



ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY, BY CLARKE & CRAIG, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. S. A. CLARKE. D. W. CRAIG.

Terms of Subscription: One copy, one year (52 numbers) \$2.50; One copy, six months (26 numbers) 1.25; One copy, three months (13 numbers) .75.

SALEM, FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1877.

Railroads for Oregon.

The question of railroad connection with the Eastern States is one that comes home to the people of Oregon and Washington with more force than any other presented to us at the present time. It is true that the western portion of the coast, except south of Douglas county, is provided with average facilities for travel and transportation of products, but the State languishes because six hundred miles of sea voyage isolate us from the rest of the world, the only alternative being that distance or more of tedious land travel.

No country can prosper as it ought under such disadvantages. We possess resources that are almost unequalled, but they remain in a great measure undeveloped because of this remoteness and isolation from great centers of trade. Population cannot freely come to fill up our waste places until we have means of direct communication with the Atlantic States.

East of the Cascades there is slowly but surely developing a region of unexampled fertility and great extent, that contains material for an empire when it can compete on fair terms with other lands in transportation facilities. While demagogues are discriminating against land grants and subsidies, this section of our country waits, because only government aid, to some reasonable degree, can afford the means to insure the building of the road. The land grants needed to accomplish this are a trifle compared to the immense waste of public domain heretofore made to profligate corporations, and it resembles the shutting of the stable door after the horse is stolen, for Congress to now refuse needed aid, reasonable in extent, to the few very important enterprises that require it, and on which the prosperity of vast and undeveloped regions must greatly depend.

Senator Mitchell, as chairman of the railroad committee of the Senate, occupies a position where he can be of great use in procuring aid for whatever railroads are projected for Oregon, but it may be possible to claim too much and lose all. His bill calling for extension of the Northern Pacific land grant, and also for a land grant to aid the Dalles and Salt Lake route, is subject of much comment. No doubt both roads are important, but one of them is of imperative importance; if only one can be secured, we have no hesitation in concluding that the Northern Pacific should be that one, if possible, as it will give individuality to Oregon commerce and develop a great interior that would be identified with us. We also think the construction of the Northern road would spur up the Capitalists of the Union Pacific company to push a branch of that road through to the Columbia river, and so compete for a share of our trade.

What is needed at home is harmony of opinion and united action, and without these we may lose the respect of Congress and forfeit any assistance possible to be obtained. There are always diverse interests in every State, and selfish ends are urged by many who claim to be patriots, but whose patriotism is kept in their pockets, subject to pecuniary considerations. We want as little of this as possible. Of course each section has its especial railroad project, and believes it the most important. Viewing the matter from a common standpoint, with no personal interest to interfere, it seems as if we all ought to labor to complete the Northern Pacific road, and for that end to request an extension of its land grant under restrictions we have before named, in the interest of actual settlers. Let this road traverse the continent, and it will give an impetus to business and immigration that will make capitalists glad enough to speedily build all the other railroads we have need of.

There is a large houseless population in the Palouse country. People have been pouring in much faster than shelter could be provided. Lumber has been selling from sixteen to thirty dollars a thousand all the season, and the supply has never been equal to the demand.

A letter from Dayton, W. T., says: One year ago we had one general store carrying about a \$20,000 stock, now we have three good bricks, carrying from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. Other branches have increased in proportion, and is what caused this immigration of course, "and the end is not yet."

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

It is very plain to see that in all parts of the United States there is less of the enthusiasm and eagerness that characterized the Patrons of Husbandry at the outset. All such movements are apt to call out wild and sanguine anticipations and enlist the sympathy and support of a class who reach conclusions rashly and suffer disappointment as a natural consequence. Tens of thousands of such joined the order on speculation, believing they could change the whole order of business at will and remodel government and society to suit their individual interest. All that was needed to attract such to any cause was to cry down monopoly and declare that the farmer was the most abused man on the face of the earth. All that was needed to weaken the allegiance of such, was to have him discover that there were no rich spoils to reward the granger and that reforms, however greatly needed, cannot be accomplished in a day, and that capital would not surrender all its hard earned privileges at one summons.

The fact that visionaries and selfish enthusiasts have lost their zeal and even withdrawn from the order is no evidence that the success of the Patrons of Husbandry has not far more than realized the expectations of the founder. We believe, on the contrary, that the wildest anticipations of the remarkable mind that conceived and elaborated the wonderful system of the order, never reached to what it has solidly attained and now permanently remains. The only questions is if the solid portion of the farming community will do their part faithfully to sustain its principles and maintain the usefulness of the organization, and we unhesitatingly believe they will.

Now that there is no speculation left to blind the eyes of adherents, and lessen the effect and results of good principles, it is well worth while to sit down and count up all its achievements during the few years it has had existence. Go back only a half a dozen years in our national history and you will find that there was no direct and intelligible bond of sympathy between agriculturists, even of the same county, much less of any great State or the whole nation. Now the case is vastly different. The bond of sympathy is direct and can be made intelligible at short notice through the columns of hundreds of newspapers that are devoted to the interests of agriculture, or can be heard privately through the tens of thousands of subordinate granges all through the nation.

Further than this, this order has encouraged true social progress and intellectual advancement. It has spread culture in neighborhoods and created friendship out of indifference.

The points, though so lightly alluded to, were the chief of the objects of the founder of the order, and his mission is finished in their success, but they do not constitute all by any means, of the popular advantages realized.

It is also true that co-operation in business matters has succeeded in breaking down some odious wrongs and has reduced the price of many things in the interest of the farmer. While co-operation has not always succeeded in its aims, because of insufficient experience, or capital, or both, yet the errors made have served to blaze the road for reasonable co-operation in the future, and much has been accomplished in the present.

We look upon the social features of the grange as most valuable of all, and the man or woman who undervalues these and sorrows because there are not more speculative rewards to be secured, is unworthy of the spirit in which the order was founded and useless as a working member thereof.

The material that has fallen away from membership has been an element of weakness in almost every case. It is possible and advisable to begin and lay foundations broader and stronger for the future; discouraging wild schemes, depending only on common sense ideas, good social maxims, and true business principles for a still greater success.

We believe the grange to be capable of a great and permanent work if the interest can be sustained and intellectual culture and social intercourse be considered in great part as the objects to be attained. Those objects are practically within reach, while the work of remodeling and purifying the business of the world, (which stands as the result of all man's experience,) must necessarily be slow, and whatever reforms are necessary and attainable (and no doubt many reforms are needed) will come as the result of combined, practical effort exercised as the result of mature experience. No small results have already been attained and many more must follow.

English Market for Beef Cattle.

For some time past we have received files of the Edinburgh Scotsman, which has contained interesting correspondence from one of the force travelling through America and studying the beef question, and after visiting many sections of the United States and Canada, this writer sums up his conclusions as follows:

"It is fully recognized by all actually engaged in the trade, and many others who think over the matter carefully and impartially, that nothing but the very best quality of American beef will ever meet with even reasonable favor in Britain, or really pay for exportation. As already stated, a little beef of second quality is being exported just now, but shippers themselves say that there is a danger of this damaging the trade; and as soon as cold weather sets in, and larger supplies of the best quality of beef are available, the shipping of second-rate beef will be abandoned. But

even this second-rate beef is many degrees better than that raised on the prairies of the extreme west and south; and as the best beef costs about three cents more, there is no doubt that the best quality of American beef is quite good enough to command sale in British market at a very fair price—what that price is, may be seen afterwards; but I do not hesitate to affirm that the ordinary, or common beef of America—the beef of Texans, Cherokees, and the "common" American cattle, so often spoken of in my letters—will never meet a steady demand in Britain, or realize such prices as would remunerate its exporter—at least so long as it remains of the quality it now is. And I expect to be able to show that a very large percentage of the whole American supply of beef must be classed as common American beef. My firm impression is, that until both the class of cattle and the mode of their treatment are greatly improved the British markets will never be disturbed by the ordinary beef of America, but that the best quality of American beef will be poured in upon us, and will find a moderately ready sale at a certain price.

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.—We are under obligations to Mr. D. D. Prettyman for a beautiful bouquet, composed of pansies, roses, canterberry bells, and many other kinds of blossoms, daintily arranged, together with autumn leaves. Flowers are now almost out of season.

"Gather ye rosebuds while ye may, Old Time is still a flying; And this same flower that smiles to-day, To-morrow will be dying."

An interesting communication from Mrs. E. N. Hunt, Lecturer of the State Grange, giving notes of travel, we received too late for publication this week.

Pianos! Organs!!

Gardner Bros., Griswold's block, Salem, have done an immense business the past season selling their Musical Instruments through all parts of Oregon and especially in the Willamette valley. Their stock is the largest in the State. They claim that they cannot be undersold and their instruments carried off the first premiums at the last State Fair, which gives strong evidence in their favor. All persons desiring to purchase organs, pianos, violins, guitars, clarionets, horns, flutes, drums, in fact any musical instrument known to the musical art of our day, should not fail to call on Gardner Bros. Sheet music a specialty, and the newest and finest productions of the best composers constantly received and kept on hand. They have sold between 200 and 300 organs and pianos within the past few months.

Flax-Seed.

AS AN INDUCEMENT TO INCREASE THE production of FLAX-SEED, the undersigned give notice that they will purchase at the

Highest Market Price, or will contract for all that may be offered of next season's crop, through their agents, Messrs. ALLEN & LEWIS, of PORTLAND, from whom seed can be had upon application.

JOHN G. KITTLE, Manager of the Pacific Oil and Lard Works, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23, 1877.

Executrix' Notice. THE undersigned having been duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of James McCubbin, late of Marion county, deceased, therefore all persons having claims against said decedent's estate will present them, properly verified, to the undersigned, at her residence, in North Salem, within six months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment to the undersigned at the same place. Dated at Salem, Marion county, Oregon, Nov. 19th, 1877. BARBARA McCUBBIN, Executrix.

Final Settlement. NOTICE is hereby given that Mary J. Weston, administratrix of the estate of David Weston, deceased, has this day filed in the county court of the State of Oregon for the county of Marion her final account in said estate, and said court has appointed Monday the seventh day of January, 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the hearing of objections thereto; therefore all persons interested in said estate are required to appear at said date at the court house in Salem, in said county, then and there to make objections to the allowance of said account, if any they have. MARY J. WESTON, Administratrix of Estate of David Weston.

Notice. A PETITION having been filed in the county court of the State of Oregon for the county of Marion, for the appointment of A. S. Gregoire as guardian of the estate of Frank Stone, a 100-year-old minor, and Saturday, December 15, 1877, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, having been appointed for hearing the same, now, therefore, all persons interested are hereby required to appear in said court, at the court house in Salem, in said county, at said time then and there to show cause why said E. S. Gregoire should not be appointed as such guardian. JOHN C. PEEBLES, County Judge.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF Willamette University.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES will commence Monday, Dec. 17, 1877. Students, on arriving in the city, are requested to call at once on the Dean.

T. C. SMITH & CO., DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND PHARMACISTS.

Patton's Block, State street, Salem, Oregon.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO PRESCRIPTIONS, and all orders by mail or express filled promptly and accurately. Physicians and Country Dealers will save money by examining our stock, or procuring our prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

SHAWER GLEN Nursery.

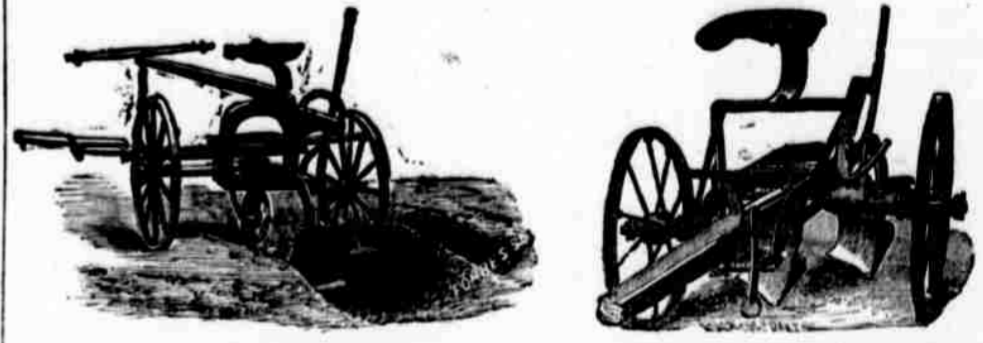
ALL INTENDING TO PLANT THIS SEASON should call at this Nursery, and save the Agent's commission. G. W. SUBBUTT, Proprietor.

HAWLEY, DODD & CO., Portland, Oregon, Offer for Sale, at the Lowest Possible Prices, a Full Line of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED



Which combine the greatest strength, extreme lightness, and durability.—DEERE is the sole Patentee of the Wrought Block and Welded Frog, and their Plow is the only Plow so made. The Plow's mouldboard and share are hardened by a Patented Process PECULIAR TO THE DEERE PLOW.

THE DEERE SULKY AND GANG PLOWS, With or without Breaking-Flow Attachment.



The greatest Labor-Saving Implements yet Invented. Vastly improved for Fall of 1877. 500 Sold in Oregon in One Year.

Every Farmer interested. The Deere Sulky is the only Single-Lever Plow made, EASILY OPERATED. So constructed that by a slight motion of the Lever the Plow is run out of the ground and raised clear, by horse instead of man-power. It is stronger and less complicated than any other. Sole Agents for the well-known

SOUTH BEND CHILLED-IRON PLOWS.

BUCKEYE DRILLS and BROADCAST SEEDERS The most successful in use. Too well known to need comment.



Schuttler Farm, Freight, and Spring Wagons. FARM GRIST MILLS, all styles and prices. FAN MILLS. Send for Special Circulars.

USE THE BEST PAINT IN THE WORLD!

Be not Deceived! See that our Trade Mark is on each Package!



PURE WHITE, FOR INSIDE AND OUTSIDE WORK; Jet Black; and ALL COLORS. Mixed Ready for Use, AND EASILY APPLIED.

For Sale by the Agents: JOHN HUGHES, Salem, AND HODGE, SNELL & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in Paints, Oils, and Glass, NO. 15 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, O.

EDWIN ALDEN'S ADVERTISING AGENCY'S 174 ELM STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WOODBURN NURSERY KEEPS A Full Stock OF FRUIT, SHADE, ORNAMENTAL, NUT TREES, Vines and Shrubbery.

Send for Price List and Catalogue. Address J. H. SETTLEMEIER, Woodburn, Or.

GARDNER BROTHERS, Dealers in Pianos, Organs, SHEET MUSIC, And Musical Merchandise.

Bet Your Boots! You who have never tried the MATCHLESS FIRE-LIGHTER have not the faintest conception of its superiority. Just think of it—a beautiful, nickel plated little pocket-piece that will strike a fire in the most boisterous weather—wind, rain, storm, hail, snow makes no difference with the MATCHLESS; it is always ready for use. A capital thing for travelers, campers, or ANY ONE. Warranted to do just as represented. Price only 75 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Address H. H. HALLOCK, Sole Agent, Salem, Oregon.

Oregon State Fair. Oct. 1876.

\$55 & \$77 a Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Plus P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.