pect to purchase small places or take up

homestead lands, improve them, work part

of the time for those more able to live, in

entire truct to number of immigrants for

\$25,000, has about quit farming, boys have

all left home, two boys are about to graduate

after fifteen years struggle in a denomina-

tional university, said university has just

about lived and paid interest on \$15,000

mortgage, one son has completed his educa-

tion, located in the city, kind of half lawyer

and half preacher, pretty good temperance

lecturer, plays good hand at seven up, has

to have remittance from home, said remit-

tance raised by giving mortgage on the old

homestead to the Scottish Trust Company

in Portland. Don't want to hire any lands,

land all rented out. Didn't want to hire any

work done, got a Chinaman, don't want to

bire any help in house, got a Chinaman

Capital on this coast and in Oregon has the

advantage of the agricultural laborer from

many causes; receiving aid from govern-

ment and from the State so as to enable

them to control the commerce of the State,

and having invested their money not ad-

vantageous to the farmers' interest. This is

natural, for they always invest where it pays

large tracts of land, loan money on farming

lands, than to make plows, wagons, farm

machinery, woolen goods, and a thousand

other articles too numerous to mention that

are shipped here from the East. It certainly

would be foolish for them to erect foundries,

machine shops, and go into manufacturing

when there is no demand for their manufac-

tured articles, or not a sufficient demand to

induce them to do so. We have not got pop-

enough. Manufacturers are never the

the luxuries and comforts belonging to old-

immigration be the remedy? The trouble

with him he has but few wants here below

and they are products of another country.

He don't want a home, in fact ain't got no

wants, he has practiced the economical doc-

trine of Confucius for nine thousand years-

more or less-until he is a thousand years

ahead of our civilization or a thousand years

behind. The only point of resemblance in

which he radiates within a thousand miles

can grub. It is easy to see that we don't

want him in the mfg. interests because of

in any of these departments he is a nuisance.

One of the reasons why he works for cheap

is urged that his labor is necessary because

white labor is to high. No one will but ad-

mit that white labor would be best if they

farm work for one or two years, are now on

their own places taken up in Eastern Or-

egop, rented farms and working for them-

selves. White labor is high because we

have thousands of acres of wild lands open

for settlement. The only way to get cheap

white labor is to settle up our waste places,

fill up the valley of Eastern Oregon with

prosperous thriving working population, in-

stead of cattle and wild horses. Every

Chinaman that is employed in this county

is filling a position that could be occupied

by a white man (even at higher wages) who,

with but few exceptions, would soon become

a permanent citizen and add more real wealth

to the State than three or four Chinamen.

It has been said that white immigration

would not work, could not be employed.

that in order to compete with this strange

heathen, we must drop in a few days all the

practices of a Christian civilization? must we

cease to take newspapers, books and periodi-

cals? cease to put money in churches, semi-

naries and public improvements? disband

our agricultural registies? cease to follow

beautify our home with useful inventions

pictures, flowers, fruits, and improved stock?

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. DIRECTORY. .

OFFICERS of the NATIONAL GRANGE.

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Steward—A. J. Vaughn, Memphis, Tenn,
Ass't Steward—Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush,
omerset, N. J.

Somerset, N. J.

Campuin—S. H. Ellis, Springhorough, Warren, O.

Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, Stenben, N. Y.

Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Ky.

Galz-Kerper—O. Dinwiddle, Orchard Grove, Ind.

Cers—Mrs. John T. Jones, Barton, Phillips, Ark,

Flora—Mrs. Samuel E. Adams. Monticello, Minn.

Pomona Mrs. Harvey Goddard, North Granby, Ct.

Lady Assistant Steward—Miss Carbline A. Haß,

Louisville, Ky.

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Lecturer-Mrs. E. N. Hunt, Sublimity.

Discretary-N. W. Randall. Oregon City.
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Executive Committee-Wm. Cyrus, Scio; R. Clow,
Dallas; R. L. Smith, Hood River.
State Business Agent-S. P. Lee, Portland.

State Grange Deputies for 1877

State Grange		
	Post Office.	Express.
A Holder	Corvallis	Corvallie
CLACKANAS.	P O b	
Enoch Skirvine N W Randall	Oregon City	
J W Hayes	Myrtle Creek Drain's Station.	
MULTNOMAIL.		Past Postland
Plympton Kelly RARION. P P Castleman G W Hunt	Butteville Sublimity	
JN T Miller	Jacksonville	Jacksonville
P A Patterson	Rickreal	Salem
J J Chariton	Goose Lake	Jacksonville
J J Chariton	Kerbyville	Jacksonville
James W Matlock	Goshen	
RA Irvine	Lebanon	Albany
John End	Tygh	The Dalles
D C Durham	McMinnvillo Gaston	
D B Rinehart	Canyon City	Canyon City
E W Cocyers	Cotumbia City	
H F Holden	Tillamook	North Yamhill
JS Walte	Weston	Weston
J Henry Shrooder	Ott	
	TON TERRITORY.	
S W Rrown.	Vaucouver	
R P Stein	Dayton	
L S RINGER	Colfax	Colfax
M Z Goodale	Kims	
BB My kham	Chehalis Point.	
L G Abbott	Olympia Yelm	Olympia
Julius Horton	Seatt'e	Beattle
L M Plarate YAKIMA	Claquato	
OP COUNTY	Ellensburg	
In any county where the most suitable, and properly indicate to m in many instances I he pointments without kn	the Deputy at	pointed is not he locality will
In many instances I he	we been obliged	to make ap-
Master (Pregon State Gra	nge, P. of H.
		-

Meeting of Subordinate Gra

LINN COUNTY.

Hope, No. 24, meets in Albany, on the 1st and 3 Saturdays of each month, at 10 a. m. Oak Plate, No. 6, in Halsey, 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 11 a. m.

Saturdays at 11 a. m.

Banner. No. 165, in Crawfordsville, 1st
and 3rd Saturdays, at 2 p. m.

Syracuse No. 53, at Millers Station, 4th
Saturday, at 1 p. m.

Lebanon No. 21, at Lebanon, 21 and 4th
Saturday, at 10 a. m.

Grand Prairie No. 10, 4th Saturday.

Knox Butte No. 22, 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

sautiam No. 37, 2nd and 4th Saturdays Brownsville No. 19, 1st and 2nd Satur

Tangent, No. 7, 1st and 3rd Fridays, at 10 Harrisburg, No. 11, 1st and 3rd Satur-

dave, at 10 a. m. Shedd, No. 6, 1st and 34 Saturdays, at 10 Happy Hems No. 46, 1st and 3d Saturdays

in each month from October to June, and on the 1st Saiurday the balance of the year. Harmony No. 23, 3rd Saturday, regularly, except in Nov. Dec., Jan., Feb., and March, when they meet the 1st Friday. BENTON COUNTY.

Scap Creek No 14, 1st Saturday at 10 a.m. Willamette No. 52, 1st Thursday, at 10 a.m. Philomath, No 12, 4th Saturday, at 10 a.m. LANE COUNTY.

Cresswell, No. 64, 4th Saturday, 1 p. m. Eugene, No. 56, in Eugene City, 3rd Satday, at 10 a. m.

Charity, No. 76, 24 Saturday. Goshon, No. 101, 1st Saturday, at 10 o'clock Junction City, No. 43, 2nd Saturday, at 1 McKenzie, No. 107, Camp Creek, 2d Satur-

POLK COUNTY. Oak Point, No. 3, 1st and 3rd Saturdays. MARION COUNTY.

Salem Grange, No. 17, 1st and 3d Saturdays in each month, except in August, September, and October, when it meets only on the lat Saturday—at their hall in Salem.

Abique, No 135, 4th Saturday. Rock Point, No 48, 3d Schurday, at 1 p. m. Butte Creek, No. 82, 5rd Saturday, at 10

WASHINGTON COMNTY.
Beaverton No. 100, meets 1st, Saturday, at

NOTICE.

I will pay \$25, in gold, premium for the est "Black Stranger" colt exhibited at the tate Fair this fall. J. W. NESHITE.

County Clork's Report.

A. Edes received during the year une 30th from various sources, \$2,the county measy and paid the

Lecture delivered at Spring Valley Grange

Chinese Labor and the Grange. June 30, 1877, by W. A. HENRY. There is no doubt but what Chinese Isbor is a question of more importance than is just now attached to it by members of the grange, because it is a question of labor, and labor is the foundation upon which all our interests rest, upon which the grange rests. In short, is the only real wealth we have as a nation. The great national indebtedness is nothing more than a credit based upon the prospect of labor paying it. Labor is wealth. Gold, s'Iver, greenbacks, are medium of exchange, used to purchase the products of labor: in fact all credit is derived from the prospect of controlling labor. The inhabitants of nations are prosperous, free, intellectual, and contented, in proportion as its labor is directed and controlled-not for the benefit of the few, but for the advancement of the laboring classes. We should guard with jesious care the free-labor system that has contributed more to the advancement of republican institutions than any thing else. In the Old World men and women are born to position in society; here we work up to it. There is no stimulus of position to prompt the laborers of the, Old World to active nothing but to supply their physical wants with food and clothing. There the government takes care and eperates directly upon its subjects. In this country the laborers are the government, and are eligible to reach any position. And these positions are reached-with but few exceptions-by commencing at the lower rounds of the ladder and working up to the top, after long years of toil and strict attention to business. The only wealth the laboring classes have to invest, is their labor, or time, which they have to sell to capitalist or to those having to purchase labor, being worth in the market a price corresponding to the smount of intelligence, skill, and industry possessed by the laborer. Their wages governed at the same time by that great natural law which rules almost every thing human, of supply and demand. That is the exact position that pioneers to a new country. For a country labor and capital should always occupy towards each other, neither one receiving aid from government, governed only by the natural course of supply and demand, honest competition entering into every department of industry—one capitalist's manufactured good coming in competition in the market with another's-the operator, the artizen and farmer, all meeting each others products on the same footing. When this is the case, which we have had in our government during the years of our greatest prosperity, he that performs his work well is generally the most successful-honest industry is rewarded, strict business integrity is successful after years of patient labor. The greatest good derived from following these natural laws of supply and demand is not the greatest amount of money stored away, but the government it makes, the social order it establishes, the manhood and womanhood it erects, and the noble characters it forms. The young taught economy, babits of industry and practical ideas of business. As long as labor and capital are not changed from these natural channels, neither one has the advantage, both are nece for each other's success, they go hand in hand together. Now the question is will Chinese labor add to cupital or labor? will it disturb that progress of development going on in this State? I claim that it will, that it does now, and will continue to do so as long as the Burlingame treaty is the law. Chipese labor is introduced and worked by capitalists, not because he has more skill, industry, or practical ideas, not because be has gained these positions by creating a demand for his labor, or by excelling his competitor in the various departments of indstry, but by practicing manners and customs foreign to the established usages of our civilization, he is the servant of capital, brought here by it, worked by it, buys his supplies from them, all the money he makes leaves the country or is put into the hands of these Chine companies, instead of being invested in chesp lands, building material, &c., as would be done by white labor. He moves and live; out side of the moral, social, and political element in our government that has Americanized the European immigrant. He takes no interest in the affairs of our government, adds nothing to the support of schools and benevolent institutions, creates no demand for home manutacture, refuses to become a citizen, a taxpayer, or a soldier. About all we know about hem they are put out in herds by these companies, as the stock men do flocks and herds in Eastern Oregon, with one slight difference. The stock men aim to improve their herds and these companies fill their pockets. The quintessence of his useful ness in this county (as claimed by his firands; is that he' is a good cook, and a grubber. This kind of labor is necessary perhaps, but it is dear labor to the people of in short, bave fewer wants. Is it really so a State in the progress of development, Any kind of men that have no other object in view than to grub, are poor men to encourage to come te this country. We ought to encourage, and in fact Oregon's greatest want to day is an industrious immigration (and they are coming) who are willing to hew out homes in the wilderness, improve the teachings of the grange, to adorn and the large tracts of waste land into neat comfortable homes, improve our cities, schools and churches, erect manufactures and make a home market, increase our population to 800,000 instead of 100,000. Will Chinese labor do it or will it be an obsticle in the way of others? Chinese labor and immigration will not wish for homes, and a permament residence they do not want, and their taking the place of other labor will be an

betacle in the way of working immigranet.

Hundreds of young men have come to this

State with small families and few hundred s, come to stay, to make homes, hav-il little to invest but their labor, exIn Memoriam.

Whereas, Wasco Grange, No. 28, Wasco county, Oregon, has been deprived by death of our much loved Sister Lucy Menitee; Resolved, That while we bow in humble

fact to go through the same progress of development that has made Mo., fows, Illinois, submission to this event, we trust that her life has not been in vain, that the memory of and the Middle and Western States of the her pleasant ways and kind words may long Union what they are in wealth, population be tressured away in our hearts.

Resolved. That in the death of Six'er Lucy and resources. They go to an old settler who the grange has lost one of its brightest ornahas from 640 acres to 1,200 seres and inquire ments, and ber family a kind daughter and for work for himself and family. He don't want to hire, wants to sell, would sell his

Resolved, That the members of the grange

wear the usual bad (s of mourning for thirty days at their meetings. STACY E. BURFORD.

MARY M. DUFUR,

WEATHER REPORT.

During the month of June 1877, there were eight days during which rain fell in sufficient quantities to measure in the rain guage, with an aggregate of 2.41 inches of water, 14 ciear days and 8 cloudy days other than those on which rain fell. Mean temthen those on which rain fell. Mean temperature for the month, 39.73°. Highest daily mean temperature for the month 73° on 10. Lowest daily mean temperature for the month 53° on 4. Mean temperature for the month, at 2 o'clock P. M. 68.76° Highest temperature for the month 83° at 2 P. M., on the 10th and 11th. Lowest thermometer, 49° at 7 A. M. on the 5th.

at 7 A. M., on the 5th. Thunder and lightning was observed at 4 P. M., on the 25th, in the S. E a light shower from which reached this locality about 7

The prevailing rains for the month were from the North during 13 days; S. W. 2 days. During June 1876, there were 7 days dur-ing which rain fell, giving an aggregate of 1 34 inches of water; 16 clear days; 7 cloudy the best. It pays better for them to own

Mean temperature for the month 60 57°. Hightest daily mean temperature for the month, 76° on 29. Lowest, daily mean temperature for the month, 50° on 7.

Ecla, July 2, 1877. T. Pearce. Ecla, July 2, 1877.

A Cutting Affair.

A man by the name of Williams who has been at work on the ditch of Messrs. Waldo & Weller's mill, in North Salem, dropped into the Commercial hotel Tuesday evening, about half past eleven o'clock with his partner. Both had been drinking, and they ulation enough, families enough, cities took seats and commenced talking. Shortly afterwards John Coffey with two others came in and invited Williams out. Williams replied, "I don't go out with none of your kind, you are only a hotel bummer." With that Coffey went for Williams with a small undeveloped or sparsely settled, or owned in large tracts, create no demand for the pocket kuife giving him four flesh wounds. The incisions were not dangerous, and Wilmanufactured good. The simple primitive condition of the people requires but few of liams went to work again this morning as usuai. Coffey made his escape, but as a finale to the affair came into town last night er settled countries. Will Chinese labor or armed with a double barreled shot-gun and threatened to kill any one who attempted to arrest him. He was evidently under the influence of liquor on both occasions. Young Coffey is thought by his friends to be heredstarily insane, as one of his mother's sisters fied a raving maniac, and other members of his mother's family are insanely inclined. He should be taken care of as soon as found, and placed where he can do no harm .

Come and get your Goat.

S. A. Clarke has a flock of Angoragoats in his pasture near town, south, and this morning, before breakfast, as he was visiting the hills and salting the goats, which are especially gentle, he was startled at the sight of a strange animal and which of our time (as claimed by his friends) he islly gentle, he was startled at the sight of a strange unimal, and white spotted, large size, big borns, heavy beard and resembling one of the beasts of the Apocalypse, that had become most unaccountably one of the band. He at first thought it was the devil, which it may be yet, but remembering that the Masons have a goat to be ridden in the initiatory exercises, it has occurred to him that this historic animal has got loose, and as its identity is corroborated by an appearance of saddle marks and scars from spurs, he requests the Morgan-killers to take the beast his chesp labor, for he is first needed as an agriculturist, as a settler, a mechanic, and wages his wants are few and simple, and it would work has cheap as the Chinaman, that the Morgan-killers to take the beast away, free of charge. Rev. P. S. Knight says he stw/the creature near his place a few days previous, which sustains the impression that after all it may be a traveling feature of they never will do unless we adopt the celestial's manner and sustoms. White labor will come to a reasonable price when the Apocalypse—perhaps with a prophetic relationship to the Russo-Turkish war and theend of Moslam rule in Europe. removed. Hundreds of good bands have come to this State, worked at all kinds of

Attempted Saicide.

James Wilson who was formerly a con-vict, but who now lives with his adopted parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Quino Thornton, stempted suicide on the morning of the Foorth of July, by taking laudanum. A timely emetic saved his life. The cause of the attempt was his inability to obtain work as stated in a note which he intended should be found after his death. Wilson is really a reformed man but to all to whom he applied for work, his having been a convict went against him. When the Capital Guards enlisted to go to the Indian war he was one of the first to sign the roll. He is a superior blacksmith and we have no doubt from what we can learn of the man, that if employment was given him he would prove a reliable and aleady man. Previous to taking the poison he had weshed and shaved and carefully dressed himself so as to be ready

Lincoln Warehouse.

This is a mistake. Thousands of white men have been induced to come to Oregon and The annual meeting of the Lincoin Ware house and shipping Company was held at Bethel, last Saturday, June 30th. Ira S. Townsend, J. Hawley and Thomas Pearce have searched in vain for work. Many of them were poor and really in want. I have seen many of them willing to do any kind were elected Directors for the ensuing year The old Directors met, declared a dividend of 40 per cent on the past year, and the money was paid. The new Directors have not yet elected officers for the ensuing year. of labor at the employer's own price. At the same time the almond-eyed Chinaman was filling all the places, sleek and as fat, and apparently as well contented as a Kansas This warehouse has been now carried on for three years. The first year's dividend was 20 per cent on capital stock, and the two past years the dividends have been 40 per cent. grasshopper. It is also claimed that if white labor expects to get employment they must The charge for storage has only been 21; cents per bushel, and here we have an instance of cheap storage and high diviwork for the same wages that the Chinamen do. If their wants are more numerous than the Chinaman's they must economize, live dends that ought to satisfy all more simple, wear less expensive clothing,

A report is current on the streets that Elisha McDaniels, a well known citizen of Polk county, had been killed by the Indiana

on the Yakima.

Mrs. McDaniels and her two sons returned Mrs. McDaniels and her two sons returned from there last Toesday and brought the intelligence that a small party of Indians were camped near Mr. McDaniels' farm on the Yakima, about 75 miles from The Dalles. They appeared restless, and for fear of any uprising, Mr. McDaniels sent his family home to Independence, staying himself to look after his stock and farm.

The report current traced to Mr. Magers of Gervais is, that two days after his family left Mr. McDaniels took his gun and went out for the purpose of driving the Indians off his place. Not succeeding in doing so he became alarmed for his own safety, and started for The Dalles, but was intercepted and killed.

Another day will probably either confirm or as we hope contradict the report.

return to the chop stick? stow ourselves return to the chop stick? stow ourselves away like rats in a den, 20 persons in a room 12 by 16 feet? There is no doubt that many useless habits and customs are practiced by the people at this advanced age; but true economy does not mean any such degradation. The fundamental principle of the grange means onward, advancement, and improved agriculture. It means to advance and improve the farm and the fireside until they become attractive, a repository of refinement, culture and comfort, beautify nature with art until the saying of the old pairiarch is realized: "The solitary place is made glad for us, the desert to rejoin and blamen as the ress."

Officers Elected.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Fire colors the following officers were elected by the coming year: President, Tilmon

Returned.

Rev. F. P. Tower, and Hon. F. R. Smith, returned from their Mt. Hood trip last evening. They ascended the mountain on the Fourth of July to within 200 feet of the top but the clouds were so dense and the weather so piercing they were compelled to descend. They found smoke issuing from small fis-sures, thereby proving the mountain as having once been an active volcano. Mr. Tower bears the marks of his trip upon his countenance from the reflection of the sun upon the snow. He also informs us that the party who was to "illumina e" on the top of the mountain on the evening of the Fourth, did not put in an appearance.

W. J. Ash, a plumber in the employ of J. W. Crawford, got too much benzine in him on the evening of the Fourth and in passing John Gray's store in company with a couple of boon companions, either fell or was pushed through the window of that store. He was badly cut by the glass, under his arm, in his face and about the shoulders. He fell in such a manner that he was extricated with difficulty.

Bound Over.

John Coffey was called before Recorder C. W. Bowie this atternoon, at 2 o'clock, waived examination, and was bound over in the sum at the October term of court.

Very Desirable Property for Sale.

Ninety-three acres of land on Salem Prairie, near the Fair Ground, will be sold at a great bargain to a cash purchaser. For terms and other information inquire of S. A. Clarke, at the FARMER office, Salem.

Coughs and Colds.

From Samuel A. Walker, Esq., the well-known Real Estate Auctioneer of Boston.

"Having experienced results of a satisfactory character from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in cases of severe colds, during the past two years, I have full mith in its renovating power. I was first induced to try this medicine by the strong recommendation of a friend, who was well-nigh gone with consumption, and whose relief from the use of it satisfied me of its great value in cases of coids and decline, and most clearly demonstrated to my mind its great value as a restorative, that only needs a fair trial to insure a grateful recognition from the public." Sold by all

Important to all Invalids. Iron in the

The Peruylan Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of non, strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its vital principle, or life element—Iron. This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Com-plaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrices, Bolls, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Hu-mors, Less of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Com-plaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debil-ity or a low state of the system. Sold by all druggists.

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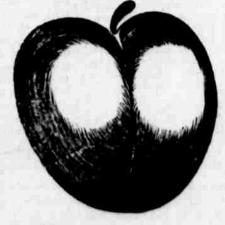
Highest Price in CAMH Paid for Wheat AT ALL TIMES.

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PEACH PLUM. The Italian Prune.

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