

ILLAMETTE FARMER PERLISHING CO TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. 

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# Notice to Subscribers.

OFFICE OF WLILAMETTE FARMER, February 28, 1883.

We publish only a sufficient number of the FARMER se supply actual prepaid subscriber and we cannot sup-

If it is desired by subscribers to secure all issues they to reach this office before expiration. EF All subscribers can tell by the printed tag on 61

23 their paper exactly when their time will expire. 32 Another important point: ALL COMMUNICATIONS
AND LETTERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE "WILLAMETTE FARMER," Drawer 13, Portland, Oregon

### REMOVAL NOTICE.

Our readers will please bear in mind that our present address is Salem inceive prompt attention if addressed to the WILLAMEETTE FARMER, Salem, Or.

Did you get our circular? Will you assist us in making the FARMER better known? We hope you will try. If you cannot get up a club, get all you can.

THE "PEANUT BOY," who has the traffic on a railroad train, might be a very useful member of society, but is usually an agent of some extortioner who pays on the trains, which he improves by purchasing an inferior and cheap lot of candies, nuts and fruits to be retailed to travelers at about four times their reacompanies would see to it that passengers are supplied with actually good lunch estables, and nuts and confections, as well as current literature, at that the public could appreciate and tend to make the world believe that cor-

our circular will confer a favor by readwill be a valuable acquisition to our lists. send this paper in clubs of ten there ought to be no trouble in doubling our list. We are making a valuable paper any who may wish them.

## CORPORATE MANAGEMENT.

The able correspondent of the N. Y Times, writing from California, which tyranny practiced by the railways of that their extertions. He recalls that these roads were built by the people and literally cost their reputed owners nothing. Yet their charges are much greater than those of any other roads in the United States. From New York to Omaha. nearly 1,500 miles, to travel in first and maintain the great enterprises peclass cars and over excellent roads costs culiar to our age. \$32 50; and from Omaha to San Franciseo, 1.865 miles, over inferior roads equipped with less comfortable cars, stock that did not cost a dollar.

California is a powerless instrument to them and can vouch for the truth of its true colors.

corrupting the people's agents and representatives.

The story of railroad oppression in California is a frightful picture of human weakness on one hand, and of organized cupidity on the other. The for relief from the Northern road and it seems they have rejoiced over the re- objectionable unless coming in from the the "Inland Empire," as the eastern receipt of goods by this route, but we top of the well. Little children should hear later that they fear the Northern be warned, as they are always wanting a journey through any part of it withm. Street. Up Pacific management will go back on "a drink." and cautioned to always look its promises and leave them at the mercy carefully before putting to the lips. of the oppressor. The monstrous wealth of the Central Pacific management is all pervading and almost omnipotent. It is possible the Northern Pacific managers fear to grapple with it, even possible that some coils of this monster are thrown around the Northern most errange to send in their renewals in sample time | Pacific and have paralyzed all possibilities of relief.

The Central Pacific magnates have been able to acquire the control of every control every transcontinental route to the south of us. While there are nominally three routes to the Pacific south of the Oregon line, this Briarus among corporations reaches out and controls them all. It is more than possible that stead of Portland. All matters will relits arms may-if they have not yet done so-reach out towards the north and embrace the Northern Pacific railway. All men have their limits, and if the Central Pacific, which has so much to lose, should tempt the present management of our roads, there is no reason why they should not sell the control to them. It would be a common business transaction.

The Northern road seems to be embar rassed and struggling in financial troubles. So far as we can judge the people feel the railroad for the privilege of trading kindly towards Mr. Villard and his asso ciates. There is no reason why the road should not prove a magnificent success. Whatever its troubles may be they are only trivial and evanescent. Very soon sonable values. If the transportation the rapidly peopled country it traverses will supply plenty of business. The question to be met is: will our people have to suffer the oppression the Central crowd inflicts on Nevada, Utah and Cala fair price, it would be kind treatment ifornia or shall we have a fair show to produce and manufacture? The rule so often followed to levy freights to the perations are not entirely destitute of limit production will bear is tyranny and oppression. This people will not EVERY FRIEND who receives a copy of submit to but will rise up against it. Legislatures will be elected to make laws ing it carefully. We trust that as many to correct the evil and severely punish as can will introduce the subject to their cases where wealth is used to corrupt erty, as well as protected by law, from neighbors. If every reader and well- the courts and law makers, and buy up paying too great a profit on money inwisher of the FARMER will do this there the Commissioners the people appoint. Should an oppressive policy be pursued At the low price at which we offer to the voters of the Pacific Northwest will not rest until they provide a remedy.

The true policy of corporations is to go to the extent of liberality so as to induce and can do still better if we had more settlement and encourage production ent, under its operation assessing money names on our list. As we have often and manufacture. Whatever builds up at its full face is disastrous. Manage said we cannot afford to send out solici- a country builds up all such enterprises. to equalize money assessments so as to tors or canvassers, because the country Narrowmindedness is out of place when correspond with assessed values of propis as yet sparsely settled and it costs corporations such as the Northern Pa- erty and there can be no objection to the more than the subscription price of the cific have a land grant that will so nearly law, except that taxing money leads to ment in the Upper Country, is to be factory. We will send specimen copies to repay the cost of construction. The ex-demoralization and encourages perjury. found in western Umatilla and northern vent such a course as makes the railroad community. If we fall into the hands State was long his home, alludes to the of Stanford and Crocker and Huntington we know what to expect. So far the State, and gives many, particulars of name of Villard has been a synonym for a broad and vigorous policy and truthtinue it can only be by the pursuance of a policy that will be just and reasonable to the working and producing classes whose broad shoulders sustain the State

## OUR DRINKING WATER.

An item telling of the experience of a costs \$95. Travel on Eastern roads to lady in Port Townsend prompts us to say Omaha is 2.1-10 cents a mile and on the that people must be more careful as to roads west of Omaha it is 51-10 cents, the water used in drinking. This lady The reads that cost their owners nothing after suffering some three months from are made to earn enormous profits on her stomach, finally insisted upon severe emetics, which removed three The same writer goes on to show the animals, something like water lizards, outrageous system practiced where the which were alive, and which undoubtrairoad agent requires the shipper to ex-edly were taken into the stomach in plain every part of his business and puts drinking hydrant water. She had sufon a freight tariff that "is all the goods fered excruciatingly all the time. No can bear." They just allow the manu- water from hydrants or springs should solicit patronage. They to our personal saying enough for any country. facturer and producer to live and work be used without straining or filteringfor them. It is a system of oppression best of all-boil it, using it in the shape that cannot be resisted with success, of tea or coffee. We know of a lady who because the railread has no master and had suffered much from the stomach aftax levies on trim the ratifood relates to gested that it might be something of take his goods as any price. California is helples and waits impatiently for related the profited one lied. The nearly the profited one hundred millions by the gifts of a consnows no law. If the shipper resists the ter crossing the plains, and a doctor sugfiding public, suse their immense gainst sect looking like a saw-bug, all alive,

long as these railroad sharpers have mil- this. No doubt that many people who lions to use annually for bribing and are in ill health and suffering from stomach disorders are sometimes affected in this very way, as several other instances of similar sort have come under our ob- personal and reliable information conservation. No one should drink from a cup without first looking into the water. Especially is spring water to be susmerchants of San Francisco have hoped pected of living organism. Well water would not be apt to contain anything There is so much to learn concerning

#### WATERING STOCKS.

A news dispatch of Nov. 1st, says:

The business of importance before the chamber of commerce to-day was the presentation of the report of the special knowing that the policy of this opponent committee on railway transportation and is to ruin where it cannot rule. It is on the watering of the stocks of corpo-The commissioner's report states that stock watering operations similar to the late issue of \$13,000,000 of Manhattan elevated railroad stocks constituted a grave offense against the com munity and should be made a misdemeanor by law; that capitalization of surplus earnings should be prohibited opposing interest, and to-day own and by law; that increases of capital, either by stock or bond issues, should be de fined by strongest legal formulas, easily understood, and only permitted for good and sufficient public reasons, and not because it can be shown that a corporation can be made to pay a fair dividend on an increased capital; that the public welfare requires that corporations should be subject to government supervision and control: that such government supervision should have power to regulate and control within reasonable limit the charges of these corporations; that ordinary differences arising between these corporations and their customers should e decided by government commissioner without the expensive and tedious delays incident to a law suit. Then there hould be no fixed limit to the rate of ash dividends, corporations acting ductive farms. under such supervision as above indica ted may pay to their stockholders by reason of superior management of their affairs or increased prosperity, but such questions should be left to the legislative ower which created them to decide upon the necessarily varying conditions of each case. The committee further say that where there was competition be tween the different railroad lines the oublic would be protected in the matter of rates. Pooling on through traffic lowever, had to a great extent abrogat

ed competition. We heartily endorse the spirit of this report. There is a dishonest intention in every act of a corporation creating stock that never was paid for and such acts should be forbidden by law. Every corporation's stock should represent money actually paid in and the public should be protected by law from being deceived in relation to values of propvested by corporations..

## TAXING MORTGAGES AGAIN.

The Linn County Business Council ad vocates giving the Mortgage Tax Law fair trial. The effect of the law at presample of the people and railroads of This is because dishonest men will try California should have influence to pre- to evade it. A tax-payer of Marion county who doesn't know whether his home interest at odds with all the rest of the is in Oregon or at Walla Walla, illus trates this. He some time ago gave in his assessment in presence of a gentleman, who said: "How did you manage ance of forests in the Blue Mountains to give in your money at \$13,500 when I south of it. This has been rapidly filling know of \$40,000 you have loaned out?" fulness. If that impression is to con- This man's answer was: "You see they assessed my land and property for me as they pleased and I gave in my money in off almost a million and a half bushels the same proportion. They rated my prop- of wheat. Western Umatilla will soon erty at one-third what it cost me, and I do as well. The value of that section put in my \$40,000 of loans at the same rate, which is \$13,000," That man's conscience was easy, but he must have committed perjury. If this mortgage tax law encourages such perjury we say it produces an evil effect that should be avoided, if possible. To tax property and permit no exemption for debts and not tax money secures a full revenue, produces no evil results, and obviates all the evils complained of. Still we can give the mortgage tax law a fair chance.

## Hotel Keepers Speak.

The hotel keepers continue to be an-noyed by the United Carriage & Baggage of the region south of the Columbia, The hotel keepers continue to be an-Transportation Company. Their repre- the test already made shows that lands centatives go on all incoming trains and knowledge, deceive the people, and we have witnessed the deception. They the finest possible gardens. Near the tell travelers that none of the hotels John Day and Columbia rivers, Mr. at East Portland. This is in a measure kinds, potatoes and corn, and in fact true, but all tickets are printed by the everything that was planted did well traveling public, and when we see one lumbia. Trees grow well on upland his stock and implements. of their runners deceiving strangers but the sandy stretch of Umatilla

EASTERN OREGON SOUTH OF THE CO-

Recent travel by the writer in the

counties of Wasco and Umatilla affords

cerning a wide district that has been much neglected and underrated, and today offers the greatest inducements for settlement of all the eastern country. gion is aptly called, that we never make out realizing the fact that all personal knowledge is inadequate to the actual resources and capabilities of the "Upper Country." Very little actual knowledge of that country was had until comparatively a recent date. First came the rush to the Walla Walla country and south of Snake river, which attracted immigration first of all. Then people became aware that Umatilla county posessed wondrously fertile districts, and astern Umatilla, near the Blue Mountains, was rapidly settled. This gave rise to thriving towns-Weston and enterville-and made Pendleton grow greatly. Only three years ago public attention was attracted to the "Cold Spring Country," which lies between enterville and Weston and the Columbia river. This was owing to the fact that Mr. A. F. Parker, now of Lewiston wrote a graphic description of that rich locality, and showed there was room there for a thousand or more pre-empions. This graphic description we published in the FARMER, and something like 20,000 copies of this paper and an extra edition were sent in all directions. causing eastern Umatilla county to rapidly fill up with valuable settlers, who are making the bunch-grass uplands and plains into beautiful and highy pro-

So the country south of the Columbia to the eastward of the Umatilla river was rapidly settled and developed. Also, a great tide of immigration poured into the Palouse region, north of Snake river. All this was to develope a country over a hundred miles east of The Dalles, while no attention-or but little-was paid to the region west of Ainsworth, on the north side of the Columbia, and west of Umatflla river on the south. Some enterprising Portland gentlemen purchased 5,000 acres near Umstilla Landing, or Junction, and considered of little value, as much of it was "sage-brush land and sandy." These gentlemen have demonstrated that such land produces good crops, and following their example, many locations are now made in similar land extending the arable limits of that county greatly, and enlarging its capacity to produce crops and create valuable homes.

Still west, in Umatilla county, there s a stretch of plains that bear excellent bunch grass, reaching from the Umatilla river to the Wasco county line, sixty by forty miles in extent comparatively unsettled, and only occupied by stock men who did not permit a good opinion of the country to spread, but insisted that it was unfit for agriculture. At the present his intention to be a candidate in 1884, Wasco. Western Umatilla is rapidly filling up. The so-called desert, between Willow creek and Butter creek. twenty-live by thirty-five miles in area is found to be good farming land, with water easily got by digging, and sbundup of late but offers homes for thou-

sands more. Eastern Umatilla has this year turned and of the country between John Day and Deschutes rivers is equal to that of any portion of the Upper Country. There may be considerable land that i inferior but the extent of good land is immense. Wasco county has no mountain barrin south of it. It reaches back far south, and possesses arable lands that are actually unknown. We lately have met reliable persons who have trav eled through middle Oregon, who asser that for nearly two hundred miles south of the Columbia, good farming land abounds, land that is well watered, or can provide water easily, and with timber farmed there produce as well as the farms close to Walla Walla, which is

The uplands of all that country bring have busses or backs to meet the train Mariner last summer grew melons of all will afford excellent ground to grow all wish him God speed.

sorts of fruit trees, more The future will peaches and grapes. bear us out in this assertion. Having recently devoted much attention to the district alluded to, we sum up our findings and conclusions as above written, to any such extent of country in a brief sketch of this kind.

### PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTION.

In reply to the charges made that Oregon farmers are deficient in enterprise, go out of the country to buy vegetables freights charged on our local roads are so high as to discourage production. It American Union as Utah itself. is true that ocean charges are much freights must come down before producmust have enough business to do before lowest point. Our producers need not doubt that freight rates will come down as soon as they produce a sufficient quantity to justify it. Railroads owe their existence to the people and are under popular control. The people can regulate freights by law, but we have no idea that the corporations we have created will compell us to make laws for their regulation. The true way is to produce all we can so as to give no excuse for high tariff and then demand reasonable rates if not already granted. This country is having roads built in anticipation of its development. This is hard on the roads for a short while that development is only small, but the managers must see that the true policy is to make a tariff that will let the farmer live and thrive or else he will not be encouraged to produce, nor will population be encouraged to come here and become producers.

The true policy of our people is to favor improvement of the navagation of all our rivers. If the Columbia and Snake rivers could be navigated at all seasons to their head waters, and the Willamette as well, then the producer would have a perfect check on transportation. We must have free navigation of our rivers to secure the best good of producers, and we confidently believe that in time the great water courses of the Pacific Northwest will be opened for free transportation. As yet our region is new and the transportation question is not developed by settlement and production. Our farmers should produce all the country needs and leave the result to be decided by circumstances. If for the advancement of the class we represent. railroads will not act fairly then the voters of the country can make laws to ing in every locality. suit the circumstances.

## ELECTIONS.

The elections last week had the following results. In Massachusetts, Gen. Butler was defeated by 10,000 majority, though he got 15,000 more votes than of grain, grasses, fruits and vegetables; concerni elected him last year. More votes were stock raising, the value of cattle for most and the stock raising, the value of cattle for most and the stock raising the stock raisin cast than ever before. He announces and considers his large vote very satis-

In New York, Carr, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, had 19.000 majority, while Democrats elected the rest of the State ticket by 10,000 to 14,000 majorities. Maynard, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, was a pronounced temperance man and the brewers boast that they defeated him. The Legislature of New York is strongly Republican.

In Virginia, Democrats succeed. Mahone is badly defeated. State majority 30,000; Legislature also Democratic. Negroes were intimidated by the riot at Danville, where five were killed, and refused to go to the polls to vote.

Mississippi goes largely Democratic. Legislature 130 Democrats to 25 Repubicans and Independents.

Pennsylvania elects the Republican ticket by 16,000 to 17,5000 majority. New Jersey is Democratic by about 3.000 majority and Legislature has five

Democratic majority on joint ballot. The race conflicts at the South will cause national aggitation and surely di- relate experience, seek information, vide the country again on the presiden. stievance they may have to complain of against w tial question. The murder of the five blacks at Danville, Va., caused colored people generally to remain away from the polls in that State. This will, un happily, revive questions that should remnin silent. The presidential issue in 1884 will practically be the South against the North. It is time that issue

## Gone to Victoria. B C.

was dead and buried.

Mr. R. E. Purver, long a resident of he Red Hills, south of Salem, left last week, for his new home in British Columbia. He takes with him a portion of coun- him success in his new home and trust to buy up Legislatures and Railroad Com-missioners. The new constitution of bred in the stomach. The writer saw We propose to show this concern up in scarce rising to hills in many miles. He leaves a circle of friends here who

#### THE MORMONS.

The Edmunds bill, that many supposed would snswer the purpose with Utah, merely gave control of that territory to the once married Morman men conscious that it is not easy to do justice and women. The devilish system remains and rules. The U.S. Commission \$ ers did their best but accomplished little. Mormonism is receiving thousands of recruits from Europe and spreading into Idaho, where it controls the south counties, so that Idaho will be Mormon if the so that hundreds of thousands of dollars north counties are annexed to Washington on its admission as a State. Also, and fruits that could be raised at home, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona have a a farmer tells the Oregonian that the large proportion of Morman population and are becoming as foreign to the

The whole nation is puzzled over this less than by railroad; also true that Mormon question. Our republican ideas are not competent to cope with so despition can reach the point it occupies in cable and criminal a system. Ighorance California. It is also true that railroads and lust are the foundation of this system and perjury and murder are its they can reduce the freight rate to the working principles. A strong hand should be upon it and compel obedience to laws. The Mountain Meadow massaere-which was only one of many damnable deeds-has never been pun ished, much less avenged. All the territories in the great basin should be governed with an iron hand. The people should be kindly governed, when it is possible, and should be kindly educated. but with consistent kindness there should be unyielding firmness until the curse and the stigma of Mormonism is wiped out and the infernal system is exterminated.

# PROSPECTUS.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF PLACING THE

### FARMER ILLAMETTE

Within the reach of every farmer in the Pacific Nort west, we shall after this date reduce the price

One Year, in Advance, Clubs of Ten, (money with names).
Clubs of Five, (money with names,).
Sa\_Clubs can be composed of old and new subPostage Stamps will not be taken for Subscri

This new schedule of prices is meant to acc inte all class and leave no room for complaint or disatisfaction. At the price named above this paper

the cheapest on the Pacific Coast. As many persons have objected to being asked pay in advance we reduce the subscription price ose who make advance payment and shall neve deviate from the terms stated. You can make mone by prepayment, and we prefer that all should pursu

We intend to make a farmers' paper that ever armer in the land will need and will not willing

We understand the interests of agriculture in this region and intend to continually study and we Pacific Northwest who will report the success of far

We shall visit all sections and personally reper our observations. We shall compile from our conte poraries of the press all facts relating to develops , and material interests of farmers in

parts the country. We shall keep pace with production in every de partment, and report, through correspondents a from personal observation, all important facts conce ing farming in all its branches, including production dairying; of horses for all purposes; of sheep for well and mutton, or both; of swine and poultry. Also,

to bees and honey. We shall continue to study the markets and in our patrons on all points, so that they will be able ! judge the situation for themselves. Our old patre will bear witness we have worked faithfully, in thi No daily newspaper in Portland has ever given to producers of the country such clear views of the world's crops and markets as the FARMER often do Our market reports have been worth hundreds of t

sand to the producers of this region. We shall carefully cuil such miscellaneous mas for use as will benefit and instruct both young old. The FARMER aims to be an educator in department of life

Our editorials will freely and independently disery question that interests the people from the standpoint of right. So far as we have influence shall be exerted in favor of good principles, good go ernment, true religion, comperance and for sauce of the masses of the Gerera, and State Governmen

The Home Circle is edited by a lady of mate experience in the labors or the farmer, and acquainted with the ways of the world. She intereherself in all the duties and piessures of home. The sands bear witness to the good influence the Falls exerts in many homes o make the lives of moth wises and children better and happler.

It is as a family paper that the FARRER sust the closest reistions to the people and exercis most salmadory Inducates.
The Withouseus Farsier is not local in character.

named fittern peers a comben the Williamette Vall was Oregon, but it has expanded and grown with t growth of the country and represents all the agric ture of Oregon and Washington.

This to the farmer's own organ, open for all ever and Chatever seeks to oppress or deceive the Our columns belong to the people, and the Passers chiefly depends on such popular.

The Editor brings to your series of the course spent in this turn ence of the pears spent in this turn. ends of 33 years spent in this knowledge of the country; n.m.)

DR. WITHYCOMBE, V. S. VETERINARY SURGEON Pariland, Oregon.

Writes Prescriptions for Diseases of all classes of st rice, el for each prescription a ritten. State

toms and age of animals as near as possible. Diffee C. P. Bacon's Riackhawk Stables, 95 Sec. St., bet. Stark and Oak.

Mendence for Taleteenth and Tarlor Ste.