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SALEM, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1877.

Prepare for the Coming Demand.

We have in our favor the present year the almost certainty of a good demand for our breadstuffs in Europe at remunerative prices, and the further prospect that California will have to depend on us for a part, at least, of her supplies. It is thought that Oregon will have 200,000 tons of wheat to send abroad, which will not leave less than—in all probability—seven and a half millions of coin in Oregon. Then we have wool for sale, and there will be more of it this year than ever before, with certainty of a considerable improvement on last year's price. We sell stock—cattle to be driven East and horses to be sold at the best market. It will not be strange if California will send to us for fat beef as well as horses. Our butter and eggs may find a better demand than usual there if times are exceptionally dry, and while California always did depend on us for oats, the chances are that this dependence will be greatly increased the present year. It is not pleasant, though natural, to thrive on the misfortunes of others, and that is what seems in store for us. It is hardly necessary to urge our friends to be vigilant and energetic in cultivating all the ground that is possible to cultivate well, for they are doing all that is possible. Many have hard times at the present, but they can take courage from appearances, for a few weeks will bring the harvest and we may expect a fair demand and reasonable price for all staple products.

Add up, with reasonable accuracy only, the products you will have for sale, including the home demand as well as that for export, and it makes a healthy outlook for Oregon farmers, and when Oregon farmers thrive then mechanics do well, and merchants and manufacturers are prospered. The outlook then is remarkably flattering for all and the present hard times must serve as a lesson not to venture too much when prosperity visits us, so as to bring them back again.

Russia and Turkey.

The manifesto Russia has issued announcing an intention to enforce by arms the claims that nation has asserted against Turkey, is the culmination of a policy, and a diplomacy that has consistently and unflinchingly endeavored to attain its ends for two centuries. At last the time has arrived when Turkish atrocities have startled humanity and shocked the moral sense of Europe. Russian diplomacy has skillfully managed to draw the Great Powers of Europe into the entanglement of conventions and the framing of conditions, the enforcement of which is demanded of Turkey, until, as the culmination of all, the Turkish government courts its doom by rejecting the protocol and spurning alike the interference offered and the protection promised from Christian nations.

Russia has thus managed to disarm the well known jealousy of her Christian neighbors, and by putting Turkey incontestably in the wrong justifies the war she is about to commence.

It is interesting and even amusing to read the opinions expressed by our powerful contemporaries—the journals that come to us from the great cities—for, while one bids Russia God-speed in doing good work for Christendom by driving the Moslem out of Europe, another asserts that it is only a war between baleful dynasties, and that there is no crime to be charged on the Turk that cannot equally be asserted against the Russian. The last is as wide of the mark one way as the other is in speeding on the Cossacks to hunt the Turks.

Russia shows great capacity for progress and improvement; she is in many essentials a Christian nation; Civilization and refinement exist there; science and learning are springing up in full unison with the philosophy and literature of the most favored nations. No State in Europe has made such progress in the last quarter of a century as Russia and the liberating of the serfs establishes the government of the Czar as becoming enlightened and humane. If Russia is despoiled there are still years to come where in she can be liberalized, but of the Turk there is no such hope. He is out of place in Europe; his presence is uncongenial to Christendom; his rule is a despotism distempered by anarchy, atrocity, stupidity and bigotry. The Moslem hordes that long centuries ago rushed across to conquer the great Byzantine Empire, have hardly made a step of consistent progress in the ages they have dwelt there. Strong prejudice rules the souls of a great part of the peoples of Europe, demanding that Turkish rule shall end and its atrocities be atoned for. The Turk court's his fate, and whatever evil may be laid at the threshold of despotic Russia, not forgetting Siberia and the knout, we can subscribe to the belief that the be-sotted rule of the Turk is infinitely worse in comparison, for while we may expect much from the former, the latter blends with despotism a bigotry and superstitious ferocity that leaves no ground for hope.

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The Crops of 1875, and of 1876.

It seems from what figures have been made of the grain shipments since last harvest, that the Willamette valley came nearer to realizing a short crop in the year 1876 than at any other time since crops have been harvested in the country. The Oregonian gave an estimate of the surplus of 1875, which it seems was about four and one quarter millions of bushels of wheat, and also gave the grain shipments (including flour) since last harvest, and it seems that the surplus of the harvest year of 1879 and 1877, will fall at least a million bushels short of the shipments of the year previous. That alone shows a deficiency of nearly twenty-five per cent. in the surplus we had for sale, and proves the last harvest to have been a very deficient one, but there are still two facts that must be understood to realize what that deficiency was and give us a correct idea of its extent. There was a great deal more ground sowed to wheat and harvested in 1876 than was the case in 1875. It will probably be safe to put the increase at twenty per cent., and perhaps it reached twenty-five per cent. Supposing the average yield of Oregon wheat fields to have 20 bushels to the acre in 1875, and that a million bushels of wheat were used for seed and bread, and that shows a total of wheat yield in 1875 of five and a quarter million bushels, and a total of 262,500 acres of land sowed to wheat. Add twenty-five per cent. to that acreage and we have a total of 328,125 acres sown to wheat in 1876. Still again, we are using and shipping every bushel of wheat we have to spare, the present year, which was not the case last spring, for prices dropped and many held wheat over rather than take prices offered, ranging in this vicinity from 80 cents to 87 1/2 cents. It is estimated that 5,000 tons of wheat were thus held over and marketed in the early fall, and if that was the case, of which there seems no doubt, there was 196,600 bushels of wheat shipped after the harvest of 1876 that should have been credited to the previous year, which would reduce the yield per acre on the average in 1876 to not over 12 1/2 bushels per acre, a much lower figure than was ever known before in Oregon.

We take it that twenty bushels per acre is a small average for a fair harvest in this State, and there appears to be such a great increase of acreage above former years that it seems safe to compute the total at 400,000 acres, which ought to bring a yield of eight millions of bushels, and give us a surplus of 200,000 tons, equal to 200 good sized cargoes to export, equivalent to 6,667,000 bushels.

From what we can gather, the total shipment of California this year only aggregated 600,000 tons against 800,000 to 1,000,000 that was anticipated. The state of the crops there at the present time may be understood when we learn that good judges fear the total surplus of the State next year will not be more than 100,000 tons. Even if it is twice that it will be a terrible year for the farmers of California and many of them will be entirely ruined. One result of their misfortunes will be to add thousands to the population of Oregon. Never before was there so favorable an appearance of crops in Oregon, and the almost too abundant rains compare strangely with the hardships and sufferings of our southern neighbors.

Horse-Powers and Separators.

We have lately visited the workshops of the Pacific Threshing Machine Company in South Salem, and can speak of the work they are doing in anticipation of the needs of the farmers for the coming harvest. The company have rented the machine shop and employed the services of Mr. D. L. Riggs, at which a competent corps of mechanics are engaged, Mr. Geo. Tillotson being foreman. The company are also running the Gervais foundry in connection with their business, and are constantly receiving castings for the two sizes of horse-powers they are manufacturing. The value of Dr. Pelton's horse-powers has been sustained by actual service done in Oregon, and it is well known that they are made in the most substantial manner, strongly mounted, and neither liable to breakage or to wear out in a lifetime. Our readers will remember the certificates made in their favor by most reliable men as to work done last season. The intention now is to manufacture at least twenty of the large size powers, No. 4, and forty of the medium size, No. 3, and they are already receiving orders and have encouragement to believe they cannot make as many machines as can be readily sold. The company will also build a number of medium-size separators—Mr. Pelton's patent—though the work of the present season will be chiefly devoted to horse powers. This is an earnest effort, on the part of enterprising men, to build up home manufactures. Dr. Pelton, an inventor of great natural talent, comes among us to make a permanent home if he can build up a permanent business, and we commend the enterprise to all as worthy of success.

Advertisement for agricultural machinery including Buckeye Mower, Hawley Dodd & Co. Reaper, Elward Harvester, Canton Pitts Thresher, Haines Header, and Old Reliable Schuttler Spring.

Little Clara. Died April 19, 1877, near Smith's Ferry, Oregon, Clara Starr, youngest child of E. W. and Catherine Starr, aged 8 months and 2 days. The angel face no more we'll see, We'll kiss no more the lips; The laughing eyes we loved so well, Are closed in death's eclipse. The little hand, so plump and white, Lies cold upon the breast, And in the cold and cruel grave Does little Clara rest. 'Tis sad to think that 'neath the sod Now lies the darling head, And on our home a shadow falls, Since little Clara's dead. The fairest flower but blooms to fade, The best beloved must die; Love can not bind to earth the things That only last on high. JENNIE STEELE.

Wanted, A COW. MUST BE WARRANTED TO BE gentle and kind, and to give Four Gallons of Milk per day. Address, stating price, Lock Box 106, PORTLAND, OREGON.

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Image of a horse-powered threshing machine with text: PELTON'S SIX-FOLD HORSE-POWERS; And Counterbalance Separators. INCORPORATED AT SALEM, OREGON, OCTOBER 7, 1876. S. PELTON, PRESIDENT; J. F. EYBOLD, Vice President; W. S. O'BRIEN, Secretary. Superior to any Horse-Power or Separator now in use. THE SEPARATOR SAVES THE GRAIN. For further particulars, address the Office name on file, or send for circulars.

New Store. LITCHFIELD & MANNING, DEALERS IN FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND Country Produce, FLOUR, FEED, BACON & LARD. Dr. H. SMITH, DENTIST. SALEM, OREGON. Office moved over BREYMAN & BROS.' NEW STORE. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER AND Tomato PLANTS. By the 100 or 1000. CABBAGE PLANTS - 25c per 100; CAULIFLOWER \$1 per 100; Tomato plants, 15c each, or \$1.50 per 100. Grow at my 67-68 houses, two and a half miles east from Salem. Discontinue shipping to Lewiston, BEXTER FIELD.

Oregon State Fair, Oct. 1876.