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The party and

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Dallas; E. L. Smith, Hood River.
State Business Agent—S. P. Lee, Portland.

### The Land Grant Question.

ED. FARMER: Sir: There has been consid erable controversy of late about the extension of the time for building the North Pacific Railroad under the present bill, or law under which they hold their subsidy of land. We had hoped that there was no great division of the public mind about this matter, but we now see that there is, and to offer our mite to reconcile this difference is the object of this communication. Now we claim to represent the feelings of the agricultural community of Oregon enmasse, and many others, when we say: Our first and greatest desire is: aid by Congress for an unobstructed, and free navigation of the Columbia river, in its broadest sense. Next: and an extension of time by the government, to build the N. P. R. R. by giving the proceeds of the sale of the odd sections of land in the manner and amount that their present bill sots forth.

It is asked: why give the proceeds and not the land. We answer, because the land, of right, belongs to him who will till it. The land should be transferred direct from the government to the settler, in such quantities as will best facilitate the settling and cultivation of the public domain.

The time has come when there is no more really new country belonging to the government. I can remember when a part of Indiana was public domain, and almost all the region west of it was new country. The public land is now almost gone, and why give it to large corporations? It has been shown that they invariably impose on the settler, by encouraging him to settle upon and cultivate their lands, and then make him pay all he has made their lands worth, or go and leave his improvements.

We have to assert, that Congress has (in granting this immense subsidy of land to the N. P. R. R. Co.) imposed an indirect tax upon the settler, by doubling the price upon the even sections. You see by this bill that the merchant, mechanic, or tradesman, pays no one hundred dollars for the privilege of living inside their limits; but every settler pays \$100 more for his land than the usual price. But, say they, your land is worth that much more on account of the benefits of the road. So, also it is \$100 benefit to the merchant and others, but they do not pay a cent more to live inside their limits; and then it is an uneven tax; a tax on one class and not on the other. As though not contented with the land (enough to make a state as large as Ohio) their bill makes the settler pay double price for government land, in order that they may induce settlement upon theirs. They say to us, go notify on a tract of our land and when we get a title for it we will send appraisers who shall appaise the land at its nominal value, no more than such land would be worth in its natural state, and then you can have it at their valuation. This would all be very well, were they bound to comply with this promise. In this matter they treat us as their fathers treated them when they were little boys: that is, give them a colt to call theirs, until such time as their father saw fit to sell the colt for all that it is worth. Please excuse us from such business transrelease excuse us from such business trans-actions, is what all say who have filed on railroad land, for they positively say they will put no more improvements on it until they see whether or not the time is extended under the present bill.

Fellow citizens: if this immense tract of

Fellow citizens: if this immense tract of land becomes theirs, with the appurienances thereunto belonging (as it surely will if our public servants extend the time for building said road under the old bill), then we ask, is there any foolish enough to believe that they will not ask all they can get, all that their lands have been made worth, make the set-

lands have been made worth, make the settler pay just as much for his improved
claim as any other person will pay for it?

Why not let the agriculturist go in the
next bill and government and this company
impose a tax on the merchant, mechanic and
others, of \$100 each for the privilege of carrying on a legitimate business inside the
limits of this road? for the road is worth
that te them and more too.

I will tell you as well as they would; be-

that to them and more too.

I will tell you as well as they would; because it is not just, not right, neither is it right in the case of the sottler. I will tell you how I think this matter can be made to mete out justice to all classes. Whenever it becomes necessary to render government aid in the furtherance of any public enterprise either through a corporation or otherwise, if land is to be appropriated let the government retain control of the same, and throw it upon the market in such quantities as will prevent wild speculation and will secure a home to actual settlers, and give the proceeds for the benefit of such public enterprise.

This will speedily settle the country by giving the people an assurance@hat they will get a good title in a resonable time and at a fair price.

H. Rick.

#### To the Readers of the Farmer.

These items, which are now very frequent

in the newspapers of the day, may mean

nothing at all to the ordinary reader, but to the farmer, or to one who is familiar with the old regime of country life, they are eloquent indeed, for they tell of a different era that has dawned upon the agricultural community, and to the granger they are apparent as the work of his order. Who ever heard of farmers taking the trouble to organize themselves for social enjoyment until the grange taught them that pleasure is a duty as well as labor. In the monthly meetings of the subordinate granges, the farmers of a community are brought together twelve times a year, if no oftener, and are accompanied by their wives and daughters. The ordinary proceedings of each meeting are such as to interest them, and to place tnem in a happy frame of mind for the cultivation and promotion of social relations. Acquaintances are made, new frienships are formed, and old ones strengthened, the farmer is taught that the world doesn't end for him at the boundaries of his farm; that there are hopes, fears, joys, and sorrows beyond his domain, in which it is his duty to take an interest. The entire farming community is bound together by the bands which unite men working for a common cause. A few hours are spent in pleasant intercourse. The week or the month has one bright spot in it for those who have taken part in its meetings. The farmer is taught that social relaxation and pleasure are a necessity of human existence, and the duty of granting these to his family and dependents is made an obligation which should be complied with. Leading members of the grange arrange for gatherings of pleasure and social intercourse a part from the regular meetings of the Order. Pienics, barbacues, sociables, processions public meetings, are carried out at such times as will not interfere with the work of the farm, and the whole power of the Order is exerted to break up the dullness of farm life, and enliven it with innocent amusement, which will lighten the cares of the farmers and their families, and increase their happiness. In all the meetings of the Order, in all its gatherings for pleasure, the two sexes are brought together, and placed upon an equality, and the farmer is thus quietly and forcibly reminded that his wife and daughters are ladies, entitled to all the courtesies and and attentions of polite society, and not mere drudges charged with the performances of household work, something he has been taught to forget. Courtesy and high-toned feelings and deportment in all things are lessons taught by the grange, which thus becomes the instructor and guide of its community. Coarse and improper pleasures, rude and unmanly or unwomanly conduct, are not tolerated by the Order. Its pleasures are innocent and healthful, and it aims at the elevation and improvement of its members in every respect. The social condition of a majority of the farmers in this Territory as well as in Oregon, before the organization of granges is described to me by leading men of the country as anything but satisfactory. The country is compartively new, having been settled only a few years, and the people are still very much isolated, the dull monotony of their lives has only been broken up by an occasional wedding or funeral, and they have plodded on year after year working holidays, rarely meeting each other except at the cross roads or store, church, or town meetings, reading very little, and in fact, transforming themselves into grain-producing machines. The condition of the farmer's wife was even worse; her work began earlier and ended later than that of her husband; it was a slavish life with almost nothing to give it variety or to lift the woman out of the deep rut of her daily drudgery. Perhaps the most of these people have never known any different kind of life; perhaps they have had better food and a greater abundance of it, more comfortable homes and better clothing than before they became Washington Territory and Oregon farmers, but their enjoyment of life has been of a low order, and anyone who will give them broader ideas will be hailed as a benefactor. I have not been describing the average farmer of Washington Territory and Oregon from personal observation; that would be impossible for one like myself to do. I take the picture as it is painted for me by those who have been familiar with it for years. J. S. STILL.

Pekin, Cowliz Co., W. T.

## In Memoriam.

BROOKS, MARION Co., May 19, 1877. Resolutions of condolence passed by Roun Prairie Grange, No. 106.

Whereas, it has pleased our Divine Master above to remove by death five of Brother A. G. Perkins' children, therefore, Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family in their sad affle-

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the WILLAMETTE FARMER for publication.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed

to spread the same on the minutes of the WM. HARRIS, A. M. LAFOLLETT, W. C. HUBBARD, Committee

Whereas the Divine Master, in his providence, has removed from our midst Brother Joseph B. Hubbard; and,
Whereas, this grange has lost a useful member and good citizen and his family a good husband and father; and
Whereas, this our loss is his eternal gain; therefore.

Whereas, this our loss is his eternal gain; therefore,
Resolved. That Round Prairie Grange wear the badge of mourning for thirty days.
Resolved. That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Grange, and a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the WILLAMETTE FARMER for publication.
Signed by D. H. Lafollett, Wm. Harris,
A. M. Lafollett, Committee.

#### Notes of Travel in Yambill and Polk Counties. [CONTINUED.]

We parted reluctantly with the fraternity at North Yambill, and passed through a rich, fertile country to McMinnville, where we stopped with Bro. Durham, Worthy Deputy of Yambill county. He is in truth a model farmer; owns his own warehouse. From here we went to see Dr. Olds, who run last year one of Walter A. Wood's harvesters, with Locke's self-binder attached. Dr. Olds reports it a perfect success, and Bro. Durham, who threshed the grain, says there is no trouble in passing the wire through his threshing machine. He uses a vibrator .-Dr. Olds cut last year (or rather a sixteenyear-old boy of his did) 200 acres of grain, easy work for three horses, at a cost for wire of \$80, and, what is significant, the neighbors of Bro. Olds have ordered five machines for their own use. We here met Miss Virginia Olds, a member of the Grange here and correspondent of the WILLAMETTE FARMER. We invited her to go along with us on our further travels, and having no one to moiest her or make her afraid, she did so. As she is quite companionable, we were decidedly gainer, even though she is a leetle strong-minded.

We took dinner with Bro. Alex. Reed, Past Master of McMinnville Grange. From here to Perrydale was an easy drive. We here stopped with Rev. John Townsend, who has a one-hundred-acre field of fall wheat looking first-rate. He has a field of fall-sown barley that is heading out. I have noticed a number of farmers who sowed barley in the fall. From Townsend's to Dallas, where we stopped with Bro. W. C. Brown, a member of Dallas Grange-a merchant farmer. Bro. Brown is a good fellow, and, half middleman as he is, Dallas Grange seems to tolerate him. At Dailas, we called on Bro. John Brown, Secretary of Dallas Grange, and found him a live seretary, which is very necessary in a live grange.

From Dalias to Little Luckimute the country is quite hilly, with lots of good oak timber. Polk county excels Marion county in the quality of her oak timber. We stopped with Bro. Hollinshead. He has the finest peach orchard we have seen. It is planted on the banks of the river, the trees, which are seven or eight years old and healthy, being loaded with fruit. They are sheltered to the south and east. The land is sandy and rich. If men who have such locations would turn their attention to peaches, it would pay them well. From here we went to Lewioville, through what is called the Luckimute country, one of the best portions of Polk

county. Lewisville is situated in a fine, rolling country; from there to Pee Dee, a tributary of the Big Luckimute, is eight miles, over a rather rough country, but the hills are rich soil, and on top of even the highest of them oats and wheat grow finely. The rock here is sandstone, and the soil has quite a per cent, of sand in it. One man has a thrifty peach orchard on top of a high hill. On Pee Dee we stopped with Bro. Smith, of Mono Grange. He showed me how to measure the hight of a standing tree by taking three stakes, eight feet, four feet, and two feet long, respectively, setting the longest stake nearest the tree, the next longest next, the shortest one last, on a line with the tree; then from the top of the shortest stake sight so that the other stakes at their tops v be on a line with the top of the tree. Keep moving the stakes until their tops and the tree-top are in range, and the length of the tree, if the ground is level, will be the distance from the top of the shortest stake to the foot of the tree. Any part of the hight of a tree can be measured just as well, for instance, the hight of a tree to the first limb,-This rule is of interest to lumberman, and others, as it is often desirable to know how long a sill or plate a certain tree will make a certain distance up the tree. Bro. Smith told me there was a Madroon laurel tree on the waters of the Pee Due three feet or more in diameter, with a straight trunk twenty

is not common as he is usually one of the From Bro. Smitn's to the picnic ground on the banks of the Little Luckimute, near Lewisyille, was a pleasant drive. You have already had a description of the grange picnic held there. The Monmouth band was on hand, and was voted a success. The address was by Sister Hilleary, of Turner Grange, Marion county, and was attentively listened to by all. Her efforts are always appreciated by intelligent audiences. Bro. H. C. McTimmonds, Master of Lowisville Grange, presided, and did his part well. After dinner (and it was a dinner, you may believe), the stand in that big maple woods was again occupied and Sister Hunt held forth on the duties of Patrons to their respective granges and to themselves. Bros. Brown, Steats, Grant, Hilleary, and Hunt, also made short speeches. Bro. S. A. Clarke. of the WILLAMETTE FARMER, who was present, was called for, and made a short, effective speech, that was well received. Bro. Stephen Staats proposes to have a Patrons' pienie next year for the whole State. The writer suggested to bring our fixings and spend about four days together, and

feet or more of saw timber. Near Lewisville

there is a good farmer who is a Jew, which

have a good time. Bidding friends good by, we took the road for Monmouth, 8 miles distant, through a fine rolling country, to Bro. Ireland's, of Monmouth Grange, where we spent the night, and received a hearty welcome. The next morning we passed Monmouth, then on two miles to Independence, on the river, which is a place of considerable trade. The grangers have a good warehouse here, and will soon have plenty of grain to fill it. From here to the Leabo ferry is a good road Near the ferry we passed Bro. Lewis Pettyjohu's place, and were surprised to find some fine farms-Pettyjohn's among the

rest-so near the river. We reached Salem by noon, where we halted for dinner. I observe that the Waldo Hills are exempt from those strong coast winds so common to the west-side counties. Persons of a delicate constitution should make a note of this fact, and any person who has observed this will comprehend what I mean.

Mr. Thos. L. Davidson has resigned his position as Secretary of the State Grange, for the reason that his large agricultural inter-ests near this city demands his undivided attention. Mr. G. W. Randall, of Clackamas county was chosen for the coming balance of the current term. Mr. Daniel Clark was appointed Gate Keeper in lieu of A. H. Graham resigned. These two changes in the offices of the State Grange are the only ones made, the rest of the officers holding over until next year, when the regular election takes place.

#### Adjourned.

The State Grange adjourned on Saturday, after having had a very pleasant session, to meet again one year hence. The next meeting place is left to the Executive Committee. consisting of Worthy Master, Wm. Cyrus, and Mesers. E. L. Smith and G. W. Hunt, who will notify the several Granges in due

Tan-yard Sold.

The leather in the vats and the unexpired lease of the tan-yard, held by Ray, Friedman & Co., at the Penitentiary, were sold by auction this forenoon. A. A. Cohn, of Portland, was the purchaser, and \$4,525 was the

Bills are good pedestrians; they will run long and beat you in the long run.

#### Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents?

Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their When sick, the object is to get now to say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsis, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indiges-tion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, etc., can take GREEN's AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure, If you doubt this, go to your druggist and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents, and try it. Regular size, 75 cents.— Two doses will relieve you.

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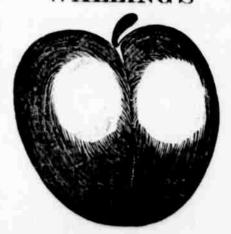
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ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS it is a powerful rejuvenstor, causing the wreck of man once more to assume the God-like form of manhood.

POT CUTANEOUS DIBEASES, URINARY DISORDERS, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS, LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, GENERAL AND NE SYOUS DEBILITY, RHEUMAT'SM, GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENTS, EPITHELIOMATOUS CANCER, SCURYY, AFFECTIONS OF THE BONES, INDOLENT ULOEBS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS (and to the gentler sea it is a boon long sought for by sensitive, susceptible, and delicate formales, as it takes direct action upon their aliments) AND ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASE IN WHICH THE BLOOD IS THE SEAT OF THE TROUBLE, it is invaluable. A preservence with this remedy will prove a positive and permanent cure for perseverance with this remedy will prove a positive and permanent cure for CHILLS and FEVERS and all MALA-RIAL POISONS.

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A slight so-called cold will oftimes lead to a scrious cough, which, uncared for or badly treated, must have but one result—it must eventuate in a settled case of BRONCHITIS, or what is worse, the deadly CONSUMPTION. To all suffering from harassing cough and expectoration, TRACHEON offers a sound, reliable, and permanent relief. It augments espectoration, and enables the patient to expet that terribly septio deposit, which, if left without judicious treatment, must communicate the poison to the vesicular substance of the lung, degenerating and destroying that most essential of organs, and ultimates only in an early and untimely death. TRACHEON has no equal, much less a superior, and its use will not only remove the deposit, thereby affording great relief, but heals the membrane and leaves the patient in possession of healthy lung tissue.

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