

# WILLAMETTE FARMER

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## Correspondence.

### Notes by the Wayside.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Pursuant to arrangement I left Oregon City on the morning of May 28th, for Eugene, for the purpose of giving a series of lectures on the subject of Agriculture, through Lane county.

Our worthy State Master, Judge Boise, joined me at Salem and arriving at Eugene we were met by Brothers Bond, Zumwalt and other members of our Order, with whom we proceeded to the court house where we were favored with an eloquent and instructive address from Worthy Master Boise, which was eagerly listened to by an intelligent audience. As State lecturer I endeavored to entertain our friends with a survey of our work in the noble cause for which we are laboring, and found patrons becoming more zealous, and the business community more lenient towards our sentiments than during my visit of last year. Eugene has made marked progress in improvements since that time and bids fair, we think, to become at no distant day a thriving city. Leaving this prosperous and handsome town we accompanied Brother Bond to his pleasant home, where were made far more than needful arrangements for our comfort, passing on our way, through as fine a section of country as the eye of man could desire to behold. The broad fields of wheat looked remarkably well and bid fair to yield an abundant harvest.

On the 29th we visited Grand Prairie Grange, where we received a cordial welcome from the citizens of an excellent farming country. I saw in that section hundreds of acres of wheat which I think will yield forty bushels per acre. We passed a pleasant night with Brother and Sister Zumwalt, and on the 30th, accompanied with Brothers Bond and Zumwalt, we went to Springfield, where we had a very interesting meeting. This place is located in a beautiful valley nestling in the forks of the Willamette and Mohawk rivers. Here also the grain fields promised a golden harvest. On the 31st, after a pleasant drive, we found ourselves at the hall of Goshen Grange, when we addressed the members in an open meeting. Their hall is situated over the store of Brother Matlock, who seems to have the welfare of the farmer at heart. Both Brother and Sister Matlock are active patrons, and with other members did all in their power to make the occasion one of profit and pleasure to all present. The membership of Goshen Grange has considerably increased in the last year. We met here Brother Roscoe Knox, working as usual for the good of the Order, ever ready to labor mentally and physically for the elevation of the masses.

On June 1st, we went by rail to Cottage Grove and addressed the citizens endeavoring to lay before them the principles and objects of our Order in as clear and concise a manner as possible. The grange sentiment seems to have materially advanced here, and the place shows indications of prosperity.

Then we were met by Bro. Landreth, of Siuslaw, who kindly conveyed us over a rolling and picturesque section of country, to the residence of Bro. and Sister Crow, who cordially entertained us for the night, and on June 2d, we attended a picnic at Siuslaw Grange hall, where the entire community appear to partake of Bro. Simpson's spirit, as the hall was filled with energetic farmers and the tables were laden with the luxurious productions of that fertile valley everything about this place denotes thrift and prosperity. The crops are good; stock is in excellent condition.

There is here a prosperous grange. The addresses made were interspersed with delightful music and followed by the reading of selections by Brother Thomas Smith of "Bunch Grass" entitled "How Betsy and I came to Quarrel" and "How Betsy and I made up," which, rendered in his natural, comic style, added merriment to the occasion, and all regretted when the hour of closing exercises, the hearty hand shaking and the genial good-bye had arrived; after which Brother Simpson took us to his pleasant but lonely home, and his heart stricken family. Sadly did we miss the cheerful welcome given us on our previous visit by Sister Simpson, but although she has gone before us, to that brighter world, her memory will be fondly cherished, and her bright example will ever serve as a beacon of light, to guide her dutiful children through this world of toil and danger.

On the 4th Judge Boise was compelled to return to Salem while Brother Smith and myself stopped at Harrisburg, where we were pleasantly entertained by Brother

and Sister Train, who are zealous laborers in our field. We found crops less forward as we came in a northerly course, and fruit so far as we have seen in the Willamette valley, may be said to be a failure.

The 7th found me in company with Brothers Shipley and Miller at the Powell's Valley Grange where we had an interesting meeting during the day accompanied with a most bountiful and delicious dinner. In the evening we addressed a public meeting at the hall which was well attended. Music was exceedingly good and the young people followed with a dance which seemed enjoyable to all. The farmers in that vicinity have turned their attention to the raising of grass and stock, from which they realize a greater profit than from grain. The grange has under its hall, a co-operative store, from which they are realizing considerable profit. My next place of speaking will be Farmington on June 23.

Perhaps you may hear from me again during my travels in behalf of the grange. H. E. HAYES.

### Taxing Foreign Money.

OAK GROVE, June 1, 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

In the FARMER of June 1st we find an editorial on "Mortgage Tax Law," wherein the statement is made as follows: "But the courts also decide that money loaned by foreign corporations is not liable to Oregon laws; that a foreign corporation can loan money at whatever premium it chooses to demand, and it cannot be taxed here when it pays taxes in another country." Will you have the kindness, Mr. Editor, to court or cite us to that law so that we can find it? In other words, we desire to find the law prohibiting the State of Oregon from taxing foreign corporations doing business in this State.

Very respectfully, GEO. H. EYLES.

REPLY.—It was the decision of the Court we alluded to, not any Statute. Probably it was a decision made on a principle of common law, not statute law. As to the particulars, we made that statement after hearing that the courts had so decided. Not long since we asked an agent of a foreign corporation why, if such a decision was made by the courts, he was unwilling to loan money here, and the answer was that his clients did not wish to loan money in a State that showed a disposition to pass vexatious laws. Now, we state these things as matters as news or common report, not having any personal interest or leaning towards money lenders, and we don't wish to have our readers misunderstand us. The decision in question we have no especial knowledge of, save that such construction was put upon it. We have not time to study legal matters, unless they are especially important to the public, but if our readers desire we will try to give the particulars of this decision. Every intelligent man should know that law is a very uncertain matter. The enactment of laws is merely an invitation for the courts to put their own construction on them. The men who make them often learn that they did not enact what they intended to, but something else.

### East Winds.

FOX VALLEY, June 19, 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Please allow me the privilege of asking you a few questions, and first let me state my reasons for asking them. About a year ago there was a letter written by T. Z. Matthews, of Clackamas county, to the Farming World, wherein he stated that there was an Eastern wind that blew in the fall and spring that was detrimental to man and beast, and vegetables, and vegetables, and made many other statements that needed correction, which I did correct through the same paper, to which Mr. Matthews replied. I will give you his own words: "It surprises me to find a man who has been here for thirty years and has not learned that great part of the eastern winds which blow is so detrimental to people, animals and vegetables. It proves one of two things, he must be a dull student of the natural laws of this part of Oregon, or he is so blinded by the flowery description given by the railroad scribe and land sharks, which has been made so often that they have it by heart and think it is true." He further says that Mr. Gardner refers the readers of the Farming World to an agricultural paper for figures and facts, which paper, he goes on to say, accompanied the railroad

pamphlets that were sent out to the States and deceived so many immigrants. Now, Mr. Editor, just that simple statement that I made through the Farming World has brought me three letters or inquiries how to obtain the WILLAMETTE FARMER. I tell them to send \$2.50 to the editor of that paper to Portland, Oregon, and it would be forwarded to any address. I answered a letter from John Smith, of Texas, last mail with the same intent. Now, Mr. Editor, will you please say through the FARMER whether or not you have those eastern winds as above described, as we have none such up here. Yours truly, A. D. GARDNER.

### Letter From Benton County.

WALLFORD, Or., June 18, 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I see in your valuable paper that there are a great many immigrants coming to this country seeking homes. I thought I would give you a description of this part of the country. There is enough land here at this place for from fifteen to twenty settlers. It is level and fertile, and lies on a stream called Yoch-hate that heads in the mountains. Its course is due west until it enters into the ocean eight miles south of Alsea Bay. The valley is heavily for five and a half miles up it before striking the open country; then you come to prairie and brush land. There are but few settlers on the creek—only myself and a young man. Anyone wishing a home would do well to come soon, for the country will be settled up, as since writing the above another family has come in and taken up a claim. Besides, there have been several in looking at the land, and they have selected places and will soon be back to settle here.

The game here consists of bear, elk and deer; salmon run up the streams in the spring and fall, and there is plenty of trout; besides, a person can go from here to the beach and catch all the salt water fish that he would want to use. You can go and return in one day easily. Yours respectfully, JAMES INGRAM.

### From Seattle to Cheney, W. T.

CHENEY, W. T., June 15, 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I have just returned from a trip to the Sound country, Tacoma and Seattle, and I am more than ever impressed with the immense resources of the western portion of our great Territory. Being a native of the State of Pennsylvania, I have a good idea of the wealth that will necessarily flow into this country from the timber and coal and iron which are found here. Also some idea of the employment it will give to labor, and it is safe to say that 500,000 laborers could be set to work immediately around Puget Sound and pay a handsome profit to the capital employing them, for no where in the world can be found such immense forests of fine saw timber along the very edge of tide water already to float to the market of the world as on Puget Sound; then when we take in the immense coal fields, as great in extent as the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and down hill from the mines to tide water, a distance of from five to fifty miles, it can be put afloat for the market of all countries needing coal cheaper than from any other place of which I have any knowledge. I met a young man in Seattle who was locating coal mines for a syndicate or company, he is operating in the Cedar river country. I asked him how he came to his conclusions as to what was coal land and he said he followed the little creeks and brooks that flow into Cedar river and its tributaries and found coal cropping out in ledges like stone quarries. He then hunted up the section or quarter section it was located on and reported it to his employers; they immediately send a man to Olympia to the land office to purchase the land as coal land at \$10 per acre, thus getting a half mile square of black diamonds for \$1,600, that in all probability will be or is worth more than that many thousand dollars. I think that in the near future there will be a population of at least one-half million in Western Washington, and when the timber is cleared from the shores of Puget Sound we have a better farming country than the average farming country along the Atlantic sea board, then when we consider that this wonderful lumbering and mineral country at having an immediate back ground of the most productive agricultural prairie land and extensive pasture fields sufficient to supply the coal and lumbering portion of the Territory with bread, meat, vegetables and provender through for all time and a surplus besides. We certainly have the foundation for one of the greatest states in the Union and I will make this prediction that in ten years from the com-

pletion of the N. P. R. there will be a population of one million in what is now Washington Territory.

Now in regard to some little matters for the benefit of the emigrant. There is a little link or two that I find from talking with them that they should know which would relieve them from bother and embarrassment. In the first place if the emigrant wishes to locate in a prairie country he should go east of the mountains especially if he is from the north-western states and looking for a farm, of course a Pennsylvania man would know how to make a farm in Western Washington by clearing timber and brush. Why I speak of this is I met several emigrants on the Sound who were complaining bitterly and said they had been informed that the Puget Sound country was a good agricultural country. I told them that it was, but it would be necessary for them to clear the land. I then asked them where they were from, they said Iowa and Illinois. I then told them if they were looking for prairie homes to go east of the mountains. Another thing I wish to mention is this, almost every emigrant I talk with has an objective point or locality to stop in and he is bothered to know to what point to buy his ticket in order to arrive at his objective place for the least money, and from my knowledge of the of the country I will state a few facts that will help the emigrant along if you are going to the upper Crab creek country or lower Rock creek country by your ticket to Sprague if you are going to any of the following places buy your ticket to Cheney, viz: Sprague, Pine City, Pine Creek, Rock, Rock Lake, Plazer, Rosalia, Steptoe, Farmington, Alpha, Waverly, Upper Hangman Creek, Medical Lake, Willow Springs, Fairview, Deep Creek, Fairweather, Mondovia or Maloy Prairie. If you are going to Davenport, Larsen Camp, Spokane or the Great Bend localities by your ticket to either Sprague or Cheney; if you are going to Rockford Cour d'Alene valley, buy tickets to either Spokane Falls or Cheney; if you are going to Morand Prairie, Little Spokane or Colville valley, buy your ticket to Spokane Falls. I write this in the interest of the emigrant who wishes to arrive at his objective point in the most direct way and for the least money, the above information is positively reliable. J. W. RANGE.

### How to Make Bacon in Short Time.

FARMINGTON, W. T., June 4, 1883.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I wish to know how to cure meat to make into bacon in the shortest possible time from killing. I can make good bacon, but it takes me too long. If you know of any receipt, will you be so kind as to name the price and what it will do? Yours truly, N. B. PARKMAN.

Will some competent man reply to the above?—Ed.

### Lane County Pioneers.

The pioneers of Lane county held a meeting at Eugene City, June 4th, for the purpose of organizing. Some three hundred names were enrolled under this membership, dating down from 1853. Three names are enrolled under the date of 1843. The following officers were elected:

For President, Hon. John Whiteaker; Vice-President, Hon. A. S. Patterson; Recording Secretary, Hon. T. G. Hendricks; Corresponding Secretary, Joshua J. Walton; Treasurer, Hon. R. B. Cochran.

Mr. Manning, of Douglas county, Oregon, presented the Association with a piece of an oak stump, from the tree which the emigrants of 1846 felled and used for wood to make camp fires. This small band of emigrants camped in Douglas county for several weeks and had nothing to eat excepting venison. Pat Breeding, one of Lane county's old pioneers, was the principal hunter for that little band of pioneers. The piece of the old oak stump was accepted by the association with thanks to the donor, and the "chunk" was ordered made into a gavel for the use of the presiding officer of this association.

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia, and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was told that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against "Bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters.

### Vacant Lands.

A large amount of vacant land may be found in the Willow Creek country, Umatilla county. The town of Heppner is in the midst of this section. The Heppner Gazette, published there by J. W. Redington, can be had at \$2.50 a year, \$1.50 for six months, \$1 for three months. Subscriptions may be left at the FARMER OFFICE. FARMER and GAZETTE \$4.50 a year.

### AN IDEAL PICTURE.

When we recognize that the farmers of the United States number one half of the population and own the improved lands that produce the corn, wheat, hay, cotton, sugar and all the products necessary to sustain life and maintain commerce, we must also recognize that as a class farmers possess the numerical strength to rule the nation. Then comes the question: "Is it not the duty of this solid and most important class of society to rule the nation and protect every interest within it?"

Let us view the matter, for a moment, from an ideal standpoint. Let us suppose that the producers of the nation are alive to their interests and organized to carry out great principles. This means that they shall have community of views and work consistently to effect like results. It does not mean that they must agree upon all details, but realize the main facts and be prepared to work for their fulfillment.

The farmer should be a friend of common schools, because it is necessary that his children should be educated. All the professions of life, the occupation that gives success to man, are open to his children, so he must secure education as a qualification for their success in life. Even if they sensibly continue on the farm, they need education to fit them for influence and enable them to enjoy the highest intellectual pleasure. Education is the guarantee of freedom and good government, and opens the door to the highest success in whatever position man may be.

Supposing that producers harmonize in their views, what shall hinder them from being invincible in securing legislation that shall create the best social order and the purest and most economical government? Nothing. The producer has no occasion to aspire to be a demagogue, and his true position makes him a foe to all such. He cannot refuse to capital its fair return, because he knows that without such income it will not prosecute great enterprises, but he can, if he is organized for resistance, insure that monopoly shall not unduly tax the world, but shall be content with fair returns, and that is all it can ask and all that is needed to secure prosecution of all just enterprises.

Looking around the world, we see on every side signs of demoralization. Everywhere there is a constant struggle between right and wrong. In politics, in government, in trade, in law and in religion even, the weakness and selfishness of human nature appear, straining always to overturn the right and elevate the wrong. Good men everywhere league together for protection and make war against wrong doing. It is this struggle that keeps up activity in well doing and elevates character, but it seems evident that organization and education can be employed to make the right invincible.

We assume that the great body of the producers of our country sympathize with good principles. Organization is all that is needed to make them invincible. If they were prepared to work together they would find all good men ready to work with them. It is not our idea that producers shall organize against the world, but merely that they organize for right principle and for self protection. In such case they would have all good citizens in line with them ready to co-operate to secure good results.

A moment's inquiry will show that the producer has the best element of society with him in all he can rightly require. Every class, except the depraved and lawless, depends on the farmer's prosperity. He represents "the goose that lays the golden egg" for the benefit of the community. Weaken his strength and the world sees hard times. If he prospers, there is prosperity all along the line of trades and professions, and the nation has full coffers in its treasury. The merchant and manufacturer watch with intense anxiety the promise of the harvest. The railroads of the country see their stock go up or down as crop prospects indicate what the future earnings shall be. Steamers and vessels

on our rivers and lakes, as well as on the ocean; all depend upon the producer. His success means universal prosperity. He has, therefore, all the good elements of society, from the merchant prince to the honest laborer, enlisted on his side and ready to assist him to defend the right and protect him from all dangers that may threaten his own prosperity.

This is no new theme with the FARMER. We have discussed it before, and do it again, in the hope to arouse some greater interest in the minds of readers. We always say: You, farmers, have the numerical strength. As a class, you naturally favor the right. All the world depends on you, and all good men will stand with you in asserting the right. We do not say that the world is entirely bad or that evil is increasing. There is evidence of progress all the time, but there is room for greater progress than the world is likely to make without organized effort, and we appeal to you as possessing strength and intelligence and right views if you will only put forth your powers.

We call this "An Ideal Picture" because it is, unfortunately, the fact that the majority of the producing class are blind to their true interests, and seemingly incapable of asserting themselves. They are given over to party politics, and lack the confidence that can insure results. While that is so, a word of encouragement may not be thrown away. The world moves, and nothing can be more certain that, sometime in the future, the produce of the world will govern it fairly and justly, when they are educated to know their power and use it.

### North-Western Montana, Missoula.

A correspondent of the Walla Walla Statesman writes as follows from Missoula:

This city, which will soon be in direct rail communication with Walla Walla, is as pleasantly located and lively as any town in Montana. It is 469 miles by railroad from Walla Walla. It is at an altitude of 3,000 feet, and has a population of about 1,400. It has as level and as good a town site as Spokane. Set in an angle of rolling green hills on the north, and pine-clad, steep hills on the east, it presents a snug looking aspect. The Missoula river sweeps by, close to the southern edge of the city, in a slight curve, and flows off to the southwest. About five miles off, near the Missoula Post, it receives the waters of the Bitter Root river; then winds along through a level green valley, amongst pleasant homes and sandy orchards; while here and there in the valley can be seen numerous bands of horses and cattle.

Rattlesnake creek, running by the east edge of the city, coming from the mountains on the north, and the main river, pouring through the rough Hell Gate Canyon, the mouth of which is just east of the city, form excellent water powers by which all the power necessary for manufacturing purposes can be easily obtained.

The N. P. R. R. runs by the foot of the hills, close by the city, on the north. The company have a fine, level tract of land reserved, close to the north-west corner, on which to lay out a yard and erect shops' station buildings, etc.

The Bitter Root valley, is ninety miles long and from three to fifteen miles wide. It lays almost due south of Missoula. It has as fertile a valley as there is in the Territory. Missoula will be the railroad shipping point for that vast extent of farming country until there is a branch road built up the valley.

Through trains from the West now run to Jocko Station, within forty-two miles of here, making the trip in eight hours.

End of track at present writing is within twenty-two miles of here. Through trains will be running to this place by July. The big trestle at O'Keef's canyon is nearly completed, and timber for the other trestles is mostly all on the ground, ready to be put up. On the east end the end of the track is within twenty miles of Helena. Between Missoula and Helena it is 135 miles. The grade is about all completed ready to slap down the ties and iron. Two miles of track on each end can be laid per day. So one can see the link can be completed easily in two months.

### Made a Man of Him.

Mr. C. O. Wheeler, No. 23 Austin street, Cambridgeport, Mass., makes the following remarkable statement. On April 27, 1883, he writes as follows: "I have been troubled with kidney disease for nearly twenty years; have suffered at times with terrible pains in my back and limbs. I used many medicines, but found nothing reached my case until I took Hunt's Remedy. I purchased a bottle of A. P. Gilson, 630 Tremont street, Boston, and before I had used this one bottle I found relief, and continuing its use my pains and weakness all disappeared, and I feel like a new man, with new life and vigor. Hunt's Remedy did wonders for me, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it to all afflicted with kidney or liver disease, as I am positive that by its use they will find immediate relief. You may use this letter in any way you choose, so that the people may know of a sure medicine for the cure of all diseases of kidneys and liver."