to the many readers of the FARMER.

I had a pleasant trip over, and saw nothing of interest till I reached the North Platte, where the country assumed the appearance of an agricultural community, with considerable settlements along the road line, and a very fine soil, covered with a very heavy coat of coarse grass, but not rich in quality. This brings us into the corn district, and for the first one hundred miles after passing the North Platte there is nothing left of large cornfields save a slender stem; the grass-hoppers had taken every blade and shoot, leaving nothing for the unfortunate farmer. This continued till we got nearly to Omaha, when the crops of corn seemed to be tolerably good. We now changed cars. I took the route through central Iowa, and was very much disappointed in several points. The farmers were plowing their stubble under. Their teams are far below ours, as an average. Their plowing is of the skinny kind, say three inches deep. They do not raise much wheat. The wheat was all in stack, and the manner of stacking would make our Oregon boys laugh. A farmer will stack, say, ten acres in five or six stacks, all in a straight row, and, from what I could see, I suppose the stacks would make about fifteen or twenty bushels, and the machine having to be moved at least once to thrash the row of little stacks. I told some of them they had better go to Oregon and learn of our Oregon-raised boys how to raise and handle wheat. The people here know how to raise corn. In central Iowa the crop is a failure, in many cases the weeds standing above the corn, which was caused by the extreme wet in the fore part of the season.

At Chicago, and having been furnished by our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. Thibsen, of Portland, with a letter of introduction to Mr. Stewart, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company, I soon found Mr. Stewart, and found him to be a gentleman in every sense of the word. Seeking to act under the impulse of the moment, he dropped everything and volunteered his time the remainder of the day to showing me through the city, in such places of business as were of note and of interest to me. This afforded me an opportunity of gaining some very valuable information, not only for myself but for the farming community generally. Now, it is well known that the American Express Company, commonly called Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Co., has been in operation many years, and has had more experience in the care of horses than any other. Mr. Stewart introduced me to the very excellent superintendent of the entire horse trade, and he also gave me all the information he could in the horse business. He showed me something over one hundred head of horses, some of which had been in actual service over ten years, and I must say I never saw a lot of horses of that number that was so uniform, varying from 1200 to 1600 pounds, and of precisely the type of horses that the farmer wishes and needs; their work is of the same nature as that of the farmer, combined strength with action. I then inquired what his long experience had taught him in regard to blood, that is, what strain of blood was the best for their use, and he was very frank in replying that the Clyde grades were the foremost. I could very readily trace the Clydesdale cross in nearly all of their best horses.

Leaving Chicago, I took the Canada Southern Railroad, and in passing through Canada I learned much that I will speak of at some future time.

I am now at the great Centennial, and have had several days to look around, and I will not pretend to describe anything to your readers, as it would only prove a failure if I did; so I will just say that it is wonderful, and cannot be comprehended when seen, much less described with the pen or tongue. The average attendance last week was about one hundred thousand, and yesterday I was at our department, along with Messrs. Dufur and Dubois, and we could not answer the questions and show the visitors our display. Now, I have made comparisons of our articles with those of other States that have the best, and there is no such a display on the entire ground. While some of them may have some one single article that is as good as ours, yet when you bring the collection of all our products to compare with all of theirs, we outstrip them, because ours is all good, and no second rate among it, and it reminds me of a remark I made in my address before the Oregon State Agricultural Society three years ago. I said: "Ladies and gentlemen, let me say, not in the way of flattery, but in candor, that I believe if our display here to-day was placed side by side with that of any State in the Union, I believe that, in quality, it would carry off that glorious emblem, the blue ribbon." Now, Mr. Editor, when I made that assertion I was in earnest, for my natural inclination to observe had been so strongly developed that I was satisfied I was right: still, it had no effect on the hearers of the remark. But, thanks be to Him who rules the universe that I have been spared the life and opportunity of seeing it tested to my satisfaction and to the glory of the people of Oregon. And if the people of Oregon are certainly by this grand showing, they certainly owe thanks to Mr. A. J. Dufur for his part in this grand enterprise that has done more to our advantage, not only in our own country, but abroad, than could have been done in any other way, and has insured the attention of many

toward us. I am asked every day by men of means as to the different branches of business for investing their money. These questions I came here as well prepared as possible to answer, for I have long been of the opinion that there were several branches of business in manufacturing that should be carried on with us that might hurt some business houses of San Francisco with branches at Portland, and I hear that they have been inclined heretofore to discourage the starting of such manufactories in Oregon. Two or three parties have spoken to me on the subject of starting a factory for combing and spinning our combed wools, and shipping the yarn to the weavers, and thus gave all waste and losses in freight. I have visited several woolen mills, and will visit several more; in fact, I will make a thorough investigation of the wool matter. Now, all the interest that is awakened in business men here from various localities is owing to the great exhibit here.

The horse show was very good—Canada exhibiting the greatest number of good horses for farm purposes. There are no cattle or sheep on the grounds as yet, but they will be here on or before the 20th of this month.

The dog show was very well represented—about three hundred on exhibition, of all the various breeds, ranging from two and a half up as high as one hundred and fifty pounds.

At the Centennial.

The following letter from Miss Angell, of Muskegan, Michigan, has been handed us by her brother, A. C. Angell, who lives in this city:

DEAR BROTHER: On our return I have thought I would devote a little time to giving you a short description of our journey from Muskegan enroute to the Centennial. We, Eva and I, left the above named place, the week following the close of our school, for home. After a three weeks' visit at home, started on Thursday morning, July 14, for the East, making the Centennial, of course, our objective point. We stopped in Eaton Rapids, Michigan, over the Sabbath, at the home of an old school friend of mine, and Monday morning left for Detroit. A gentleman classmate of mine, who knew of our coming, met us at the Depot, and, in the five hours which we had between trains, showed us much of the best part of our Metropolis city. Leaving there at six p. m., we encountered a very pleasant party of Ann Arbor students, three of whom were to go and return by the same route which we had chosen. We all stopped at Niagara the next day, and of course enjoyed the disappointment at first sight and after wondering when comprehending the sublimity and awful greatness of this marvel of waterfalls. One of my friends tells me that I did not half enjoy the grandeur of the falls, because I did not lie upon my back for a few hours, at least, on Goat Island, and imagine, delightfully, that every moment the immense torrent of boiling suds was starting from its foundation and whirling along with it the little strip of land on which I lay, or because I did not cross the river in a trail a looking craft as ever was the smallest row boat in which we used to ride on Grand river, at a distance of about twenty rods below the falls. I assured him I would be excused from both experiments, and all the grandeur I could comprehend would be gotten in a perpendicular position, on Goat Island and on the banks.

From Niagara we went to Albany, where we stayed over night, and next morning took a boat for New York. I never enjoyed a day more than this one, with the 140 miles on the Hudson. The banks are indescribably beautiful, and many points of interest along the shore can be recognized from the boat. The old houses of Washington Irving, N. P. Willis, Audubon, the great ornithologist, Cyrus W. Field, of telegraphic reputation, of many New York business men of note, and hundreds of palatial residences may be seen, West Point, Tarrytown, and other points of Revolutionary record. We were in New York two days, and spent every moment of the time, aside from eating and sleeping, sight seeing.

We visited Central Park, rode up and down Broadway and Fifth Avenue, visited the most interesting public buildings, and were thoroughly tired when we left for Philadelphia, and had not seen half we wanted to. We were in Philadelphia ten days, and what can I tell you of the great exhibition, the greatest the world has ever known! In a week we made a tour of the world. Saw the people in their native dress, saw the productions of the various countries, and had the opportunity of comparing the various exhibits, which we could not have had, had we traveled from country to country. My only trouble was because of the shortness of my time and purse. I wanted to stay a month longer. However well a person may work, in a week's time one can get little else than a general idea of all there is to be seen. The feelings entertained for the North by the South was shown in the secrecy of the Southern exhibit. Many of the Southern States were hardly represented; some of them did well. The State building of Michigan was ranked with another as first in the quality of the material, which was entirely from Michigan. The exhibition grounds have the appearance of a small, beautifully laid out city. There are many fancifully built booths and pavilions made by the different foreign nations, which, together with the immense buildings containing the general exhibit, built in such differing style of architecture, make up a grotesque whole unequalled in the world. I thought of you a hundred times and wished you there.

The exhibit of our own country compared very favorably with that from all others. I was surprised and, of course, delighted. The foreign countries were, indeed, afraid of

sending their best paintings and pieces of statuary, hardly daring venture the results of an ocean voyage, and, as a consequence, in that department there is very much of a sameness in the display, and America does not take a secondary place, as she would, had it been otherwise. The Main building, with its eleven miles of walk, contained everything, I am safe to say, and promised abundant pleasure for the millions.

Well, I will leave the East, and bid you adieu.

The California Fruit Dyer.

The abundance of fruit in California the present year has induced many to go into the fruit drying business and a great number of California Fruit Dryers have been manufactured and sold in that State in consequence. The scarcity of fruit in our own State prevents the production of any great quantity of dried fruit the present year, so Oregon will not be in the market with any great amount of it the present season.

We find the following concerning the California Fruit Dryer in the Sacramento Valley Agriculturalist.

"We call it a preserving machine as the fruit before us is preserved to a high sugared state, unlike the sun-dried fruit, and is moist, full and plump in appearance. The grapes, plums, prunes, and all other fruits are cured in a dry heat that cures them into a preserved or sugared state so it will keep in that condition any length of time. Nearly all of our grapes can thus be cured in a very high sugared state, and put on the market in a better condition and quality than the foreign raisins. As far as our observations have been made this drying machine exceeds all others in curing all fruit that contains sugary juices, and at a cost far less than any known process. Our grape growers can take the drier and turn their surplus fruit into the most superior quality of dried or preserved fruit, that will bring the highest prices in San Francisco and in the Eastern markets, where it is in constant demand. To show our fruit-growers the large profit realized in preserving fruits on this valuable drier, we will give the actual figures of the fruit preserved on these driers. Mr. J. M. Cushing, of St. Helena, states that 220 pounds of French prunes, dried and preserved, netted 94 pounds of dried and sugared prunes, selling at 22 cents per pound; Mr. J. A. Crawford, of Sebastopol, states that his dried and preserved fruit will bring four to five cents more than other dried fruit; Mr. Roulter, near Sacramento, who is canning and drying immense quantities of fruit, says that even six cents per pound will pay for plums and prunes dried and preserved on the Deltz patent. By actual test it takes less than three pounds of Malaga or Muscat grapes to make a pound of highly sugared raisins, superior to the sun-dried. Mr. Chandler, of Marysville, says that his fruit is splendid and intends to dry all the different varieties of grapes on the Nickelson ranch, near Lincoln. Mr. Grosh, on the Bidwell ranch, at Chico, sold apricots dried on this drier at 30 cents per pound; Mr. Erick, of Marysville, received the highest price for all the different dried and preserved fruit sent to the city, and the commission merchant writes that he wanted all that could be had now. This shows that our grapes, plums, prunes, apricots, nectarines and peaches can be sent East to an unlimited market, and will net good paying prices on account of its superior quality, and keeping any length of time, being free from all eggs of insects and dirt.

From the Upper Columbia.

R. P. Steen, Master of the Grange at Dayton, W. T., made us a call last Monday, on his way to attend the annual meeting of the State Grange at Albany. He reports times as prosperous in Walla Walla and Columbia counties, and Dayton as particularly lively with business. The harvest has been remarkably large this year, many fields yielding as high as sixty bushels of wheat to the acre. The two steamers of the O. S. N. Co., carrying about 125 tons each, were not sufficient to carry off all the grain awaiting shipment. A new steamer, built by the O. S. N. Co., was ready to launch at Celilo, and would be in running order shortly. The boat, being built by Capt. Stamp, on the Washington Territory side, would be ready for launching in a few weeks; and these new steamers would facilitate the shipment of grain to Portland. The O. S. N. Co. carry wheat and flour from Walla Walla to Portland for six dollars per ton, while they charge twenty-five dollars per ton on all freight from Portland to Walla Walla, thus favoring the farmers, while the railroad from Walla Walla to Walla Walla is not so favorable in its rates, discriminating against the farmers somewhat. The County Fair was being held, when Mr. Steen left, and there was a fine exhibition of the productions of the country, particularly in fruits. The price of wheat at Dayton is 37½ to 40 cents per bushel.

The Wheat Crop Abroad.

At the meeting of the Vienna International Corn Association, held the first of September, reports were received from all the grain growing countries of Europe. The percentages of wheat, compared with good average crops, are thus stated: England, 5 per cent. below; South France, 21 per cent. below; North France, good average; Mecklenburg, 20 per cent. below; Pader, 10 per cent. below; Wurtemberg, 5 per cent. below; Bavaria and Saxony, good average; Austria, Hungary, South and Central Russia, good average; North Russia, 70 per cent. below; Russian Poland, full average; Roumania, 25 per cent. below; Switzerland, 10 per cent. below; Sweden, Norway and Denmark, 15 per cent. below, and the Netherlands, 30 per cent. below. In all the continental countries, except France and Italy, which have full average, the crop of rye is reported even shorter than the wheat crop, the percentages of decrease varying from five to forty, the average decrease being not far from 18 per cent.

DWELLING BURNED.—The fine residence of Mrs. Beeler, in Monmouth, caught fire on Thursday evening of last week, and was burned to the ground. All of the furniture was saved, but the library and bedding were destroyed. Causes of the fire, a defective gas stove. Loss, over \$4,000—insured for \$3,000.

BARN BURNED.—A barn on a place belonging to Mrs. Feller, near Eda, was burned on Thursday night of last week, with the contents, grain, hay, etc. Insured for \$300—the loss we did not learn.

THE LAWYER VS. THE FARMER.—The Patron's Helper, of Iowa, complains that 70 lawyers out of the 40,000 in the country will go to Congress this year while out of 6,000, 1,000 farmers perhaps twelve will go. Instances the shelving of Congressman Wilson and Tufts, for lawyers, as evidence of the fact. Here is taxation without adequate representation. And yet the farmers have themselves to blame for this condition of things by their own apathy in political affairs. Virtually, as the Scientific Farmer observes, "agriculture has no representation in our law making assemblies."

CONFERENCE.—The Pacific Conference of the Evangelical Association, was held at Salem commencing Sept. 28, Bishop Dubs presiding. After remaining in session for three days, and transacting business of importance to the Association, the following appointments were made:

J. Bowersox, P. E., Albany.
S. Heininger, Salem.
J. Crossman, Corvallis.
F. W. Vogelbein, San Francisco.
W. C. Kautner, Yauhill Mission.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 28, a part of the new bridge now being built at Green's Ferry, near Jefferson, fell, carrying with it a number of men, all of whom were more or less hurt. Harvey Miller, Nelson Kovee and brother, Mr. Crabtree, and Mr. McQueen were injured the worst, the others not being hurt seriously. Drs. Payton and Scripps, of Salem, were summoned by telegraph, and went up on the evening train to attend the wounded men. At last accounts all were doing as well as could be expected. Work was resumed on the bridge on Saturday morning.

SUICIDE.—Miss Mary Jane Bilyeu, a young lady living at Mr. J. S. Thompson's, in Salem, committed suicide on Wednesday morning, Sept. 27, by taking strychnine. She left a letter stating her purpose, and requesting her body to be buried near her mother's grave. She formerly lived near Eda, but her father is at present in Eastern Oregon. Her appointment in love was the cause of the rash act. Her age was about nineteen years.

ABANDONED.—The Statesman learns from Mr. G. P. Litchfield, who has been for some years past the Indian Agent at the Alsea Reservation, and who arrived in Salem with his family, that on the 16th inst., he vacated, by order of the U. S. government, the Reservation, turning all the government property over to Mr. Wm. Bagley, of the Siletz Agency. This reservation is now open for settlement, and a number of squatters are already there, and a number of the more civilized Indians have located claims.

Brunei's Thames tunnel has long been thought a failure. It is astonishing, therefore, to learn that work on a new subway under the Thames was commenced at Woolwich, August 25, by boring on the north side of the river, and it is expected to be completed within six or nine months.

Probably the rarest and most costly modern mantlepiece ever brought to this country is that which Harrison Gray Ows is having put in his new house at Boston. It is of black oak, stands over six feet, is elaborately carved with massive figures, and is known to be 450 years old.

SALEM, Sept. 21, 1876.

The joint committee appointed by the present Legislative Assembly on the fish and fisheries of the Columbia river and other waters of Oregon, to collect statistics thereon and report by bill or otherwise, suggests that persons interested, and in possession of facts of information on the subject, communicate by letter or otherwise with the chairman or other members of the committee immediately.

Mr. Samuel Burch, who was shot by the man Wayne at Buena Vista last week, is slowly recovering, and has been removed to his father's house, near Independence.

DIED:

In Salem, Sept. 11, 1876, Mrs. Josie E. Angell, wife of A. C. Angell, aged 21 years, 7 months, and 25 days.

Pure spirit, thou hast fled
This world of pain and strife,
And in thy youth and bloom,
Hast yielded back thy life.

We gaze upon thy face,
So fair in death's repose,
And ask if this can be
Of mortal life the close.

But faith the mission sees
Of God's great tender love,
Hiding thy life with him,
In Jesus' home above.

Rest then in hope, dear one,
Till the glad and glorious day,
When God's bright angels come
To bear thy soul away.

And hush each rising sigh
And cease your falling tears,
'T were better far to follow her,
Than wish that she were here.

F. A. Smith, Artist,
Salem, Oregon, dealer in Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views of Salem and the surrounding country. Life-size Photographs, in India Ink, Oil or Water Color.

Dr. L. S. SKIFF,
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HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF
Mr. Watkins in the old established house in the
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to the stock of

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on hand, which is offered at greatly reduced rates.
SADDLES AND BRIDLES
At lowest Granger prices.

Hardware, Whips, Robes, etc.,
To suit everybody.
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Salem, Feb. 12, 1872.

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FOR THE LUNGS
IS MEETING WITH WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

THIS PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY HAS
no equal in the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds,
Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Meas-
les, &c. It has produced some remarkable cures.
Sold by Druggists generally. Prepared only by
Mrs. E. ROHRER, Monmouth, Or.
To whom all letters of business should be addressed.

P. O. SULLIVAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OPERA HOUSE, SALEM.
S. E. corner, at head of stairs. fe12y

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"Descriptive Circular and Weather Record of Or-
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RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR
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OFFER FOR SALE ALL MY REAL ESTATE
in Clatsop county, consisting of my original Don-
ation claim, on Lewis and Clarke river, consisting of
five hundred acres, two thirds 1/2 and land meadow, ac-
knowledged to be the best of its kind in the county.
Also a large interest in the Upper town of ASTOR,
a portion of John Adair's donation claim. In-
quire of the subscriber.
Astoria, March 4, 1876: T. P. POWERS.

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FRUIT TREES & SHRUBS
Particular attention given to Cherry, Pear and Plum
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BEST FAMILY FLOUR,
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To Farmers and Others.
IMMIGRANTS ARE ARRIVING IN THE STATE
by every steamer in search of employment, and
the Board find difficulty in getting vacancies for them
We therefore earnestly request Farmers and others
who require Farm Hands or labor of any kind, to im-
mediately communicate with us, and we will gladly
supply them with such labor free of charge on our
part. Please state the wages offered, the class of men
you want, and for how long employment will be
given. The Assistant Secretary is in daily attendance
at the Board Rooms, Albany Building, Portland,
from 10 to 5 p. m. in each city, to whom all letters
should be addressed.
W. E. LADD,
B. GOLDSMITH,
H. W. CRIBBITT,
J. HENRY WATSON,
WILLIAM PRYDE,
CARROLL SWARDER.
State Chamber, Building on Washington Street.

Executors' Notice.
THAT the undersigned have been duly appointed by
the County Court of Marion county, State of Ore-
gon, at the September term, 1876, executors of the
last will and testament of Andrew Swanson, late of
Marion county deceased, all persons having
claims against said estate will please present them to
the undersigned, at their residence in Astoria, in said
county, within six months from this date.
J. H. SWANBERG,
CARROLL SWARDER,
Executors of said estate.