# PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

#### DIRECTORY.

#### OFFICERS of the NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master-John T. Jones, Barton, Phillips, Ark. Occaser-J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Van Buren, Mich
Lacturer—A. B. Smedley, Cresco, Howard, Ia.
Steward—A. J. Vaugha, Memphis, Teun.
Ass' Steward—Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush,
Somerset, N. J.
Complain—S. H. Ellis, Springborough, Warren, O.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, Steuben, N. Y.
Searctery—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Ky.
Gate Resper—O. Diawiddie, Orchard Grove, Ind.
Gross—Mrs. John T. Jones, Barton, Painlips, Ark.
Flora—Mrs. Samuel E. Adams, Monthello, Minn.
Physiona: Mrs. Harvey Goddard, North Granby, Ct.
Ledy Assistant Steward—Miss Caroline A. Hall,
Louisville, Ky.

RESCUTIVE COMMITTEE. D. Wyatt Alken, (Chairman.) Cokesbury, S. C. E. R. Shanktand, Dubeque-Iowa, Dadley T. Chase, Claromont, N. H. Alonzo G. ider, Rock Falis, Whiteside, Ill. W. H. Chambers, Osweechee, Russell, Ala,

Officers of Oregon State Grange.

Officers of Gregon State Grange.

Master—Wm. Cyrns, Scio.
Overseer—A. R. Shipley, Oswego.
Lecturer—Mrs. E. N. Hant, Sabilmity.
Secretary—N. W. Randall, Gregon City.
Steward—W. B. Thomas, Walla Walla, W. T.
Assistant Steward—G. W. Riddle, Cauyonville.
Chaplain—W. H. Gray, Astoria.
Treaswer—S. P. Lee, Portland,
Gate-Keeper—Daniel Clark, Salem.
teres—Mrs. B. A. Miller, Jacksonville.
Promona—Mrs. S. D. Durham, McMinnville.
Flord—Mrs. E. A. Kelly, East Portland.
Lady Ass'l Steward—Mrs. Georgia Smith, Hood
River, Wasco county.
Executive Committee—Wm. Cyrns, Scio; R. Clow,
Dallas; B. L. Smith, Hood River.
State Business Agent—S. P. Lee, Portland.

State Grange I	eputies	for 1877
	Post Office.	
A HolderCo		
Rooch SkirvineBa N W RandallOr	gon city	
G M GardnerDr	rtle Creek ain's Station	
Plympton KellyEast WARION.		
P F Castionan Bu G W Hunt Sul		
JN T Miller JM	keonville	.Jacksonville
F A PattersonRic	kreal	Salem
J J Charlton		
Daniel Figster Ke	rbyvitle	. Jacksonville
James W Matlock Gor	hen	
R A IrvineLei		
John EndTy		
J SappingtonGas	tou	*****
D B Rinchart		
E W CooyersCo		
ff F HoldenTil		
J S WhiteWe		
J Henry Shroeder Ott	TERMITORY.	
		E 3
S W RrownVa	acouver	
R P Stein		
L S RingerColf		
M Z Goodale Elm		
8 8 Ma-khamChe		
L G Abbott Oly: E Longmire Yel	mpla	Olympia
Julius HortonSeat		
L M PiersonClac	pato	
C P Cook Elle	aebarg	***********

## Meeting of Subordinate Granges lent purposes as well as for the protection of

Master Oregon State Grange, P. of H.

In any county where the Deputy as pointed is not the most suitable, and the Granges of the locality will properly indicate to me a choice, I will be pleated, for in many instances I have been obliged to make ap-pointments without knowledge as to fitness.

WM CYRUS,

LINN COUNTY.

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 s. m. Grand Prairie No. 10, 4th Saturday. Knoz Butte No. 22, 1st and 3rd Satur-Sautlam No. 37, 2nd and 4th Saturdays,

Brownsville No. 19, 1st and 2nd Saturdays.
Tangent, No. 7, 1st and 3rd Fridays, at 10

Harrisburg, No. 11, 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at 10 a. m. Shedd, No. 6, 1st and 34 Saturdays, at 1 Happy Heme 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. Dac., 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. Philomath, No 12, 4th Saturday, at 10 a.m. LANE COUNTY.

Creaswell, No. 64, 4th Saturday, 1 p. m. Eugene, No. 56, in Eugene City, 3rd Satday, at 10 a. m. Charity, No. 76, 24 Saturday. Goshen, No. 101, 1st Saturday, at 10 o'clock Junction City, No. 43, 2nd Saturday, at 1

Siuselaw, No. 51, first Saturday in each month, at 10 a. m. 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 Satur-days in each month, except in August, Sep-tember, and October, when it meets only on the 1st Saturday—at their hall in Salem. Abiqua, No 133, 4th Saturday. Rock Point, No 48, 3d Saturday, at I p. m. Butte Creek, No. 82, 3rd Saturday, at 10

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

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

# Polk County Pomona Grange

Will meet at Dallas on the second Friday order above the forenoon. an Februarp, (the 8th.) 1878, at 10 o'clock in ROBERT CLOW, Master.

Columbia Center is situated at a point about miles from Walla Walls, and 17 miles from a steam boat lauding on Snake river, in the miles of the productive Pataba region.

AUDRESS

You are here congregated together upon the beautiful stream and placid blue waters

bearing the familiar name of your grange, tory. CAYOTTE, which winds like a serpent hrough a rich fertile valley, flowing towards the movement, it was merely its outgrowth. The great Pacific, overhung by the stately oak, growth of the grange is unprecedented in drooping willow, remely sah, and majestic the history of secret associations and is the fir, draining the lofty ever green mountains that surround it, which but a few years since the United States, combining many comwere inhabited only by the roving Indians mendible purposes; the general improveand wild beasts of the forest, now dotted by the residence and quiet home of the industri- ness, sociability, wealth, and prosperly of ous and toiling farmer, to install the newlyelected officers of your grange, and to in- theory that the products of the soil comaugurate for another useful year's labor.

ket and transportation. No soorer had the demand sprung up, however, than the railroad at once advanced their rates of toil, and the money which should have gone to the farmers as a profit of their earnings was consu ned by the exorbitant railroad charges. The railroad companies took advantage of the necessity of the farmers to make one advance after another in their tariff of charges until it cost in some instances two or three times as much to transport their grain to market as to raise and produce it. The railroad companies combined against the farmers. The managers of the principal railroads would meet together at places appointed, and there, over wines and costly dinners at the expense of the innocent and unsuspecting tiller of the soil, fix their cymbination rates of freights and charges. Throughout the United States the tariff ridden farmers of the West, and elsewhere, were compelled to take an effective course to protect themselves against the oppression, greed and tyranny of the railroad companies, who were plundering the farmers by levying upon them extravagant rates, the farmers being and navigation companies on equal footing compelled to patronize their railroads, there being no other mode of transit. But at last forbearance ceased to be a virtue.

In the month of January, 1866, 12 years ago, Andrew Johnson, then President of the and planters of the Southern States, appointat Washington, to make a tour of the Southern States to investigate and report their not only of the South but of the whole country. The farmers were divided in opinion country for social, educational, and benevoclerk in the postoffice department, John R. Thompson and Rev. Dr. John Trimble of the treasury department. The matter was discussed by these gentlemen and others, and various suggestions were offered by them respecting the proposed organization. At length Mesars, Kelly and Ireland proceeded to embody the results of their deliberations, and on the evening of the 5th of August, 1867, compiled the first degree of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. On the 12th of August, 1867, William Saunders left Washington for the West. He took with him the first degree of the Order. Upon reaching St. Louis he began his efforts to establish it in the West. He was entirely successful. On the evening of December 4th, 1867, the National Grange was established at Washington, D. C., at the private residence of William Saunders. Soon after a subordinate grange was established in Washington, this grange numbered about sixty members. The first dispensation was granted and issued by the National Grange to a subordinate grange at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; the second at Fredonia, New York; third at Columbus, Ohio; the fourth at Chicago, Illinois. In April, 1868, Mr. Kelly left Washington for the purpose of establishing subordinate granges throughout the country. His efforts were directed mainly to the Western States, and were very successful, he organized granges first in Minnesots and Iowa. From this the order spread rapidly. At first the farmers were a little afraid and shy of the order from the fact that it was a secret society. They were rather inclined to distrust it. At one time as high as eighty granges per week were organized in the State of lows. The farmers associations were generally short lived and a large number of the members soon sought relief by joining the grange. The grange has spread rapidly and permanently throughout every State and Territory in the Union; secreely a remote county is to be found where there is not a working subordinate grange. Like other

creasing so rapidly throughout the United | Delivered by January J. F. McCoy, before States, that it is impossible to make an ac-Cayotte Graces, No. 55, Lane county, Oregon, January 19, 1878. and members, and I will not consume the time allowed me in enumerating the granges and membership of each State and Terri-

The grange was not the origin of farmers' most useful and powerful organization in ment in Husbandry lucrences general happithe whole country. It is founded upon the prise the basis of wealth; that individual In the year 1861 when the civil war broke | happiness depends upon general prospertly. out in the Atlantic States, the Western farm. A commendable feature is that no applicant ers were among the first sufferers, their South. Or initiated member is known or rejected on ern markets were closed upon them and account of sectarian views, political, or transportation by the Mississippi and its religious opinions, the membership being tributaries was lost to them. They were confined to persons engaged in agricultural then compelled to look eastward for a mar- pursuits. This limitation is necessiry as the success of the Order depends upon the unity of interests existing among its members. No

one but a person of a good moral character

cen become a member of the Order. The

grange constitutes itself the protector of the

farmer's interest, appeals to their sympathy,

and secures their co operation, its delibera-tions insure the avoidance of rash and hasty The farmer is conscious that he has powerful and unscrupulous encodes. As a mem-ber of the grange, he can secure the accomplishment of the object nearest his heartand self-interest prompts him to be a granger. The grange is not hostile to steamboat and railroad companies as a means of trans-portation. It recognizes the necessity of their establishment to our system of society, but it is hostle to the unscrupulous and corrupt management of this great industry. It is opposed to the building of railroads at the cost of the nation for the exclusive benefit of a few stockholders, and overcharging the people who are compelled to use their roads people who are compensate or the treat road in order to extort from them the means of paying large dividends on a fictitious increase of stock. It is opposed to the obstituate tyrachy and corruption of the railroad of the companies and their total disregard of the wants and rights of individuals and communities, and is in favor of subjecting them to a series of laws which shall place railroad with other industries, and compel them to respect the rights of others. The grange has the power within its grasp to accomplish this object. I do not propose treating the grange as a political society or organization.

in the statements I am about to make.

The farmers of the United States hold in United States, having his attention directed their grasp a vast power, and many are be to the financial embarrassment of the farmers gluning to see that they must use it for their and planters of the Southern States, appointed O. H. Kelly, of the bureau of agriculture of 38,538,371 in the United States, 5,922,471 rersons, or more than one seventh of the entire population of the Union, were engaged agricultural and mineral resources. He in-quired minutely into the condition of the farmers and planters. The result of this tour was the awakening of Mr. Kelly to the larming classes number one fourth of the helpless condition of the farming interest entire male population of the country. Of 5 525,503 were males, so that the males of the the males, 8.425,911 were twenty one years of age and over, or almost one half of the how to remedy the evil, and were without means of expressing or enforcing their views as a body. It appeared to Mr. Kelly that a remedy could be found in association and harmonious action of the farming class, and he conceived a plan of bringing them to gether through the medium of an order devoted to their interest of the state of the stat voted to their interest. He did not propose to limit the order to the Southern States, but to embrace the farmers of the entire be minors, and it seems clear ti at the great majority of them. majority of them must be voters. We of the opinion then that we are warranted in saying that the number of persons engaged their general interest. On Mr. Kelly's re- in agricultural pursuits and possessing the Hope, No. 24, meets in Albany, on the 1st and 3 Saturdays of each mouth, at 10 a. in.
Oak Plain, No. 6, in Halsey, 2nd and 4th Sa urdays at 11 s. in.
Banner, No. 165, in Crawfordaville, 1st and 3 Saturdays at 12 s. in.
Eanner, No. 165, in Crawfordaville, 1st cultural department, William M. Ireland right of suffrage, is over 4 000 000, or fully one-balf of the entire population of the Union. We see no reason to distrust the estual truth in placing the voting strength of the farming classes at one half that of the entire country. Now, if this be true, it needs they possess the power as well as the desire to remedy the grievances of which they complain. Four million voters united in a common cause, seeking the triumph of a common principle, are capable of accomplishing anything. But they must be united. fners must be no divisions among them, no quarreling or dissensions over party issues. The great objects for which they strive must be achieved, and minor differences settled

What can be more important to the farmer than the cause of his own independence?— redemption from his slavery to the monopolists that have robbed him, and still continue to rob him? State and Federal legislation can be so thoroughly controlled by this pow erful army of voters that no unjust or densome law can be snacted to their disad-vantage. The repeal of those of which they complain can be effected, and the passage of such as are necessary to the inauguration of an era of justice and equality secured. It will be a great and glorieus revolution, and will be peaceful. Toere will be no strife, no bloodshed, no ruiped homes, no starving widows and orphans to cast their reproach upon the men who undertake the change .-On the contrary, the enemies of the toiling on the contrary, the coemics of the tolling and Irboring classes will be thoroughly de-feated in a quiet and invisible manner, and the power of the monopolists will be so thoroughly broken down that they will no longer be able to grind and oppress the poor or those less fortunate than themselves. The power of bringing about a different condition of affairs being thus secured to the farmers, it becomes a solemn duty upon their part to use it. In doing so, they can benefit not only themselves but the whole prople. The power of the monopolies must be broken. The farmers can brake it; they can rid the country of the great curse that has been vexing it so long. But in order to accomplish anything the farmers' influence must be thrown as a unit in favor of the measures desired, and of the men chosen to carry into effect these measures.

# [Continued on the 8th page.]

AN APRICAN RAILWAY .- In the United States Senate on the 7th ult., Mr. Conkling (New York) presented a petition of Austin Packard and others, of New York, in favor of the appointment of a commission to communicate with other nations with a view societies there are a few granges that are of having a railroad across the continu slack and lukewarm in their work, which is Africa.

much to be regretted, but at no period since much to be regretted, but at no period since the organisation of the grange has it been more healthy and in better working order than the present time. The grange is in-

Buckwheat is a native of Asia and was brought to this country by the early setlers. It was cultivated by the Dutch along the Hudson as early as 1623, and afterwards in the settlements of the Swedes on the Delaware. From these sections its cultivation spread over New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvan's, wherever clearings were made, and buckwheat cakes and wild honey at that early period were a common and much appreciated dish. The three states named ve since been great producers of the grain, and its cultivation is extending so rapidly through the North and Northwest that the present annual yield exceeds 30,000,000

bushels .- Germantown Telegraph. The war department has issued an order taking off the next number of the army regt rall mention of battles of the rebellion. At present the name of each regiment in the roster is proceeded by the names of the battles selling such liquor is prohibited; if a in which it took part, beginning in the early saloon is kept in a disorderly manner, Indian wars and the war of 1812, and running on through the war of the rebellion. The new order crases all of the latter, and is in the same spirit as the resolution introduced by Sumner, erasing the names of battles of the rebellion from the battle flags of regi-

HARD TO FIND —The population of Britain in 1891 was 10,000,000. Of the United States 4,500,000. To-day the population of Britain 1s held at 27,000,000, and that of the United States 45,000 000. A more striking example of comparitive national growth it would be hard to find. Our population has increased ten-fold. That of Great Britain two and seven tenths in three-burths of a

Hon. Richard Williams of Oregon had a reception at Finley, Ohio, his old home, on New Year's Day. It took place at the resi-dence of Mr. H. B. Green. Congratulatory speeches were made, to which Mr. Williams responded. Later in the evening a desire being expressed by those in attendance to hear more about our state, Mr. Williams gave a brief but careful description thereof, its population, productions, resources etc

It occurs to a small boy of Fond du Lac that a good way to get rid of an ownerless dog that prowled about the house, was to give the animal a kercaene bath and then touch a match to him. The brilliant onception produced a result equally brilliant, the entire neighborhood being lighted up by the flames of the barn under which the dog took shelter in his tentum of fire. helter in his baptism of fire.

In India last year 19,273 persons and 54,830 cattle were destroyed by wild animals and poisonous snakes, a considerable increase that, however, may be accounted for in part by the greater accuracy of the later set of statistics. Over \$62,000 have been spent dur-ing the year in rewards for the destruction of noxious animals and reptiles. The com-plete figures for the last season were 22 357 wild antu-als and 270,185 poisonous snake killed.

A Mexican gresser comes into a Texan town with a load of wood and a Texas fellowcitizen pulls out his navy and discusrges the contents thereof. The greaser recisaud dies. and when the coroner asks the Texan why be did it, the Texan replies, "Nothin', I only wanted to see him Lick." These episodes are common down there just now. Flora Temple, whose victories and achiev-

ments form so large and bright a portion on our med amais, died lately, in the 351 year of her age. She was the property of Mr. Welch, of Philadelphia. Up to the time of ber retirement she remained what she was so aff-ctionately called, "The Queen of the

Near Georgetown, D. C., last Sunday night a little unknown, homeless boy found a burn-ing oberry tree which a farmer had set on fire. He lay down beside it to warm himself, fell asleep, and the wind blew flames that caught the poor lad's rags, and he was burn-ed to death One reason why we frequently have such

poor cutches of grass, is that the land thoroughly cultivated prior to seeding, hence there occurs a struggle between weeds and struction of the latter, as the weeds obtain the best start on account of bring native to Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

himself: "That'll come in someday when I'm addressin' the U.S. Sen-The milkmen's national convention passe

The average law student, when he come scross a good point in constitutional law, makes a note of it, and whispers softly to

a resolution denouncing as utterly absurd and untenable, Mr. Derwin's statement that fish cannot live in milk The question, says the Baptist Weekly, is whether ministers should have vacations. That depends. Some ministers should have

vacations twelve months in the year. The father of Sir Edward Thornton, the British Ambassa lor, was secretary of the British legation in Washington, 75 years

## How it is Done-

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtain-ed by energy, honesty and saving; the sec-ond, (good health) by using GREEN'S Aug-UsT FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headsche, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costivaness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of August Flower will relieve you at ones. Sample Botles, locents. Reg-niar size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U.S.

# To the Afflicted-Ladies in particular.

Why need you suffer with Paralysis when you can be cured?—Why will you suffer with Rheumatism when you can be cured? And why have so many sches and pairs when it is within your reach to be cured?

I am now established in Salem, prepared to treat all Chronic Diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgis, Consumption, Kidney diseases, and in fact all disease es that human desh is heir to. Special attention paid to Female Weakness and nervous prostration, which is so common to Ladies. Children's diseases not ex cepted. In connection with my practice, I have one of the celebrated Medicated Vapor Lightning Cream Baths, which aids vastly in removing all chronic discases. It opens the pores of the skin, and throws off the slimy, morbid matter, which is one of the great causes of so much suffering. When we once think that two thirds of all we take into our system passes off through the porce of the skin, we need not stop long to wonder why we are sick, when we pay so little attention to the most important emunctory our bodies. During the past nine months I have had this bath in operation, and many can testify to its officacy. I treat patients by the week, or by single

Ladies will do well to give me a cal'. Res MRS. D. W. ORAIG, M. D.

#### Indiana Liquor Law.

The license law of Indiana requires each saloon keeper to give bonds of \$2,000 to keep an orderly house, and pay all damages arising under the act. No liquor can be sold on Sunday, nor on election day, nor on a holiday. No iquor can be sold to a person who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or after notice served by his friends for-bidding the sale to him. Public drunkenness is made a misdemeanor; selling without a license is punishable by fine and imprisonment; selling to a minor is made a penal offense, and the minor who misrepresents his age is also to be punished; the adulteration of liquor or selling such liquor is prohibited; if a it shall be deemed a common nuisance and be closed; saloon keepers are made personally liable on their bond, to any person who may sustain any injury or damage to their person or property or means of support, on account of the use of intoxicating liquor sold to them by said saloon keeper."

## Salem Flouring Mills.

BEST FAMILY PLOUR, BAKER'S EXTRA, XXX. SUPERFINE AND GRAHAM, MIDDLINGS, BRAN, AND SHORTS, Constantly on Hand.

Highest Price in CASH Paid for Wheat AT ALL TIMES. R. C. KINNEY.

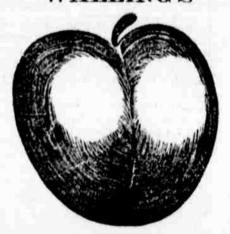
Agent S. P. M. Co

RSTABLISHED 1855.

Willamette Nursery.

G. W. WALLING & SON. Oswego, Clackamas co., Oregon.

# WALLINGS



# .PEACH PLUM.

The Italian Prune.

And the best varieties of Prune, Peach, Apple, P Plum,

Pear. Cherry Nut and Shade Trees, IN FULL ASSORTMENT.

# Expectorani

Stubborn Coughs and Colds rield promptly to the healing and curative properties of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It loosens and promotes the expectoration of irritating matter,-mitigates much pain and dis-

### tress, and cheeks inflammation. Asthma, Bronchitis, and Throat

Troubles are at once relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It removes constriction of the Bronchial tubes, loosens phlegm, soothes and heals the mucous membrane, arrests any feverish tendency, and helps to forward a gradual cure.

## Consumption, Pleurisy, and Lung Affections are generally controlled

and ameliorated by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It saves the lungs from much irritation and distress, by relieving them of the irritating matters by which they are clogged, it also suppresses inflammation and gives the affected parts a chance to heal.

Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarseness are efficaciously treated by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It removes

difficulty of breathing and oppression in the throat or lungs, promotes the ejection of mucus and subdues the violence of these complaints at the outset. It is a Safe Family Curative, of long-established reputation, and where promptly administered, has enabled many to escape serious Lung Affections.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Waolesale Agents. Port.

LUCIUS BELL cessor to J. M. KERLER & Co. Commission Agent

95 Liberty at., - - NEW YORK. New York via lathmas, Pacific Railrosd, and for the