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OUR TREATY WITH THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

How the People are Swindled.

One of the greatest impositions ever practiced on any people has been of late put on all the people of the Pacific Coast, by an audacious monopoly as ever existed, that subverted its purpose the treaty making power of the government in the first instance, and, after laying all the region under tribute, has subsidized a great railroad corporation to help in the work of robbery.

The sugar trade of the Hawaiian Islands is entirely controlled by one man, who not only represents a ring of which he is chief, for one man can hardly possess such powers without a division of spoil. Claus Spreckles, of San Francisco, controls this trade, and was sharp enough, five years ago, to procure the adoption of a mis-called "reciprocity treaty" with the islands, by which their sugars were to be admitted free of duty.

Without going into a table of figures, we will state that the Hawaiian Islands furnish sugar that should pay a duty of \$2,000,000, and rice that would pay duty of \$500,000, making three millions of duty saved to the men who monopolize these articles, and not to the people of this coast, as government intended. It seems that even this does not satisfy Claus Spreckles, who has bargained with the Central Pacific Railroad, paying that corporation a yearly subsidy of \$100,000, for which consideration they maintain a high rate of freight on sugar from New York or the East, which serves to exclude Eastern sugar from competition, and leaves us helpless in the hands of the sugar monopoly, which adds to the actual cost of sugar sold to us the duty it does not pay, and the freight rate from New York it does not pay.

To accomplish this he makes a rebate of one-quarter of a cent a pound on whatever sugar he sells, which is repaid his customers every three months, but any of them try to avoid the imposition he practices, or goes against any of his arbitrary rules—for he is a despot in his trade, and lays down laws that the courts would pronounce unconstitutional if they could get a chance to pass on them—then the rebate is not paid, and so he holds them at his mercy. This bargain of his with the Central Pacific is an imposition that should not be endured. Congress should make all bargains of the kind unlawful, and we believe the courts would pronounce them so, on a principle of common law, as contrary to public policy.

Now we will see how this monopoly of sugar and despotism in the sugar trade affects us here in the North Pacific region. According to the Chronicle this sugar monopoly makes by the means stated over \$3,000,000 a year off the people of this coast. Taken as an average upon the population interested this makes a tax of at least \$2.50 on each individual of the population, which will amount to over \$200,000 on the population of Oregon and Washington. Not only is this, but this monopoly also discriminates against our trade in the most arbitrary manner. Claus Spreckles claims an imperial right to rule the sugar trade in his own interest, and admits of no independence of action on the part of any of his customers. They must even transport their sugar to their own places of business as he directs, or he will allow no rebate on their purchases.

To secure the sugar trade of Idaho and Utah, and prevent merchants there buying their sugar at the East, Spreckles makes a rebate of one cent a pound on what they purchase of him. Some who accepted rates offered by the O. R. & N. Company, as we are informed by the general freight agent, Mr. Muir, complained to him that Mr. Spreckles will not pay the rebate on sugar shipped to them by way of the Columbia river. Mr. Muir wrote to ascertain the cause, but could get no satisfactory reply, further than they found it necessary to act thus to protect their own interests. Evidently they act thus to force their Idaho customers to ship their goods by way of the Central Pacific Railroad, which is an unfair discrimination against our lines of transportation.

This treaty was to last seven years, of which five have now elapsed, but it cannot end without due notice from our government, so the remedy is to give such notice and stop this mis-called "reciprocity" at the earliest possible time. It is claimed that the Pacific delegation in Congress, which originally favored this treaty, were ignorant of its true intent, but with the exposure that has so thoroughly made there can be no further excuse for ignorance, and the required action of Congress will no doubt be made. It looks as if there was sufficient cause for the amendment or abrogation of this treaty without a further two years' delay, and if possible to do so an end should be put to this imposition at the coming session of Congress.

LET US COME DOWN TO COMMON SENSE.

To be perfectly fair we published last week all that Mr. Villard had to say to the Board of Trade of this city, where he outlined the future work of his corporations, as well as alluded to work already done. The Albany Herald has a very eloquent tirade in which it appeals to the farmers of Oregon against Mr. Villard's enterprises and in favor of the Oregon Pacific Railroad, to Yaquina Bay, claiming that the latter road is the true friend of the producer. We see no sense in such talk. The people certainly want Mr. Villard's roads and would not consent to see them abolished. They also want the Yaquina road. Competition is what the people want and what they should have, and so far as monopoly in the abstract is concerned, they need place their faith in no one enterprise as simply beneficent. Give the Yaquina route a monopoly of all our transportation and how much better off would we be? Mr. Villard has shown wonderful ability, and we owe the progress and development we are making greatly to his power to control capital in our interest. He also talks very fair, and so far has fulfilled his promises. He recognizes, very forcibly, that to succeed himself in all his enterprises, the country they develop must also prosper. We believe in giving him a chance to redeem his promises by fulfillment, without incurring a popular furor against him. The true policy is to encourage all such enterprises, and we look to possible competition as a positive benefit, if it ever shall be realized. And while we are having railroads built we should not forget to claim of Congress appropriations to make our great rivers navigable to the farthest interior points, which will be the surest possible restraint upon any railroad monopoly. The reflections of the country press, at times, on the prosperity of Portland as derived from frauds practiced on the producers, is rather an overstatement. The FARMER holds up the selfishness of this city very plainly, and upholds the rights of producers to the fullest extent necessary, but nothing is to be made by denouncing the business of the city as robbery. Trade claims its profit, and all other people support cities in the same way that Portland is supported, and all railroads are conducted much as the Villard roads are, so the only complaint to be made is against the unequal exactions of trade, if they are unequal, but the producer needs to remember that successful merchants are the exception not the rule, even here in Portland.

Sift down this cry against monopoly of trade and it means that the producers have not organized to claim and hold their own, and whose fault is that? This complaint against transportation, too, means that the voting thousands fail to procure legislation in their own interest, if it means anything. The popular clamor is a reflection on popular judgment and ability of the people to protect themselves. We look upon it that while popular outrage makes the producers of the country all powerful to protect themselves, it is a confession of weakness when they condemn all regulations of trade, which are just what they always were since man became a trafficking being. Our efforts to make producers respect their own rights and to help educate them to believe in their own omnipotent will, and so to control commerce more in their own interest.

No city can grow beyond the needs of the country it represents. Portland's growth and development must reflect the production and industries of the regions with which it trades, and the people of the country need have no legitimate jealousy of whatever progress this city makes. Its manufacturing interests, its wholesale and retail trade, and its transportation facilities, are all dependent on the demands that the producers and consumers of the country shall make upon them, and the same is true of any other commercial point that may arise. The people of the country have perfect right to trade how and where they will; to sell their products in whatever market that suits them; to ship by whatever lines they choose, and can establish trade and transportation in any way they please, or if exactions are extreme they have the power to make laws in their own interest, so it seems that the true policy is to encourage confidence in themselves rather than to condemn all others who deal with them.

The "Polaris"

We have received the first numbers of this new journal, edited by Rev. J. H. Acton, assisted by a corps of able writers, and while we object to a few lapses from full dignity of expression that should not be seen in a journal indicating advanced thought, we still find much in it of interest to thinking minds. The Polaris will be independent of creeds and religions in character, and proposes to deal with all the questions of our time from an advanced standpoint. Such a journal needs to take and maintain a position as remote from slang and flippancy or common efforts at wit, as from immorality and vulgarity. We hope to see the Polaris maintain itself fully as regards intellectual effort as well as commanding popular support, remembering that there is always room at the top of journalism as well as other professions.

Villard and party left San Francisco for the East on the 31st ult.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR.

This fair closed Saturday evening, after being held for nearly two weeks, and from a financial point was a success, though not so much a success as it could have been had not the weather continued rainy so much of the time. Some of the newspapers in both town and country have spoken unkindly of the fair and the management, but we have no disposition to do so. Of course, the management of a fair gotten up to be held for a few days only, cannot be so perfectly organized as some regular business. Those who assume the direction of it take great trouble on themselves, and deserve at least the kind consideration of the public. So far as we are personally concerned, we have no reason for complaint, but have received all the attention we could ask.

The management provided a great delight to all visitors by engaging the First Cavalry band from Walla Walla to make music for audiences through the whole fair. This is one of the best bands in the army, and probably the best ever on this coast, owing to the exertions of its leader, Professor Walker, who is a proficient in music and excels as a teacher. Good music is so seldom heard that we were glad that our friends from the country could have such an opportunity.

Another feature that was attractive was the prismatic fountain, which consisted of various hued lights being thrown upon the water of a fountain in the garden annex, which was temporarily darkened to create a perfect effect. The garden itself, with its fountains and beautiful display of plants and flowers, was a delightful place to visit.

In the northern annex the machinery exhibit was attractive and instructive. The electric lights were a good success, and the machinery connected with it a success as illustrating the success of this greatest modern invention. Mr. Molson's twine and rope manufacturing machines were witnessed by thousands.

The display of harvesting machines of D. M. Osborne & Co. was watched by many farmers and others, and represented the various machines made and sold by that great firm. They have taken so many premiums for their reapers, mowers and self-binders at our State fair that they are well known, besides which they are to be found almost everywhere at work in harvest fields in the harvest season.

J. J. Case & Co. have an exhibit of their plows and machinery. The Case plows have not been a long while in this market, but have already a well established reputation wherever known. At this time, when so many of our agricultural warehouses happen to be out of plows, it will be important to our farmer friends to know where a good plow can be had. Their make covers every size and description, and their agents here—Staver & Walker—can supply orders given for all sorts of plows.

The J. J. Case machinery exhibited consists of headers, threshers and traction power engines. We happen to know that these machines have been extensively sold during the past season in the vicinity of Walla Walla, as well as their plows, and have given the most perfect satisfaction. Messrs. Staver & Walker are the general agents for the manufacturers, and are rapidly extending their trade.

Two weeks ago we referred to the agricultural products of remarkable interest, and to visitors from abroad as of greater interest than any other department. This display was a great credit to our region in many respects, and we are glad to see the management desirous of making this a permanent and important feature of all fairs. While we do not believe that Portland is the proper place for the holding of the annual fairs of the State Agricultural Society, we do believe that it should encourage the holding of such a fair as this has become, and make it fully representative of all the productive and manufacturing interests of the wide region whose trade must center here. The display of fruits was the finest ever made in Oregon, and in some particulars this was also true of vegetables, and the credit in good part should be given to Mr. Henry Miller, President of the State Horticultural Society, who induced many orchardists to send fruits to swell the exhibit.

An exhibit of wool samples attracted the attention of many farmers, and especially of wool growers. This was an upright case, with glass front, behind which was arranged a collection of wool samples, illustrating the various grades of wool grown in Eastern Oregon and the Willamette and Umpqua valleys, also some samples of Spring and Fall clip California wool. This exhibit was made by Mr. Chapell, agent for Christy & Wise, San Francisco wool dealers, who have established a branch in this city. This exhibit calls to mind the frequency with which we have of late urged all farmers to put a part of their land in permanent pasture, and make a specialty of wool growing. Among these samples were the different grades of merino, from half-blood to full blood, illustrating that three-quarter bred merinos produce the most valuable wool. Mr. Chapell has faith in crossing the merino with the Cotswold, and also shows Cotswold wool. The Umpqua wool in its natural state is the cleanest and best bred, as is shown in the samples exhibited. The samples of Eastern Oregon wool are just as taken off the sheep's backs, and are rather dirty in comparison with that from the Willamette Valley, which again are darker (dirtier) than natural Umpqua wool, which accounts for the difference in price paid for these wools in our markets. But while Eastern wool and Umpqua wool is grown as a thorough business, on its own account as a specialty, the Willamette Valley farmer keeps sheep as a scavenger of weeds more than for its individual profit, and both neglects to breed up well or to care well for his flocks, and as a result our valley flocks deteriorate, whereas it is a branch of husbandry that should be and could be carried on with the greatest care, and the consequence would be much greater profit. We were interested to hear Mr. Chapell give his views to some farmers one evening, because they cor-

respond with what we have so often and urgently insisted in the FARMER. Mr. Chapell shows several samples of wool grown in the Puget Sound region, and believes that region can produce wool to good advantage when sufficient care is taken to breed well.

Another year we shall expect to see a much larger exhibit of dried fruits, which is one of the most important of our industries. That shown by Mr. Bradford, consisting of plums and prunes, was perfect. Mr. Goulding of Butteville also shows some fine apples as well plums and prunes. We showed some dried plums and prunes of our own raising and curing lately, to Mr. Winsor, who came out with Mr. Villard, and who has lived for twelve years past in Germany, in connection with our diplomatic service, and he says it will bring good prices if a large quantity can be put on the German market.

In the gallery, near the music stand, was the beautiful exhibit of J. Van Burden, jeweler, who showed diamonds and precious stones, as well as jewelry, silverware, watches, etc. Mr. Van Burden has quite a trade with our friends in the country, all earned by his liberal advertising in this paper, and we can commend him to all who visit this city and wish to make purchases in his line as an agreeable and reliable gentleman to deal with.

We publish this week the advertisement of D. W. Prentice & Co., music dealers on First street, whose exhibit at the Mechanics' Fair was a very attractive feature, consisting of pianos, organs, and all kinds of musical instruments. They are agents for the Weber, Haines & Nugent's pianos, all standard make, and for the Estey and Sterling organs. You can order any musical instrument from them made in the world, or any sheet music that is published. Mr. Prentice has built up a large business in his line, and is one of our best vocalists himself; music is therefore his native element.

Displays were made by both of the business colleges that have been advertised in the FARMER, which reminds us that we have now two excellent commercial schools in successful operation in Portland, and there is no necessity to send abroad for a commercial education. Both these schools are liberally patronized at the present time by both ladies and gentlemen, and now, with the beginning of Winter, is the time when country youths can best find time to attend.

The fair is over, and Portland hotels and merchants, and probably Portland pick-pockets, have reaped an unusual harvest, and no doubt that was the chief motive of those who invested their money in it. There is no disparagement in saying this, and no cause for any in such being the fact; but for all that this fair has its place as a public educator, and for the encouragement of all legitimate production and manufacturing in our midst. We wish it all success in the future, so long as it performs this duty. The growth of this city will be prodigious in the near future, and to keep pace with its growth and prosperity such enterprises as this should also display enterprise, and show growth and improvement, as no doubt it will.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

President Arthur has nominated Judge Polgr of New York, as Secretary of the Treasury, and he has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate. The rest of the Cabinet will remain in office, at least for the present, but it seems to be understood that other Cabinet changes will take place when the regular session of Congress convenes in December.

Mr. Blaine, as Secretary of State, has taken strong ground in favor of the United States having practical control of the Panama canal, which letter has caused much satisfaction through the United States, but excites comment in European circles, while they concede there that his arguments are to a certain extent unanswerable.

No changes were made in officers of the Senate previous to adjournment, and the organization will be completed when Congress meets in December.

Ireland is aroused by the arrest and confinement of Parnell and other leaders of the Land League, by order of Gladstone's administration, on the accusation of treasonable utterances. The strength of the English government is strongly put forth to suppress the Land League, and with such force that the Irish by thousands and tens of thousands are making applications to the land courts established under the land act recently passed, and appearances favor the belief that the people will eventually come in to accept the provisions of the act and claim the benefit of the courts established for their protection. After arrest the leaders of the league issued instructions to the Irish to pay no rent at all. They wish to push matters to the uttermost possible point of resistance, but the government has met this proclamation with such a display of energy and force as to weaken if not destroy the league.

Elections to the German Parliament show a heavy gain in liberal representation, and Bismarck only claims one-third of the Reichstag as his supporters.

In France Gambetta has been given the formation of a new cabinet of ministers, and is in the height of power and influence. The elections favor his supremacy, so President Grevy recognizes him as the National leader.

Dr. Z. B. Nichols and his son have now opened a handsome suite of offices in Union block, this city, and reside here permanently in the practice of their professional duties. The room is No. 59, overlooking Second street, and the entrance to same is on Stark street, between First and Second. Drs. Nichols will no doubt have an extensive practice, as they have made many friends already by their skill in difficult cases.

The largest potato of the season, so far as we know, was brought here from Tacoma by B. M. Brown, who purchased it there from a farmer's wagon. It was said to weigh when first dug 9 lb. and Monday went to 7 1/2 lb. It is a sprangling tuber, but all belongs to one root.

Proposed Wheat Growers' Association.

IRVING, OR., Oct. 31, 1881.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I have read with interest the many articles appearing from time to time in the FARMER on the wheat question, and will give my views on the subject. I think the farmers should organize, as you suggest, a Wheat Growers' Association. Had we been properly organized one year ago, both here and in California, we need not have carried such an immense surplus over from last year to swell the amount for export of the present crop. Had the world known the facts in the case, ships would have come sufficient to have carried away the bulk of it at a fair price; but ship owners are supposed to be well posted as to the probable amount reported for export and to know about what tonnage has been sent for it, and they would not be so foolish as to send ships to carry away 400,000 or 500,000 tons more than reported. Those whom we have depended on to furnish us with a way to get our produce to market are either woefully ignorant or have misinterpreted the situation. In either case they are not worthy of our confidence in the future.

As no definite plan has been offered to start on, I will propose this, that we take the agreement of the California Association as published in the FARMER of Oct. 25th.

The following is the form of the agreement: We, the undersigned grain growers in the State of California, believing that our interests can be promoted and our business made more profitable by a concerted effort to overcome the great and well known disadvantages under which we now labor, do hereby agree to associate ourselves together in an incorporation (without capital stock) to be called "The Wheat Growers' Association of Oregon, and to be governed by the rules, regulations and by-laws of said incorporation, adopted for the promotion and protection of the interests of the members.

And all who are willing to sign such an agreement let them send their names to be published in the FARMER, and when 100 names shall have been sent in, to have a call published for a meeting at some central point. We would then have a sufficient number, and be in a position to effect a permanent organization at once, elect officers and any other business that was necessary.

We respectfully invite all enterprising farmers to come forward with their names, and come at once. Respectfully,

A. C. JENNINGS. I send you the following names, and think I can get twenty-five names in a few days: Allen Bond, George Bolshaw, J. C. Jennings, A. J. Zanwalt, A. C. Jennings.

Locks Committee.

The Dalles Times. A meeting was had of the committee appointed at the public meeting held in the Opera House, at the Mountain office, last Saturday evening.

After the chairman, Col. Thomas S. Lang, had stated the object of the meeting, the following motion was passed:

That the chair appoint a committee of ten to mail the memorials to different parties in the State and Territories, and also to send the circular letter to different persons.

The chair appointed the following: Col. N. H. Gates, Judge Whitten, Col. Geo. B. Curry, Messrs. N. B. Sinnott, E. L. Smith, Burnham Dufur, Frank Mattox, Col. T. S. Lang, Hon. R. O. Dunbar, and O. S. Savage.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, It appearing to this committee that more effective work could be done by the organization of boards of trade in the important towns on the Columbia, in the way of getting the necessary appropriation for the locks at the Cascades, and also to remove the obstructions to navigation above this city; therefore be it

Resolved, That a public meeting of the citizens of The Dalles be called next Saturday evening for the purpose of taking into consideration the formation of a board of trade for this city.

The discussion of "The Christian Religion," by Col. Ingersoll and Judge Black, which was commenced in the August number of the North American Review, is continued in the November issue of that publication. Col. Ingersoll now replies to the strictures of his opponent, and presents much more fully than he has ever before done the logical grounds for his opposition to Christianity. The article will be received with interest by those who have read the first part of the debate, as well as by all those who believe that the cause of truth is best advanced by free discussion. An early number of the Review will contain an exhaustive reply. In a Symposium on Presidential Inability, four of our most eminent jurists, Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, and Gen. B. F. Butler, discuss the several weighty problems arising out of Article 2 of the Constitution. "England's Hereditary Republic" is the title of a significant paper contributed by the Marquis of Blandford, and Senator Geo. F. H. writes a statesmanlike article on "The Appointment Power" of the President of the United States.

Desperate Cases.

Many of the cases which come to us for treatment by Compound Oxygen are of a class which no physician of any school would undertake to cure. They are, in fact, such as have run the gantlet of experience within the regular schools of medicine, and of quackery without, until between disease and drugs the patient is reduced to the saddest and most deplorable condition, and one for which relief seems impossible. No curative treatment can be subjected to a severer test than is offered by these cases. And yet, in many of these, the most brilliant results have followed the use of Compound Oxygen. A record of some of these cases will be found in our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, which is mailed free. Drs. STANLEY & PALIN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has sent a representative to Canada to select the best variety of good winter seed wheat. He has selected one which is called the Findlay variety. It has a hard grain, yields heavily and makes excellent flour. He has secured for seed two hundred bushels, and is trying to get four or five hundred more.

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NEW Silks, Satins and Velvets. NEW Black and Colored Cashmeres, NEW Plaids, Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, NEW Ruchings, Laces, Scarfs, Ribbons, NEW Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Etc. NEW Cloaks, Dolmans, Ulsters.

A FULL LINE OF Domestic and House Furnishing Goods.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

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OFFICE OF UNITED WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 415 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Mens' and Boys' Boots, Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Manufactured by us for Messrs. PROTZMAN & DEFRANCE, are all Custom Made Expressly for them, out of our Best Material. We Warrant Every Pair. VERY TRULY YOURS, UNITED WORKINGMEN'S Boot and Shoe Man'fac'g Co.

Referring to the above, we wish to state that we have a very large stock of their goods on hand.

PROTZMAN & DEFRANCE, S. W. Cor. Third and Alder Sts., Opp. Masonic Temple, nov-14

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Which consist of the Largest Stock we have ever offered.

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