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THE OPENING ADDRESS.

BY MR. W. A. LUELLING.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Oregon State Agricultural Society:—In the same spirit which actuate our worthy President and no less praise-worthy managers of this association we welcome you to the seventeenth annual fair of Oregon. Indeed we are rejoiced to behold so many pleasant, familiar faces, so many good people who have Oregon's "onward progress at heart, and who thoroughly believe in her perpetuity and advancement."

And now, friends, permit us to say that those of you who have articles upon exhibition especially deserve credit because we know that you are endeavoring to bring your productions nearer to perfection, and by so doing not only are you benefitting yourselves and your neighbors, but the whole State as well. We were placed here upon Oregon soil to improve ourselves and everything around us; therefore we earnestly desire of our State that she shall lend her support to this institution which was established for her good.

We, as a State, need to be advertised. When one of our learned legislators said "that we are too well advertised already," possibly he made merely a mistake of his mind and not of his heart, for every man and woman who is interested in Oregon's welfare, knows that she is by far too imperfectly known to the people of other States. Eastern people generally are very ignorant as to our boundaries, climate, resources, productions and natural advantages; therefore it behooves us to inform them that we are a State by ourselves; that our climate is free from the extremes of their, notwithstanding an occasional mist; that our resources are unsurpassed by those of any country; that our productions from the soil are peerless in quantity, quality and size; that our natural advantages are great and numerous, and shall yet be modified so as to bring us unbounded wealth.

Mr. President, my remarks upon this occasion are intended to be introductory, but if I have deviated more, I trust that you will pardon me. How undeniably necessary is it that our surplus productions be stamped with this inscription: "Raised in Oregon." Our State has shipped tons and tons of the finest grains in the world, for which she has never received the credit, and I fear that to-day this is one of her principal drawbacks. Oh, friends, if your interests are at stake in Oregon, if you would see her prosper, then be on the alert to crush out forever this terrible evil which is sapping her true richness and adding nothing to her name.

Ladies and gentlemen, though there is considerable of the bad pertaining to Oregon yet we can but use our might to destroy it, at the same time remembering that it is far exceeded by the good. Yes, we have systems and plans from which we derive our name, our fame and our blessing. But these systems and plans ought to be enlarged, so that our name might be more exalted, our fame more renowned and our blessings in-

creased. Oregon, in proportion to her size contains more available grain land at the present time than does our sister State, California. Many persons there are who positively deny this fact, but nevertheless statistics show it and California papers substantiate it. It is true that our grains are slow here in Oregon, but they are sure, if we but apply ourselves in the proper manner. If we wish to succeed in our undertakings we must not ever attempt to grasp everything at once. It becomes our duty as Oregonians to bring about certain conditions that our position in life may be bettered, but it is contrary to natural law to be over-greedy. Mr. President and friends, we Oregonians have had a most favorable year; however, this is not an uncommon thing in the West. We have reaped a bountiful harvest. In spite of the criticisms passed upon our "wet rains," we may well be proud of our exertions.

Fair Oregon, by thy works must thou be known! Tread on and on in the paths thou hast chosen. By wielding the scepter of truth and the plow of the future as thou hast done in the past, thy destiny is certain to be a glorious one.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BY A. J. DUFUR.

Mr. President, Ladies, Gentlemen, and Managers of the State Agricultural Society of Oregon: It is with pride and real satisfaction I meet you here to-day, as a representative of agricultural interests, to address you on those subjects which have developed the present prosperity, and now underlie the future well being of our State.

Knowing, as we do, that the basis of an enduring prosperity has been laid broad and deep, and that the future of our State has been secured, it would be useless for me to recount the infancy and childhood of our Oregon, from the time when it first crept to the polls and raised its tiny voice in the nursery of civil municipalities; down to this day, when in its dawning maturity it takes rank as one of the most prosperous, vigorous, and athletic young children of this grand sisterhood of States.

The pioneers of Oregon, who first crossed the Rocky Mountains, and planted farms on the Pacific slope, hazarded a doubtful experiment, the result of which no one could foresee, but the benefits of which the exports from our fertile soil and equable climate, cause the destinies of millions of other states and nations to acknowledge and bless. But a great State is not made in a few short years, and we have but just entered on the era of our industrial development.

It is true we have tame grasses in our meadows, orchards and vineyards on our hills, herds and flocks continually increasing; but when we contemplate our undeveloped mineral wealth, our extensive forests of timber and ship-building resources, the capacity of our fisheries and sure return of our cereals, our almost unlimited capacity for producing flax and wool, with our water-power to manufacture them, we can truly say, our past is still green in memory, the present is now upon us, but who is able to foreshadow, or even comprehend the greatness of our future destiny.

The benefits resulting to society from industrial exhibitions like this, and their sanitary influence in progress and political economy can scarcely be overestimated. Especially have the labors of the organizers of the Agricultural Society of this State been crowned with success, and their patient toil and disinterested efforts have been productive of the most happy results to our people.

On the 1st day of October 1861, on the banks of the Clackamas river in the county of the same name, was held the first Agricultural fair under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society of Oregon. It is with the greatest satisfaction that I again meet many of those old pioneers who have for the last sixteen years, with more than parental care, watched the growth of these exhibitions, and from time to time even loaned their names to procure money to tide over financial requirements, until without State patrimony, without the least encouragement by legislative aid, this society has attained a standing from which statesmen may draw lessons of financial and political economy, and every lover of progress and reform feel justly proud. Let me say to you then, free and noble minded sires and mothers, your disinterested efforts are neither forgotten or unappreciated; and, in your behalf, permit me to welcome this vast multitude to this, the seventeenth, annual harvest feast of the industrial masses of Oregon, not so much that you may be impressed with the gaiety of the scene, or by the pleasure it may give the eye, as that what you see here may create an epidemic of values in your minds, and, having created, may build up an appreciation of these values that may influence you, and through you, generations to come, and should the question be asked and the query still remain, O what practical utility to the State have all these annual gatherings been? permit me to answer. They have stimulated investigation, they have arrested thought, they have generated energy, they have broken down false pride, and through enquiry sug-

gested by facts developed, have liberalized the professions, and endowed the products of industry with a value heretofore unknown. And at the dawn of our nation's new centenary era, this society by private contribution placed our fruits on exhibition where for excellence and beauty they received honorable mention and the highest commendations from the representatives of all the civilized nations of the earth. And it gives me pleasure, yes! it is one of the proudest acts of my life to be able to present to you Mr. President, and through you to our Agricultural Society, this creditable and commendable and beautiful diploma which the collective exhibit of the fruits of Oregon so justly won, and not only our fruit but our wools and flax, our timber, our flora, cereals, ferns and grasses, together with thirty other diplomas and medals awarded to private exhibitors, with a special diploma for the collective exhibit of our national resources were added to the honors conferred upon our State.

It may appear too much like boasting for me, at this time, to say to you that the products of Oregon at the world's exhibition in 1876, with all the difficulties and disadvantages under which they were displayed, having to be transported a greater distance and at a greater expense than from any other State in the Union, and in fact than almost any of the exhibits from Europe. Yet it would seem too much for some of my old Oregon friends to believe, were I to tell them, that our entire State exhibit created as great an enquiry, was as much admired, and received higher commendations for superiority and excellence than any other collective exhibit of the material resources and products of the soil brought from any part of the world, and in proof of this I will read to you the report of the International Jury appointed to examine and report on the exhibits there displayed.

These are the names of gentlemen of no ordinary attainments. Coming from Switzerland, Germany, the Argentine Republic and the older States, they give to this report an importance, of which the next generation, our children's children may be justly proud.

But it has been said by some that medals and diplomas were awarded by all exhibitors indiscriminately. So far from this being the case, I will say that out of 29,000 competitive medals, only 12,000 were awarded, and out of every 1,000 of the awards made.

Having given this review of the status of the agricultural products of our State occupied in this great show, I shall continue to deviate somewhat from the course generally pursued in an agricultural address, and by special request devote a short space to the various social and national benefits resulting from the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and especially the influence it exerted in allaying the previous feuds and sectional animosities that have heretofore existed in this nation, making it a time when the people from all parts of this broad land should meet in peace around the altar of liberty, and say to each other, and to the nations of earth, here assembled, "I, too, am a citizen of the United States, and pledge my all to perpetuate their union." For, in spite of the feudal bitterness that has been spread broadcast by subsidized periodicals and designing politicians throughout the length and breadth of our once prosperous country, this reunion of our people, and grand Centennial Jubilee, developed the fact that far down in the American heart is a deep-seated reverence for the memories that cluster around Independence Hall, where a James Ois, Patrick Henry, and others, pointed out the way of liberty, while the Declaration of Independence unlocked the gates for the Revolution to enter that fabled field whose harvest has been freedom, order, peace, and equal rights to all.

And here, ladies and gentlemen, let me say that if there is a place in the march of humanity that claims a lasting monument, it is in a field where patriotism deserves an immortal shrine, if there is a ground where civil and religious liberty should have an "Altar of Light" burning and shining, it is where the American Revolution can be most vividly portrayed and a grand result be most clearly impressed on the human mind. But these and kindred teachings were not the only benefits derived by paying this great national tribute of respect to the marvelous results of inventive industry, and skilled labor, garnered there from all parts of the world, for it was a proud satisfaction to every true American to see so many of his own countrymen consulting with foreigners on the industrial prosperity and real interests of all mankind. And asking the central exhibition grounds a kind of metropolis or commercialemporium, for the exhibition of the goods, wares, and merchandise of the nations of the whole earth. I must confess that I looked upon this exhibition as a grand industrial council of the whole earth, where a solemn procession of nationalities brought to a common altar in this country, tributes to the majesty of labor under the direction of skill and science. Whole embassadories were to the productive interests, and industrial economy of states and nations, what Ministers Plenipotentiary are in governmental diplomacy. Coming as these embassadories did come from the extremes of all the continents, from lands separated by seas and from the islands of every ocean, here the student, the philosopher and statesman as they saw them standing side by side, were enabled to study the national characteristics of the descendants of the great Mogul and shrewd Yankee, the trapper from the Rocky Mountains, and the subjects of the Czar of Muscovy. As we were led by Armenian and Jew, Scandinavian and Frenchman, the impulsive miner from the Pacific Coast, and the sons and daughters of our old Puritan forefathers from New England, we were forcibly reminded of the old

philosopher, who being asked what nationality he was of, replied: "I am a citizen of the world." As almost every degree of latitude and longitude produces something peculiar to itself, here was spread out for inspection the food of one country seasoned by the sauces from another; the fruits of Portugal corrected by the products of Barbados; the infusions of the China tea plant, sweetened by the juice of an Indian cane; the muffs and the fan here came together from the opposite ends of the earth; the scarf sent from the torrid zone, here hung beside the lippos from beneath the pole; the beautiful brocades from Peru, glittered with diamonds from Hindostan, while the rich sables from Alaska were perfumed by the myrrhs, gums, and spices from Polynesia. The potters from China, and silk weavers from Persia, here displayed the products of their skill; nor was it the least of one's enjoyment to know that here he could view the products of the north and the south, and be free from the extremes of heat and cold necessary to produce them. Here were spread out before the world, the manufactures of Britain, the source of all her power. From France came articles of taste and utility, exquisite in design, and perfect in execution. From Russia, iron and leather no other nation has yet learned to produce; from Berlin and Munich artistic productions in terra-cotta and bronze; from Switzerland, her unexcelled wood carvings, and delicate watch work from Bohemia, the perfection of glass-blowing, and musical instruments from the black forest. The progress of the applied arts were here displayed from all Europe; from China came her curious workmanship, the result of accumulated ingenuity reaching back beyond the time when history began; from Japan, her treasures rare and wonderful. The gorgeous fabrics of Turkey and Persia, diversified the scene, while in this tribute of respect paid by governors, emperors and kings, to the triumph of mind over matter, and the superiority of labor industry and artifice, skill over cowardly titles and empty names, the Queen of the East passing the suez canal, crossed the great deep, bowed her turbanned head this young giant of the West; and he pointing her subjects to the achievements of a single century, exclaimed: "My power is vested in the education of the masses, and the liberality of all my people."

But time reminds me I have already deviated too much space to this material show, and that a passing tribute is due to the patient toil and skilled labor that produced it, for upon the achievements of hard handed labor rested the whole of this magnificent display, while the honored sires and sturdy names, were pediments of this splendid pyramid of American achievements; and in no more fitting language can we pay that tribute due to the majesty of labor than in the grim grand way in which Thomas Carlyle takes off his hat to the man who "plows, hoes, reaps, and sows, and thrashes his wheat for bread." "Venerable to me is the hard hand, laborer, who with earth made instruments, laboriously conquers the earth and makes her man."

Venerable to me is the hard hand, where in lies a cunning virtue, indefatigably royal as the scepter of this planet. Yet Venerable too is the rugged face with its rude intelligence, for it is the face of a man living like a man. Look all around, let busy fancy wing Throughout earth's circle, call in memory's aid, And ask what comfort life to us would bring, But for the peasant tinge his art arrayed. Your taper finger, lady wears the ring, His own ground rough with honest toil hath made.

'Twas the mechanic formed for you the chair, His fingers made the 'number twos' you wear. Let lawyers plead, let pious parsons pray, And doctors physic those who trust their skill. Let mechanics buy and sell, and bankers lay Their wits together, how their wits to fill, And give them all due honor, but the bay And laurel, worthless should crown him still, Who fills our lives with comforts planned and wrought, By skillful hands and long and patient thought."

As the great subject of "reform" is agitating the public mind, and questions tearing upon the economy of labor are being discussed in the clubs, the ranges, at the street corners, and in the halls of legislation, perhaps a few remarks relative to agricultural reform, and the recognition it should receive from State and Nation may not be out of place at this time. Without economy, system and industry in individual, a state, or national, prosperity is impossible; and as the material prosperity of the individual is the corner stone of national greatness, his advancement morally, intellectually, and materially, becomes a question of vital moment, and should command the most careful attention of the political economist and statesman. The agricultural portion of every community being removed from the corrupting influence of trade and speculation incident to city life, constitutes the most conservative element in society. Why then is it that from this usually contented conservative class principally, we hear the cry of reform. It is useless to deny the fact that a general depression in business circles prevails almost all the industries of the country. Why is this? Is it due solely to misadministration, and corruption in official circles. Is it due to defects in the financial system of the country? Is it due to the failure of the general government to afford by internal improvements proper facilities for cheap transportation? or is it due to the failure of individuals to make changes of circumstances which necessitate changes of policy and practice.

It is due, perhaps in part, to each one of these causes, but mainly to misdirected individual enterprise, reckless speculation and a ruinous credit system. It is true large

leaks have been discovered in high official circles, and a reckless expenditure of the people's money has doubtless been made, while the fostering care of National and State government has not been sufficiently devoted to the nursing breast of a nation's wealth "Agriculture." There should be reform in all these respects, and those large leaks should be stopped, but this will not entirely eradicate the evil that surrounds us, we must stop the leaks on the farm before we can realize substantial prosperity for individual, State or nation. The farm must be made more than self-sustaining, the balance must be in its favor. To accomplish this, brains must be used as well as muscle. Reckless and speculative farming must be abandoned, credits and high rates of interest must be dropped with, and a more conservative frugal and cautious system of business transactions must be conducted on a solid cash basis. This is the key to the whole matter. Make the farm produce first its own supplies, and after that as large a surplus as possible for market. But in urging the importance of individual economy and reformation and reform in agriculture, the question at once arises, is there no legitimate way by which state and national aid can be rendered to assist in accomplishing these desirable reforms. We answer, Yes. In this respect we must have state and national reform. There is much that the producers of a commonwealth can accomplish through government, which cannot be reached by individual enterprise or by the organized efforts of voluntary association. Agriculture being the foundation and topstone of our national greatness, should receive the fostering care of state and national government.

In what way can state and national legislation be more wisely directed than in promoting the wealth and intelligence of its citizens. Too long has the public mind been divided from practical issues involving their vital interests to those of an ephemeral nature born only of a fanatical brain. With the most magnificent country a son which the sun ever shone, with every variety of soil and climate, with the boast of our ability to feed and clothe the world still vibrating in the air, is there any good cause why we should have bread and labor riots? Instead of sending the public money to the discussion of questions purely political or on the passage of laws which have no application and in perpetually threaten at the "ends," let our statesmen study thoroughly the source of material wealth of the State and nation, the obstacles in the way of their development, and the means of increasing the prosperity of the citizen. Let them look more to the means of promoting the wealth of the citizen, than to the enactment of laws for his punishment. Let them by wise and just legislation so encourage the productive forces of our State that peace and plenty shall surround its citizens, and there will be little need of criminal codes. We need in all the States a more practical statesmanship, one which looks more to the advancement of the citizen in intelligence and material prosperity, one which regards the government of the State more as an instrumentality for promoting the general welfare of the citizen than as a system of machinery for the collection of taxes and the punishment of crime. We need to hear less of State rights and more of State development, and material wealth; less of political reconstruction, and more of the reconstruction of individual and State prosperity. While the battle on the arena of national politics is being fought with the watchword "Reform," let us as the representatives of the grand army of producers, demand certain measures of reform that 25 1/2 millions of agriculturists shall be more than roughly represented in the United States government. We have a department of war, a department of the navy, let us now insist upon a department of "Peace," presided over by a representative of the great productive interests of the nation "Agriculture." Let us insist until we shall be heard by the recognition of 25 1/2 millions of agriculturists who feed and clothe the nation. For the want of a voice in the councils of our nation, the material interests of our people are languishing, our fac ories idle, and our forges and furnaces cold. Then at those who own and till the soil, as well as the artisan, the mechanic, and the man who industriously labors for his daily bread, unite in one grand brotherhood, forgetting all that is unpleasant in the memory of the past, forgetting section, forgetting all save that we are citizens of a common country engaged in a common cause, as stewards of the God of nature, charged with the duty of developing and beautifying the land which he has given us, remember that on us rests the responsibility of improving and cheapening the methods by which man is fed and clothed, and while our watchword is "Reform," let our platform be "The prosperity of the citizen, and the development of the material resources of the State and Nation."

Profitable.

Capt. Dabney, of the steamship Ancon recently informed an interviewer that the entire expense of a trip of a first-class passenger from San Francisco to Portland and return is about \$1.00. From this it is easily seen how the two steamship companies make it pay to run at present rates. They carry an average of 1,500 tons of freight each way, receiving \$2 per ton, or \$3,000 for freight only; and the passenger trade more than make up the deficiency.

Brought up.

Sheriff E. J. Jeffrey, of Portland, brought up this forenoon three persons who have been elected in the Multnomah county court to serve in the skookum house presided over by Superintendent Burch. Two of them for larceny and one for adultery. The former two get one year each, and the latter six months.