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State Grang	e Deputies	for 1877
L. November	Post Office.	Express.
A Holder	Corvalile	Corvallie
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R P Stein		
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M Z Goodsle		
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Julius II-eton		Beattle
L M Pierson	Claquate	
CP Cook	Kliensburg	
In any county wher the most spitable, an properly indicate to in many instances I pointments without h	e the Deputy a, p d the Granges of h ne a choice. I will b have been obliged mowledge as to fit	ointed is not a locality will e pira ed, for to make ap-
Master	Oregon State Gran	ge, P. of H.

Meeting of Subordinate Granges

LINN COUNTY.

Hope, No. 24, meets in Albany, on the 1st and 3 Saturdays of each mooth, at 10 a. m. Oak Plain, No. 6, in Haisey, 2nd and 4th 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, 2d and 4th Saturday, at 10 a. m.

Grand Prairie No. 10, 4th Saturday.

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

days. Santiam No. 37, 2nd and 4th Saturdays, at 10 a.m. Brownsville No. 19, 1st and 2nd Saturdays. Taugent, No. 7, 1st and 3rd Fridays, at 10

Harrisburg, No. 11, 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at 10 a. m. She til. No. 6, 1st and 31 Saturdays, at 10 Happy Hems No. 46, 1st and 3d Saturdays

in secommonte from October to June, and on the 1st Salurday 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.

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

Crosswell, No. 64, 4 h Saturday, 1 p. m.

Eugene, No. 56, in Bagane City, 3rd Sat-day, at 10 kb m. Charity, No. 76, 24 Saturday. Goshon, No. 101/1st Saturday, at 10 o'clock Junction Chy., No. 48, 2nd Saturday, at 1

P. in. McKenzie, No. 107, Camp Creek, 2d Satur-

POLK COUNTY. Oak Point, No. 8, 1st and 3rd Saturdays. MARION COUNTY.

Salem Grangs, No. 17, 1st and 24 Sajurdays in each month, except in Augus', Sep-tember, and Omober, when it meets only on the 1st Saturday—at their hall to Salem. Abiqua, No 133, 4th Saturday. Rock Point, No 48, 3d Saturday, at 1 p. m. Butto Creek, No. 82, 3rd Saturday, at 10

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

Marion County Pomona Grange

Will meet on the second Friday in September, 1877, at ten o'clock a. m , at Salem. It is desired that members of other Pomona granges in adjoining countles be present, it possible, as the business of this mosting will be of importance. G. W. Hurr, Moster.

Woman's Work.

ED. FARMER: As it may prove of interest

to some of your readers I will at first en-

deavor to give a few remarks relative to our

grange and its proceedings. Multnomah Grange meets at East Portland on the fourth Saturday of each month, and is generally well attended. The members all take great interest, and in all their efforts strive to make our Order a success'ul one. It has always been our custom, when time would permit, that the brothers would choose a su' ject for discussion and the sisters would be invited to participate in the debate, but thinking it might be as well, we thought we would have our subjects, so the above on woman's work was chosen, and at our last meeting was handled in a very able manner by most of the brothers and sisters, more especially by sisters Clarke and Brainard, of Mt. Tabor, and Sister Buckman of East Portland, who gave us to understand they not only realized the many duties pertaining to housekeeping and of being good and useful wives, but practiced them. There has never before been anything open for debate which comes so closely in contact with our ever-day thought and action as the above subject. A whole volume would have to be written upon it before we could give it the justice it demands, and then should be read with care by every mother and daughter. It will not be necessary to mention all the many duties relative to housekeeping, as all know of what it consists, such as washing, ironing, scrubbing, cooking, and sewing. Now it seems to be the greatest study at the present day how this work can be done the cheapest, and to save labor and time by inventing all kinds of machinery. I do not like to disapprove of this, but would like to encourage it as every new invention goes to prove of our ingenuity and advancement toward the art of perfection, but the sooner the real necessaries of work is done, our attention is too much given to fashion and pride, a criminal weakness which evidence goes to prove is getting the better of the ladgment of the modern young and old ladies. Letus go back forty or fifty years ago. How did our mothers or grand mothers accomplish so much more than we can with no machinery to do it with, but her hands? We will wonder, could we do it now? No. certainly not, unless we abandon some our trifling habis which would place us far beneath the dignity of our feshiousble friends. Sewing slone takes up the greater part of our time. You need not think strangely, only examine the dress with twenty five or thirty yards, when ten used to make a very neat and plain one. You can not get on too many ruffies, flounces and puffs, and if too large in the skirt you only have to pin it back, if too small do the same, it must be drawn tightly, if too long it can sweep the streets, nothing is too ridiculous to be fashionable. You may think I am severe, then reprove me and show me where I am wrong and I am ready to submit, but I want part of woman's work to be to edurate our daughters to be useful women and judicious mothers, and to be plessing and agreeable to those around them. We must remember when we are gone they are to take our places. Then let us try to remedy this almost fatal step which mothers have aken. Let us teach them it is not injurious to step out in the bright applight and take and who, before the advent of the grange, exercise in the pure fresh air. If it was in- bad no common bond. Each and every one tended that we should remain inde did not our Creator make a house and put Eve therein and tell her to stay there instead of placing her in the open garden with Adam? And I think she would blush for shame if she were to look upon her fair under the patrons' banner the farmers are daughters of to-day, to see their pale faces and frail forms caused from idleness and indolence, when all that is necessary to give us a ruddy appearance is to exercise in pure fresh air, that is my remedy; instead of making drug shops of our stomachs, we ought to take the atimulant nature affords. Then if we continue what will be the final result? Are we advancing or are we receding? Is the world slowly but surely approaching a state of perfection, morally and socially, or is she dropping back toward total deprayity? We must admit the world is progressing rapidly toward a degree of perfection that astonishes itself, but, while we are progressing in that line, let us not fail in others, and when we are able to overcome these difficultice, we are much more prepared to be happy and enjoy this life.

There is another great effort we ought to strive to get the better of, which might be called our dety, or woman's work, that is to endeavor to make home more pleasant and attractive. We will see young men and girls going away from home to seek enjoyment. I think it is very fine to go out of an evenirg and pass it pleasantly with our friends, or a: an evening party that is well conducted, but I do not like to see them straying away from their own firesides, right where we ought to be the most happy. There father, mother, brothers, and sisters meet. That happy cirels, which should allow no envy or malice ever to enter our hearts, but determine to follow the rule of being governed by gentleness and love, the better to enable us to encounter the many trials which we must meet. We are organized beings, and all the true enjoyment attainable comes from the result of harmonious action, and the highest d gree of happiness possible is reached only through marriage of perfect complements of the opposite sax, while an unbappy one plunges its victims into everlasting wretchedness and misery. Before entering the sacred relations of marriage, we should study and know one another, and study their instes, habits, and disposition. A couple can not journey through life together in peace and harmony, unless they agree. The true husband and wife should not only be one in flesh, but in spirit; every heart-throb should beat in uniton; every hope and wish anchoren in the arms haven. If we should look more to this, there would be less wrandling and strife in families, and we would feel what was his interest was here also. d gree of happiness possible in reached only

Wheat Production. The Missouri Republican, discussing the

question of increased production of wheat,

The enormous crop of wheat harvested and being harvested in the country is beginning to make an impression on the market. About 70,000 bushels of new grain were received in the city yesterday from the Southern States. It is not quite up to the standard of No. 2 winter, but is a fine sample of what the South can do in wheat growing under favorable conditions. The receipts yesterday, together with the prospect of still larger reogether with the prospect of still larger re-ceipts from the Southern States, caused a de-cline of 10 cents a bushet, the highest thirts for No. 2 winter being \$1 375 a living much than half the price I was run it to a few weeks ago. The state or the market was further illustrated by the action of July wheat at \$1 25 and August at \$1 21. Evidently, we have a year fabran breat before an and cheap breat is a bissening that call no be over estimated. At first view it in ght seem to be a misfortune to farmers that they should have to sell their grain at low prices; but low prices for other things, so that, in the end, the farmers get their share of the common blessing. for No. 2 winter being \$1 37% -a little men

A contemporary says this respecting the

increased wheat production in India: increased wheat production in India:

A well known citizen of Bostos, E. H.
Derby, has lately written a communication
to a paper in that city on the wheat fields of
India, in which he says: "The late famine
in Bengal drew the attention of the Vicercy
of India to the fact that the northern prov
inces of India had been made accessible by
railways and are prolific in wheat. During
the famine low rates of freight for grain
were established on the Indian railways out
of deference to the government, which guarof deference to the government, which guar untees to them a revenue of five per cent. and a large amount of wheat was sent by them at low rates to the lower provinces. In 1875, when the famine ended, a surplus of nine thousand toms of wheat was exported to England. As the results were satisfactory, the exportation was increased last year to one hundred and fifty thousand tons, and for the present year the export to England is set at three bundred thousand tons, half by the Cape and half by the canal. This wheat the cape and half by the caust. This wheat has thus far been shipped from Patna and Cawupere, the former three hundred and thirty-four and the latter six hundred and eighty four miles above Calcutta; but the railway has now reached Delhi and the rich situvial traces of the Punjaub on the head-waters of the Indus, twelve hundred and forty-five miles above Calcutta, and the freight on wheat for this distance has been reduced to one shifting and saven pence per reduced to one shilling and seven pence per bushel, or one cent per ton a mile, white a railway from Kurrsche, a new point at the mouth of the Indus, is to be fluished in D-comber, which will shorten the run from its head waters to the ocean at least one half with these facilities it is computed that the export of grain from India to Burope will soon exceed half million tons annually. • The new export of wheat has qu'ckened the demand for ships and steamers, and

most of those in port and on their way to India have been recently chartered to take grain for England at rates as high as those now paid for grain from California. In the contest for the grain market of England, it remains to be seen whether Chicago and San Francisco, with their new appliances and facilities which have been so accessful against Russia will be equally successful against India, where the primitive plow, sicle, and fast are atill in use. During the present winter Madras and Bombay and the country tributary to them suffer from the failure of their crops, and may draw a portion of their supplies from the upper provinces of India, but their chief requirement is rice, which will ripen by June, so that most of the surplus wheat of this season will find its way to Europe, and supply in part the denciency of Catifornia and Roumelia." remains to be seen whether Chicago and San

GRANGE.-We have in this country 25,000,-000 of people which are classed as farmers, submitted to impositions as best he might. But the grange has Hiustrated the advantage of associated effort; how one may receive the protection of all. Harmoniously arrayed secure from the greedy vultures that would pounce upon them without such protection. Of course, when they can no longer swoop down spon the farmers and earry away the fruits of their toil, they cry out against the Grange; but the marvel is that any farmer whose interests are all identified with the agricultural class, can be found who will speak unkindly of the order, or even be indifferent to its claims on him. No one attempts to dony that every laboring man has been benefited by the farmers' movement, though he may not himself be a farmer. A certain class doubtless feel apprehensive that the new arrangements for doing busi ness will not be for their advantage; it is not so strange that they inveigh against it, but it is surprising that farmers abould take up the cry of those who are opposing the progress of the only order ever instituted in their bebalf .- Dirigo Rural.

More recently, or since 1868, a new assect ation, the Grange has come into the field and is rapidly superseding township farmers' clubs. This organization consolidates the millions of farmers who heretofore have been isolated, and while by union it brings strength, and affords protection, and secures the respect that is every where yielded to power, it is proving of far more consequence as a means of mental and scetal culture. Rvery member of a grange finds in this sasociation duties fitted to his abilities, and opportunities for exercise sufficient to command his best endeavors. One of the noblest features of the organisation is, that it admits women to equal participation of its benefits; it is therefore free from the hoary barbarism which metes out, or withholds opportunities of na falness or enjoyment according to sex — Dr. Thomsend

Agitate, agitate and keep on agitating, it is the only way to bring about reforms. When our people become a reading people, the grand work of reform will be under way. The common political demagogue agitates for the spoils his longing eyes see in the distance, and his reforms mean nothing, he lies to get into office and lies harder than ever to stay there. Farmers should be stirred up until they reform themselves and the government. They have the power to bring about any kind of reforms they choor, but their minds must be agitated by a knowledge of their wrongs and a desire for reform.—Arkeness State Grange. SMALL PARMS OR LARGE.

We hold that no country can be truly prosperous when it is occupied by large land-owners and the greater portion of the permanent agricultural population are merely renters or hirelings. Ownindependence and self-respect that en-courage thrift and enterprise. The landowner is self-reliant and a man among men, while the same man under other circumstances would lack many of the qualities that now win him influence and respect. Our valley was originally taken in whole and half-section claims, but already the early settlers are filling their mission and passing away, leaving their farms to be sub-divided among their heirs. There is quite a tendency among the more wealthy to buy "all the land adjoining them," and in some districts that works to local disadvantage, but the tendency of things in the best valleys of Oregon will be to increase population and sub-divided lands to correspond. The more this prevails, within reasonable limits, the more prosperous our communities will be. One of the most influential journals in

the United States, discussing this subject from a world-wide stand-point, says:

"The reaction against the once dominant belief in the superior advantages of large farms over small is rapidly gaining ground. The large holdings are losing ground, in a double sense. The French Revolution established the principle of peasant proprietorship so firmly in France that neither Bonapart nor Bour-has dared to disturb it. The principle has lately obtained some scant recogni-tion in Germany. In Italy, the vast es-tates of the Church have been sold under the hammer in many small lots. In England, the land-question is a great one. John Stuart Mill was an earnest advo-cate of small farms. He traced the extinction of the English yeomaury, whose cloth yards arrows won Creey and Agin-court, to the absorption of small holding by large. Many pages of his "Political Economy" are devoted to a reasoned eulogy of the peasant proprietarship of France. His praises have lately been justified by the enormous investments made by the peasantry, who hold half the soil of France, in M. Thiers' national, loans, the corresponding class in England-so far as there is such a class - has not a penny in the funds. The strike of the agricultural labors has turned English opinion to this question again. Mr. W. T. Thornton has taken advantages of the fact to re-issue his "Pica for Pessant Proprietors," first published in 1848. It is a strong plea. Mr. Thornton shows by statistics that small farms yield better statistics that small farms yield better crops to the acre than large ones. This, indeed, is a dictate of common sense. The smaller the farm, the greater care exerted upon it. The average yield of an English wheat-field is 28½ bushels. In the Channel Islands, which have a light soil ill-adapted for wheat, but which have small farms, the average product is from 32 to 40 bushels. The soil of Fianders was originally a coarse, siliceous sand, particularly unsuitable for wheat. Nevertheless, the average product is 36 bushels. The small farms of Fianders yield 41 to 80 bushels of barley to the acre The large farms of England yield from 33 to 38. Rome was once a prosperous agrito 38. Rome was once a prosperous agri-cultural center. The people were "di-vorced from the soil," and Rome became "a vast pauper warren." England has changed her yeomanry into paupers. All her poor could be maintained by agriculture, if the land were only to be got. On the other hand, in France, according to the Spectator, "in many parts of the country pauperism is almost unknown."

In the strife for success, land-ownership carries a weight with it that attaches to no other species of property. The man of moderate means is apt to own than he can pay for, and the rich man buys and owns land, frequently, merely for the name of it, without hav-ing use for it. The best interest of every community is coured when every member is thrifty and independent, and when all the land is occupied to the best advantage, which can only be when it is held in small farms and thoroughly worked and made productive. In such a com-munity we find the necessary numbers to sustain all social institutions; churches and school houses abound, and the charm of social intercourse is greater, where dense population encourages it. In evvery respect such a community possesser more weight, can command more public advantages, more facilities of trave', and be the seat of more industries, than one where the soil is monopolized and the multitude are either the tenants or the employees of the few.

A DRUG THAT CURES BASHFUL-NESS.

We should hardly expect to find in the meteria medica a cure for bashfulness but coca (or cuea, as some prefer to call it), which has lately attracted considerable attention in professional circles, is said to answer this purpose. According to Dr. W. Tanner, of Baston, whatever may have been said from time to time about the effects of cues on the human system, this much is certain, that it causes timid people, who are usually ill at ease in society, and particularly so before strangers, to appear at good advantage under these circumstances. In other words it cures bashfulness. Its effects on depression of spirits, he says, are what might be expected from a drug whose action is "energy giving and bashfulness caring." He has not seen any corres-ponding mental or physical depression attending its after effects. Its action may be largely increased by combining it with an alkali. It may be that the alkali dissolves some of its active principles that otherwise would remain undisalyed.

Started a p.
The steam elevator and cleaning apparatus of the Parmers' warehouse, was in running order day before yesterday, and several lots of wheat received. We learn from W J. Her-ren that he has a large number of sacks out. and by the middle of the month wheat will begin coming in livery

New Mail Bonte. Petitions are in circulation asking that a new mail mute, or rather that the present route to Mehama be extended from that place to King's valley. Line county, by P z valley. The route is a needed one, and the petition is meeting with general favor. Work Commenced.

Deacon Hatch, with a force of men, is at work putting rollers under Mr. A. Bush's South Salem residence, preparatory to moving it to the flat on the bank of Mill Creek near Hon. J. Quion Thornton's dwelling. As soon as the Deacon gets the building out of the way, stone-masons will commence work on the foundation of the new structure. which will be one of the neatest residences, when completed, in the valley.

The New Steamship. Col. John McCraken, the Agent in Portland for the new steamship line informs the Bee that steamers in every way equal in speed and elegance to those run by the old company will soon be put on the rouse, and that one of the owners, Mr. Perkins, assuered him that it was intended to make the pre-ject permanent.

Mr. D. L. Riggs will commence, about the middle of the mouth to rebuild his machine shops in South Salem.

Mr. Jasper N. Matheny, who was shot are dentally in the leg, up in the upper country, some time since, is recovering.

Very Desirable Property for Sale.

Ninety-three scres of land on Salem Pratrie, 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. E.q., the well-known Real Estate Auctioneer of Boston.

"Having experienced results of a satisfacory character from the use of WISTAR BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, ID CASES OF 80-BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in cases of severe colds, during the past two years, I have full taith 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 may of its great value in cases of colds and decline, and most clearly denioustrated to my mind its great value as a restorative, that only needs a fair trial to insure a grateful recognition from the public." Solid by all druggists.

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The Peruylan Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, 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 Diarrhose, Boile, Nervous Affections, Chills and Favers, Hu-mors, Less of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, F-male 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. druggieta.

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