

WILLAMETTE FARMER PUBLISHING CO. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION One year, (Postage paid), in advance... fix months, (Postage paid), in advance Less than six months will be, per month ADVERSISING RATES

Advertisements will be inserted, providing to espectable, at the following table of rates: peoperable, at the following table of rates:

One inch of space per month. # 2.50

Three inches of space per month. 5.00

The column per month. 15.00

The column per month. 30.00

Sample copies sent free on application

Publication Office: No. 5 Washington Street. Up

Balrs, rooms No. 5 and 54.

WITH THE arrival of spring we can review the winter and compare it with other seasons. The year before we had more severe weather, more snow and ice, more blockade of the Columbia and heavier floods, but the spring came earlier and farmers had their work better in hand now at this time. During the present winter we have had little cold weather, so that grass has kept green and flowers is capable. have actually been all the time in blossom. It has been of average mildness, average rainfall and sustains the old reputation of our region of Earth about on an average with the

THE WORLD HAS been waiting with suspense, for weeks, to hear some news of De Long's party, that was at last accounts lost in the inhospitable wilds of Northern Siberia. and of the other boat of the Jeanette's crew. its companions, in a storm, soon after they over. We have reason to fear that these brave men have given up their lives, under circumstances of great suffering; but we have the satisfaction to know that every possible effort is made to find and relieve them, by both the government of Russia and the United States.

THE Oregon Vidette and Anti-Monopolist has come to a disgraceful end, as we have always supp sed it would, and so vindicates the indifference with which we have treated its slanders. Last fall its publisher failed to secure a subsidy from the railroads, as ise told us himself, and then attempted to black mail the corporations by advocating anti-monopoly in an aggressive way. As we knew he had neither character or means to carry him on we never doubted the result. The WILLAMETTE FARMER will survive as a true organ of public opinion and friend of agriculture when all such adventurers shall have worn themselves

THE PRINTER increases and decreases matters that come before him, frequently, by the addition of an 0, or by leaving one out, where it ought to be, as for instance, last week a compositor in this office said Mr. Clarke was busy adding 300 trees to his orchard near Salem, whereas the truth was that he was attending to planting out 3,000 trees in addition to 3,000 before out and now bearing. The editor of the FARMER believes in the future of fruit growing here, and shows his faith by his works. His experience and observation and the success of California fruit growers, all convince him that judicious fruit growing will be

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW is dead! The writings and pure thoughts were but the natural expression of our almost perfect life and character, had reached the ripe age of seventyfive years, with such possession of his great faculties that his last song, only lately published, showed no lessening of genius from the with us as long as they are likely to stay. touch of age. It may be said of him that his lamp went out suddenly in the full blaze of its genial light. The undiminished fame that will avait him, as coming generations recite his gracious need of honor and of praise than will be accorded to many who have attained earth-ly fame and glory.

APRIL IS HERE and our farmers find every thing backward. They are behind hand with their plowing and hurrying to improve every day as it affords opportunity to plow and sow grain. Last year the season was a month in advance of what we see it now, and the last week in March was so excessively warm as to cause considerable damage, as it was followed by weeks of cold north winds that checked the unusual growth of all vegetation. If we shall have the usual rains through the spring months and in June the present season may see even better average crops than 1881. But we hear of some localities where wet spots in fall sown wheat show injury by being thrown out by frosts.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has qualified the good opinion extended to him by the American people, for his judicious conauct of his high office at first, by appointing Conkling to a supreme judgship, and Sargent, of California whose political history is a record of jobbery, as Minater to Berlin. Conkling was the man whose career inspired Charles Guiteau with the courage to murder Garfield, and his name should Arthur's term of office. We are now told that of the Interior. As he is supposed to be a favored Coukling and opposed every set of generous popular approval. President Garfield, while he was alive, that was calculated to render his administration independent of Conkling's influence. Arthur is turning over as much of his administration as he can to Conkling, and our nation lives to see the administration of its chosen president followed by the rule of the man whose conduct resulted in Garfield's death. The miserable minority of the Republican party, that follows Grant and Conkling is now the dominant power in the Nation. Soon there will be left at Washington no friend of Garfield in

PASSAGE OF THE CHINESE BILL

It will be good news to many through the acific States that the bill to prohibit Chinese immigration has passed both Houses of Congress, and by the time this week's paper goes to press it will probably have received the approval of the President, while in the event of his veto of the measure there is probability that each House of Congress can pass it over his disapproval.

The subject of emigration from Asia is one of great importance to our nation, and while professional philanthropists cling to the belief in the brotherhood of all mankind, and claim that the American continent should offer a home to the poor and oppressed of all nations, others, who calmly reason from cause to effeet, and look forward to results that will certainly follow such emigration in strong force look upon it as necessary for the future and permanent well being and prosperity of our nation that it shall possess a homogenious people with identity of interests, similarity of traits and able to appreciate and achieve the highest and purest civilization of which man

All the Caucasian race meet and mingle here and blend and harmonize in a satisfactory maoner. We believe that, so far as possible, the American continent should be kept as : home for the white races that are our natural kin Ired, and to which we have positive affin-Let the great families of earth trade toity. gether and exchange intelligence and learn civilization, but do not bring other races to live among us and be looked down upon as under Lieut. Chipp, that was separated from inferior. All the reasoning and moral codes will fail of convincing the white men of the left the vessel. The day of hope is almost earth that the colored races are their equals, so let them remain essentially separate.

We do not share the diagust that many entertain of the Chinese, or the opinion so current among us to their dishonesty. We have employed them as domestic servants and as farm laborers and at chopping and grubbing, and have found them generally intelligent taithful, willing and honest. They have ful filled a good part in our late history by their chean labor in building railroads and clearing hundreds of thousands of acres of brush land, and as house servants in country and town. They have been a great public benefit in that way when laber has been scarce and not procurable, but we shall soon have cheap transportation direct, by Northern trans-contipental railroads, and they will bring from the East and from Europe all the common labor we shall require, and the present question is Shall we allow Chinese to come here and remain here as workers, and so deter the settlement of the poorer laboring classes in our midst, or shall we make this Northwestern region a home for laborers of our own race?

The people of these Pacific States hesitate to see all avenues of labor, many handicrafts, and even ordinary manufacturing, pass to the control of Chinese, who have economical habits, at the expense of what Americans call civilization; who undermine our industries by a labor system that will degrade white labor if it has to compete with it, and will deprive us of a reliable laboring element when they have us at their mercy.

All things considered, American citizenship is not compatible with Chinese labor, and our civilization cannot sustain itself against such competition. That is why, as a people, we opsweetest poet of America, whose charming pose Chinese emigration. Granting to the Chinese many good qualities, among which are frugality, industry and pea cableness, they do not form the class of people we need as citizens, though we can make good use, no doubt, of the tens of thousands we now have

A few weeks ago we all felt an uncommon nterest in a terrible tragedy that occurred a Scattle, and the common verdict through the country, emphasised by the press, in which this paper accorded, was that summary justice, as visited by the people of Seattle on the such natural powers, and the whole lower murderers, was not only justifiable under the coast is comparatively destitute of them. circumstances, but was almost demanded by the high-handed outrage that called it forth.

The popular feeling was that law was too slow and uncertain. There is no doubt reason perity. So far as coal is concerned, all the for the feeling of the public mind that the law's uncertainties are greatly increased when abounds with it. Capitalists are only com the criminal has money at command to employ legal talent to weave meshes about the hands of justice, and so paralyze its efforts.

But the Seattle matter has gone abroad and has borne fruit, and, judging by its fruits, what do we find? A mob at Linkville that was no doubt inspired by the popular sanction | prosperity of New York and Pennsylvania so that greeted the act of Seattle's citizens, attempted to inflict a summary judgment on a this age of iron and steel this is an invaluable murderer, and the death of a deputy sheriff possession. To its coal and iron Pennsylwho did his duty, was the unhappy consequence. That was lesson No. 1. While the States. We have iron furnaces at work almurderer went free, the officer of the law was the victim of the mob. The next lesson comes to us from Prineville, where a fearful murder the Straits of Fuea. Iron beds are extensive was perpetrated and the murderer was shot in different directions, close to tide water on dead by the avengers. We might consider that this fiend, Langdon, got only his deserts, not have been forced upon the Nation during but the hanging of a man who was not accused as an accomplice, who was probably in the future, without stint or limitation. Senator Teller, of Colorado, is to be Secretary drunk and in a maudlin way approved the murder this at present seems unsanctioned friend of the Union Pacific Railroad, that will by any pretense of justice or reason, and may not render his nomination to office acceptable also be charged upon the Scattle affair, as its to the people, but it will be more objections. fit sequel, for the story had been read and ble still when it is generally understood that told at Prineville, and the mob there under his chief claim to preferment is because he took to emulate an act that met with such

> Now that the Seattle lynching has borne its first fruits and that so speedily what do we think of it? The deputy sheriff at Liukville is mourned by his friends; Judge Lynch has added a victim to the original murder. The second man who died at Prineville, was lynched, it would seem, because he was a drunken braggart, but we see no justice in his being taken off. Thus two victims respond thirteen millions of inhabitants, and their to the tragedy of justice at Scattle with unhappy effect.

The serious, second, so er thought of every office, to show that he ever was President of good stizen must be that there should be no the Republic. trifling with justice, no trampling down of addition to what we have enumerated, our

law, no summary execution of so-called popular verdicts, but that all good citizens should combine loyally to make good laws, and stand firm to sustain and enforce them. In a civilized land there is no other proper course. Passion and violence take a form that often defeat justice, and good men often lose their balance in moments of great excitement; but the sound reasoning of all ages goes to prove that the law of the land must stand supreme, and can be usually depended on to secure the desired effect, if the citizens unite to demand its enforcement.

WESTERN OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

A review of the wide extent of territory included in Oregon and Washington, and comparison of the great natural advantages and vast resources that exist within these boundaries, must carry conviction that in the near future a great destiny awaits us. At the present time the rush of immigration is towards the open country East of the Cascades that invites the plow and yields such prodigious crops from virgin soils. However remote those grain fields are, they invite settlers because they are so easily tilled, and return such bountiful crops to the husbandman. Those wide-spread prairies and hills, however, while promising so much to the plowman, have their limitations. Like the Western prairies, they yield great harvests and create agricultural wealth, but have their limitations as wealth producing districts, while regions of the same States west of the Cascade range possess natural resources that have no superior taken for agriculture and other elements of wealth, on the American continent

To appreciate the value of this whole region, and the immensity of its resources, we can safely enter on a comparison with any other portion of the United States, and the lantic shore of this same continent. All of New England, New York and Pennsylvania possess 158,460 square miles of territory, square miles, so we have area equal to those the nation, and their wealth is, in proportion, even in excess of the population. While the commerce of New York, B ston and Philadelphia is built up by the nation at large, and creates a wealth this region may never equal, still the greatness of those eight industrial States on the Atlantic is dependent chiefly on their natural resources, and to that extent we can make comparison, not doubting that in time the comme ce of the world will create great emporiums in Oregon and on Puget Sound that shall rival the greatness of Eastern

Much of those Eastern States is mountainous, and the sterility of New England has be come a proverb. Considering our wide scope of country suited to agriculture, we can safely expect the agricultural products of the Pacitic Northwest will rival and exceed the production of the Atlantic States we have named. though it may be many years before the primeval forests shall be cleared away to make farms, as has been done in all the coun try east of the Mississippi valley. That t me will come, and the dense forests of Western Oregon and Washington, within a century, will be converted into productive fields. That will be when tabor shall become more abundant, and when an industrial era shall dawn on the Western shore, to wake to life and motion ur vast water powers.

New England has no mines of any consc juence, and little good soil, but its moun tains pour down streams that are utilized to turn the wheels of countless manufactories All along our western valleys we possess the same natural wealth that makes New England the workshop of the nation. Our location similar; our natural facilities in that line are more peculiar to us than the same are to New England, because California possesses few

Pennsylvania and New York are rich in deposits of coal and iron that constitutes the toundation of much of their wonderful prose ast region, from the British Columbia line mencing to develop the wonderful coal deposits of the Sound country, and we know that immense coal-beds have been worked on Coos Bay. Coal exists in such abundance, that we need only cite the fact as constituting one of the chief resources on which the great securely rests. We have iron also, and in vania owes its grand position among the ready at Oswego, not far from Portland, on the Willamette, and near Port Townsend, on both the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and whatever wealth future development of coal and iron may yield will be at our disposal

We read, constantly, with what apprehen sion statisticians look upon the destruction of the original forests, to realfze that the "continuous woods" that clothe our mountaine with forests and line the shores of rivers and bays, will be an increasing source of wealth and do much to work out our future. What this store of timber will yield to create and support the factories of the future, we cannot readily conceive, but the fact that all the southern and middle region of the western coast is destitute, or nearly destitute, of timber, puts saide all need of argument as to the value of the forests of the Pacific Northwest.

New England, New York and Pennsylvania have to-day a population that approximates wealth is counted by thousands of millions of dollars. In those States land is of great value; they had no such agricultural advantages as we enjoy, in their early history. In

mountain ranges possess veins of gold and silver, ores of copper, deposits of lead and cinnabar, that will be a source of future wealth. which that eastern country does not possess. From Paget Sound there will in time be carried on fisheries as extensive as those that have so enriched New England, and these must swell the general prosperity of our

We do not wish to underrate the advan

tages of any section of the Pacific Northwest, but to justly estimate what the future has in store for this region. Any comparison of greatness and variety of resources must result in the conclusion that however great and prosperous the region east of the Cascade mountains may become, that the magnificent future of the Puget Sound and the western valleys of Oregon will be almost without precedent in our national history. Nature has lavished on the West immensity of resources that will call for the labor of millions to perfeet this development, and will require the products of Eastern agriculture for their support. We have only to look at the material prosperity of the eight Eastern States, that with less territory contain fifty times our present population, to appreciate, what the future has in store for us.

Before long, with railroads to make a trans continental commerce, the trade of Asia and the Islands of Japan, will pass our doors, and stop as it passes to build great marts to rival Atlantic cities. The harbors of Puget Sound and the Columbia river, and on the coast, will be visited by ships of all nations in increasing numbers. Labor will some time come here in force and join hands with capital to develop our uncounted resources, and the result will be that the activities of New England will resound from this Northwest shore. Blast furnace, forge and trip-hammer; spindle and loom; the whirr of machinery and the sound most natural comparison will be with the of saw or stroke of hantmer, shall work out a country occupying a similar scope on the At- problem in which the plow and the hand of agriculture will bear no mean par'.

And in looking over the whole field, and its wonderful resources, also realize that in this while Oregon and Washington have 165,268 great future that shall people this wide domain with ten millions of inhabitants, brought eight States, which are the most populous in up to know and practice the arts of to-day as they will be perfected by the invention of tomorrow, the Willamette valley will be the most favored spot upon the Western coast. Its harvests are to increase under a better system of agriculture; its stock men shall breed from their choice herds to supply the wants of Eastern herdmen; its water-courses shall be lined with factories and resound to the whirr of many industries; the development of it, resources will include mines of valuable and precious ores, the working up of the great mountain forests, the opening of coal and iron beds along our rivers, and allthe industries that the possession of such resources foster. A century from now, as today, whatever development may a somplish in the meantime, this valley will be peerless among the favorite districts of the Pacific

THE PRINEVILLE TRAGEDY.

Our readers will regret to learn that the wo men murdered at Prineville lately, by Langdon, were former citizens of Linu and Marion counties, sons of early pioneers, and every way estimable and worthy. Mr. Crooks was a son of Hon. John S. Crooks, of Miller's, Linn county, a man of middle age, whose wife was the daughter of Stephen Jery, son of Mr. John Jory, who settled in the red hills south of Salem, more than thirty years ago. These names will be sufficient to show the standing and character of the murdered men. There is a large settlement of the Jory family near Salem, and no more worthy and respected can be found.

Almost simultaneous with the news of the received a letter written two days before it cannot consent to have the profitable business occurred, in which he mentioned that Lang. of dairying monopolized by the expert dairy don owed Crooks \$84 and that Crooks had sued him for the amount, as he wouldn't pay it, and had got judgment, and that he (Jory) had been a witness. This creates a belief in their minds that Langdon was angry because of the law suit, at Jory as well as Crooks, and that under pretence of settling the land boundary he got both the men where he could murder them. They further say that last summer, when young Jory was home on a visit, he told them about Laugdon, who he de scribed as a dangerous and disreputable man, who had been run out of there on a charge of cattle stealing; that he was gone so long that he forfeited the land, and supposing it was abandoned they located their claims so as to include eighty acres of it; but it seems Langdon returned and laid claim to the land again and our readers are familiar with the result, which has caused great distress in the families

A CORRESPONDENT of the Corvallis Guzette writes: "Alsea Bay is the place to get a home. If you have not a home, come to Alsen bay, for there are 100 settlers and plenty of land vacant for 100 more. Times have been better this winter on the bay than ever were known here before. The rush to Newport anown nere before. The rush to Newport gave us a market for our vegetables, eggs, butter and honey at a very high price. Mr. Baldwin gives us five cents per pound for our beef, and more if we ask it. This country, when cleared, is well adapted to farming, for the hills possess a rich soil and ing, for the hills possess a rich soil and grass will take well on ferms, and the hills when the brush is chopped off, make good pasture land. Strangers pass every day look-ing for land. Some locate, others pass on. Come; we welcome you to the garden spot of Oregon."

The Horse in Motion.

The huge quarto volume recently published by James R. Osgood & Co., is the most value ble work on the horse which America has yet produced, and contains thousands of figyet produced, and contains thousands of ng-ures of quadrupeds in various stages of mo-tion, and also many colored plates showing the equine muscles and bones. To obtain these, several valuable race-horses were killed and dissected. The cost of the work has been very great, and the experiments of which it is the result were conducted by Gov. Leland Stanford and J. D. B. Stillman, of California, with scrupulous care and ingenuity

PROSPECTUS. The Willamette Farmer.

On the first day of April this newspaper will commence to do business strictly upon a cash basis, and all subscriptions not pre-paid at that time will be discontinued. The reason for this is, that in many years' experience of newspaper publishing, we have found that the credit system entails a loss of one-fourth of the entire business of subscriptions. Our past losses would constitute a moderate but abundant fortune. We intend to deserve success by entire devotion to the welfare of the farmers of Oregon and Washington, and have no doubt of their continued support and confi-

During the thirteen years and over of its publication, the WILLAMETTE FARMER has gained the confidence of thousands of producers by its devotion to their interests and its constant fund of information on farm topics. In the single item of markets, many farmers pronounce our reports invaluable to them, as they are intended to cover the demands of a farmer's experience and wants.

The most valuable portion of our columns consists of contributions from farmers, who give, in this manner, their experience, and the result of their investigations and practical efforts. We glean from practical men, constantly, facts of interest that form the basis of our original remarks on farm topics, in addition to our own actual experience of farm life. after many years connection with it, personally.

The FARMER is a valuable medium for discussion, by farmers, of all questions of public interest, and of all matters wherein they may consider themselves wronged; our idea is to hold its pages open to them and act as their nouthpiece in its publication.

Editorially, we freely discuss all public mestions on their merits, and as affecting the interests of producers. We have no friends to defend, except the farmers themselves; no enemies to punish or criticise, except enemies of the public.

Our news columns give all the important and reliable news of the day, both local and foreign. We copy freely from our exchanges all items relating to the resources and development of the wide region known as the Pacific Northwest. Of this last we make a specialty.

Our miscellaneous reading is varied, covering a wide range of agricultural, scientific and literary subjects, with touches of humor, the desire being to give the paper value as a means of information on all u-eful topics.

The Home Circle is edited by a lady familearly acquainted with farm life, and adds much to the value of the FARMER in every household by the interest it creates in the minds of wife, mother and children.

Such as it is, we present this issue to many new readers this week by sending them sample copies through the mails, from which to judge its value to the farmer and his family.

Friends! If this paper suits you, you can secure all its benefits by sending us \$2 50 by mail, as your subscription for the year to come. Your good will and patronage will enable us to do better work in the cause of agriculture in this region, and in furnishing to the family a journal whose sole object always has been and must be, to elevate farmers as a class, to carry delight and information into the household to scenes for the farmer all the influence he has a right to exert in public affairs, as well as obtain for his hard earned products the best possible price.

DATRYING

From this time onward, to all the future the dairy interest is to assume more and more importance in Oregon, for the growth of commerce and building up of large cities will crete a demand that must be men of California. To retain that business it will be necessary to maintain great excellence in making and preserving dairy products.

The first requisite is good dairy stock, and for this the professional dairyman cannot depend on the common stock of the country. though good milkers can occasionally be found. He must follow the example of practical dairymen in other lands, and have cows golden butter. We have studied with interest he reports made concerning good dairy stock. ank among the best butter cows; others have met unqualified success with the Jersey, rossing the best dairy cowsof common breeds with the Jersey stock, and the result of careful selection from this product, carefully bred again to Jerseys, has been good milk cows, so that dairy herds of well graded Jerseys have been found almost as useful as the full blood. We commend this to the attention of all farmers. Keep your best milk cows and breed them to full blood Jersey males, and you will gain upon it, and keeping up the improvement of the increase, you will, in a few years, see the result (making careful selection all the while) in a herd of graded Jersey cows that will be butter producers of the first-class.

We always read with pleasure of improvement of dairy stock in this region, because the time has now come when such stock will pay. Many have failed of success, financially, when bringing choice stock of cattle here, because the time had not come to create demand for them. Such time has fully come now, and from henceforth judicious stock raisers may hope for reward. A good Jersey male in every neighborhood, bred to the best milch cows, will soon work improvement in all the stock in the country. While there is some debate as to which is the best breed of dairy cattle in existence, there is to question that the Jersey stands among the first. The experience with this breed is that it can be crossed to advantage on common cows.

Another prime necessity is to have good locations for dairy farms. Along the Colum-bia river there is much good land that can be converted into rich pasture, and stock can be

kept to advantage there; but such land is extra valuable, and low land may not be the best adapted to the health of the stock. It is not a prime necessity that dairies shall be contiguous to large cities. Good butter or cheese made on the Chehalis, in Washington Territory, at Tillamook or Al ea, on the Ore. gon coast, or on the mountain foot hills of these Western valleys that can be shipped easily to market, will command the price if it has the quality. Butter can be made on the best lands of the Willamette, worth \$30 to \$75 an acre, but the cheaper lands of more distant localities posses, the same capacity to produce cheese and butter, and are not worth quarter of the price.

We believe that land along the coast, or on these foot hills, is actually preferable for dairies. It is along the coast of California that dairying is best practiced, because the cont guity of the ocean supplies moisture that sustains the grass and makes summer pastures as nutritious as at other seasons. We have always held the same to be true of Oregen, and have predicted that the coast counties would in time be famous for their pastures and dairies. The foot hills of the Cascades on the west, and the coast range towards this valley, have a moister summer climate than the valleys, and are also favorable for dairying, so the natural result will be to turn those sections of our country to that use.

Another sine qua non of dairying is to have winter feed, and make gilt edged butter in the winter season, a feat that seemed difficult of accomplishment until ensilage solved the problem. We presented, a year ago, this subject fully and repeatedly to the attention of our readers, and believed, from the experience in France, and so far as tried in America. that it would be a great success, and so it has been. We have not time to treat this now, but we have received the result of the Ensilage Convention, held at the East last winter, in a pamphlet, which demonstrates that silos can be built very cheaply above ground, or inside the barn; that ensilage costs scarce were than ordinary hay, and feeds to at least twice as much advantage; that stock ent it with avidity, and thrive upon it alone, keeping in perfect health; and last, but not least, that they give as much milk as in summer, and makes fully as good and as much golden butter. These facts we shall work up at length, as we have room, and hope the time will soon come when experiments with ensilage will be *made in Oregon. Results achieved at the East are published by hundreds, and demonstrate that ensilage is all that ever was claimed for it by reasonable men—that the same amount of fodder ensilaged is worth twice as much as when made into hay. It will be important to decide whatcrop will answer the purpose here. They use green corn and sorghum at the East. Pernaps we can grow them here sufficiently mature to use green to make ensilage. We hope some reader of the FARMER will try the experiment this season.

WHAT OUR READERS SAY THIS WEEK.

R. T. Hawley, an old friend of the FARMER, vrites from Goldendale, W. T., when remitting for his paper: "I think you are just right n demanding advance payment, so that you an make us the best paper possible." L. F. Mascher, whose name has been on our

ist so long that he seems a part of the institution (and a very good part) remits his subscription and says: "Received your reminder out don't feel so badly worried at a notice asking to renew as some do. I am glad to notice in your late issue that you me going to adopt the 'cash in advance' system, as I think it will prove to give satisfaction generally."

Mr. Stephen Smeed writes from Walterville, Lane county: "Allow me to say that I r one am pleased you have adopted the cast system, and now hope you will stand up for Free Trade, and then I think you will make the FARMER a success in Oregon.

Robert Bruce, of Pendleton, makes a remittance, and kindly says: "I wish every farmer of Oregon could see the great value of your paper to their direct interests. They would not only subscribe, but pay it, too. I am sorry to see such a large delinquent list (he hasn't seen half of it). Honest farmers. what do you mean? Do you ask God to that will give rich cream that will turn to prosper you while you rob the editor? 'Come, come, pay up like men. You are all able to do so. I close by wishing you every success Some have tried the Short Horns with fair that such management as yours deserves; and auccess; others have tried Holsteins, which that is what every honest, unprejuced man, especially the farmer, should endorse.'

One of the best men in Yamhill county is B. B. Branson, a good farmer and an eminent granger, whose time ran out and his paper didn't appear for three weeks, and then remitting for himself and neighbor, he writes: renew my subscription to the FARMER: I can't do without it; for heaven's sake send me the three last numbers, as I don't want a broken link in it. After this always discontinue my paper when the subscription runs out. If you turn a horse out to starve him a little, he will be easily caught. I send most all of my papers East, and South, after reading them.

Mr. George Hicinbotham writes from Viola, Clackamas county: "I think a great deal of the FARMER, and can bardly see how a farmer can get along without it."

We are receiving quite a number of notes from old friends who say they wish us to continue their papers a few weeks or months longer, and they will pay up, but we cannot do so. Several times we have tried to get the cash system started, and when such requests began to come in we tried to accommodate, and the first we knew the old plan got in to full swing again, so we now make a full and square stop and give the mailing clerk his instructions. The Editor seldom looks at the list, reads no business letters, and cannot even think of business matters. In this case he gives certain instructions and leaves the book. keeper to conduct all the business. We hope all old friends will see this matter in the same light as those who speak above, who represent hundreds of letters we are receiving.