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Notice to Subscribers.

We publish only a sufficient number of the FARMER to supply actual prepaid subscribers and we cannot supply back numbers.
 If it is desired by subscribers to secure all issues they should arrange to send in their renewals in ample time to reach this office before expiration.
 All subscribers can tell by the printed tag on their paper exactly when their time will expire.
 Another important point: ALL COMMUNICATIONS AND LETTERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE "WILLAMETTE FARMER."

ANYONE RECEIVING A COPY OF THIS PAPER WILL CONSIDER IT AN INVITATION TO SUBSCRIBE.

LET TEMPERANCE influence you when you cast your vote at the coming June election. We shall take no issue in the political campaign, but we would like to see a temperance delegation sent to the Oregon Legislature at the coming June election.

THIS SPRING and winter has been very favorable to the farmers who were troubled with wild oats. The frost killed the wild oats in winter wheat and the spring plowing has turned under all that were growing, so that the prospect is good that our harvest field will not be troubled as much as usual with that pest.

WHEN THE Woman's Suffrage question was under debate in the Massachusetts legislature a member read a letter from Wyoming, written by a Mrs. Cogswell, who was originally an earnest advocate of the measure but had changed her mind after long residence in that territory where women vote. She asserts that in Wyoming she has never, or only seldom, known a woman to vote independently. Wife and daughter are sure to go with husband and father and as women do not attend primaries or conventions their effect in politics is simply to increase the voting force of the man of the family. She opposes the extension of suffrage to women now as earnestly as she was in favor of it before and declares that so far as it effects the condition of women in Wyoming is prejudicial to their best good and gives them a voice in matters they do not understand. The measure failed to carry in Massachusetts.

THE PEOPLE have soon to decide if they will adopt suffrage irrespective of sex and it is very safe to believe they will decline to adopt the measure. The legislatures that passed the resolution simply agreed to submit it to a popular vote. It is positively true that in neither house at either session could the resolution have been passed to become a law. They could not refuse to permit their constituents to vote for or against it and that is the reason it is now before us to be decided at a general State election. While there are quite a number of suffragists in Oregon we do not believe over one in three will vote for it and believe that in a vote of twenty-five thousand the Constitutional amendment will be defeated fully five thousand. It would be a pleasure, if we could also see it a duty, to work for general suffrage but it is too serious a step to take as a mere hazard and there is not enough sound logic and actual experience in favor of it to justify working and voting in its favor.

ELSEWHERE we publish a review of the Chicago wool market, from the circular of Sherman, Hall & Co., wool dealers in that city. Now that we have a direct line of transportation with that city it is a nice question whether we shall not find a market there for our wool to supply mills and factories that are springing up in the West. For that matter the competition in buying will regulate the trade. The eastern purchaser who bids up the highest price for our fleeces will be apt to get them. It has been the case in the past that buyers came here or are here in the person of home houses in the trade, and wool growers have for some years back got all their wool worth. Some years—1883 for instance—we have the assurance of wool buyers that they were losers and that for several years back they have made small profits on wool bought. If Chicago can use our wool her merchants will be apt to come here after it, and it looks as if they were naturally to be our best customers.

MEAT SUPPLY OF THE FUTURE.

The Standard expresses fear that there will be a meat famine in the not distant future; beef, not mutton, it believes will be scarce and high. There is no reason to anticipate any failure of abundance in the supply of beef so far as the pastures of the Pacific Northwest are concerned. When the settlement of the Inland Empire shall be completed there will remain great tracts of scrub land, or rocky upland that cannot be cultivated, barren of all but bunch grass and destitute of water save in places on the breaks. There will be at least one-half of Eastern Oregon and Washington that will be fitted only for pasture and will produce more meat than all the towns of this region can require. We have always shown that the true way to manage that eastern region is for the farmers who occupy and cultivate good farming lands to own stock to pasture the neighboring grass land that cannot be cultivated. Probably the Standard considers that the day of great ranges is gone by. So it has, or rather, will soon, for the reason that all agricultural tracts will be taken up by practical farmers. It will not be long before the now remote regions will become settled with practical farmers. The most remote lands now lie towards the British line and in the south of Oregon. Here is land that will always supply the far west with meat—beef at least. This region is very extensive, reaching from the Rocky to the Cascade Mountains. When the time comes that the immense bands are driven out of existence we shall see smaller bands kept by actual settlers instead of by speculators, and better kept. They will take more care to breed well and secure better stock. The cattle supply will increase from this time onward, because the low price of wool will induce stock men to exchange sheep for cattle again.

As for mutton the farmer west of the Cascades will gradually work into mutton sheep and we shall have an abundant supply of better mutton than was ever known here. When the Standard questions the meat supply it forgets that gradually the substitution of grasses for forests will take place as this region is cleared of timber and there will be developed great pasture limits in the foot hills and through the coast ranges. Any talk of a meat famine is lacking in sound logic facts.

HOW TO IMPROVE PASTURES.

There is no more important question for the farmers of this region to solve than how to improve their pastures. Many grow grass seed with grain in the spring and so obtain a good set of grass after the grain has been harvested. That is a good idea where a farmer concludes to vary the raising of grain by raising of grass and so recuperate somewhat exhausted fields. It is a question, however, if it is not more profitable to put the ground in perfect order and sow the grass seed in the spring, alone. In this case the field can be pastured the same season in August and we believe will make a more certain stand of good sod than any other way can secure. In the light of late experience we ought to have a better idea of the kinds of grasses that naturally suit our region, though, for that matter, certain grasses succeed in some localities that do not succeed in others. Some grasses froze out badly a year ago last winter, especially the mesquite and orchard grass. The former is less thought of now than it was by some five years ago. Orchard grass is certainly a good variety and deserves to be cultivated. Lincoln grass is not relished by horses but is liked by cattle and sheep and horses thrive on it, even if they do not relish it as well as timothy or orchard grass. One of our correspondents de- nounces it, while Mr. Townsend, who lives in the red hills six miles from Salem, says it makes good pasture with him ten months and then produces a good crop of hay with simply from the last of May to the first of July to mature. Tramping does not injure it, even in wet weather. The value of English or Italian rye grass, and the perennial rye grass ought to be known; judging from the way this grass grows with white clover in our front yard, it should be as good as possible. We are cutting it nearly three feet high in April and a neighbor says it would make four tons to the acre.

It is necessary to discuss grasses from entirely different standpoints in regard to the country east and west of the Cascades. We should like, exceedingly, to have information based on the experience of practical farmers through all sections of the country. For years back we have taken the position that grass must be a great source of prosperity to this country. The experience of all the world confirms that belief and we have

now attained a position in relation to the world that brings us more into harmony with other States and with a more mature civilization. As we have so often said. This is a question of importance second to no other, and deserving of the fullest attention.

CALIFORNIA GOVERNED BY RAILROADS.

Gov. Stoneman lately called the California Legislature together to take action on certain measures he proposed for governing the railroads of that State which of recent years have effectually governed that State. The effort has so far proved a failure for, in face of the greatest indignation manifested by the people at the neglect of the Legislature to provide laws for their protection against corporations and against the railroad commission for refusing to restrain the railroads from making unreasonable charges and unfair discrimination, the Legislature has met and failed to satisfy the popular wish. The railroad interest there holds the State in abject bondage and unless we have more independence and strength of will than California has manifested and can find more we can depend on to stand by the popular interests, we shall soon be held in similar bondage. We have it from what is claimed to be reliable authority that the Central Pacific people have taken advantage of the complications in which the Villard roads have been involved to obtain control of the most profitable of Oregon enterprises. We may expect to see that combination of capitalists control every transportation line on the Pacific from the Isthmus to the Pole. The time may soon come when our voters will have to exercise their suffrages for self-protection against the greatest monopoly the world knows. At the time of Mr. Villard's break up we considered it a great misfortune to our State and section. We still have one resource for competition that cannot be controlled by the Central Pacific. The Union Pacific will push through the Oregon Short Line and will insist on maintaining independent connections. This is considered the best hope for our section. We don't like to create alarm but we really believe the Central Pacific interest will soon dominate the Oregon transportation lines. Those who have facilities for knowing assert that the decline in O. R. & N. Co.'s securities is entirely owing to the belief in New York that the Central Pacific magnates have the control of that enterprise.

A NEW SCHEME OF TAXATION.

How to legislate concerning money and to provide for a proper assessment of all property is the question that of late interests the people of our State. The disagreement of State and federal courts concerning the constitutionality of the mortgage tax law will be apt to lead to trouble. It is said that if Sheriffs attempt to sell mortgages for failure to pay taxes accrued under the act the United States Court will lay hold of the Sheriffs for contempt of that court, which, it seems, is very jealous of its rights. There is no use denying that just at present matters are in a rather unpleasant fix. Many object strongly to the law that permits offsetting of debt against property assessment. There is no denying that this leads to much demoralization, evidenced by the fact that the sum so offset is about double the sum taxed under the head of money, notes and accounts. This law is pernicious in many respects and its repeal would be a relief to the State system of finance. We recognize that it might work hardship to some debtors, but soon money would become more abundant and cheaper. In a short time the debtor class would find in cheaper money compensation for having to pay taxes. There are sound arguments in favor of doing away with offsetting indebtedness.

In this connection we will suggest a new plan of action without claiming it as original. We have never seen it in print but have heard it verbally argued. This new plan does away with the offsetting of debt and every holder of property pays taxes on the same at the full valuation. A new system of assessment is to be devised that shall secure valuation of property at its full value or very near it. Then the property would pay the tax and the mortgage would go untaxed, as it is represented by property it holds for security. There is a general feeling that money should pay its fair proportion of expenses of the State and many will scout the idea—and very properly—that foreign capital shall pay no tax. Under the constitution we cannot levy a uniform tax of one dollar on a hundred on money loaned, but we can tax all foreign loans one-half per cent. on one per cent. Foreign loan agents say they want a uniform rate in all countries. This would give it to them. This

tax would apply only on foreign capital, as a special license. It would be constitutional and every way legal, and would bring into the treasury of State and counties a handsome per cent. It would give home investors an advantage and they could lower rates of interest somewhat on that account.

We offer this as a new phase of the mortgage tax question and invite discussion on the same.

We have the experience of California to aid us in framing a system of State finance. California has no usury law and yet interest is very low and money plenty and cheap. Many loans are made at six per cent., and eight per cent. is a high figure. Money is usually abundant at these low rates of interest we have named. If we have a financial system that can command the confidence of capital an abundant supply of money will come here. The situation of financial matters in our neighboring State ought to have weight and influence with us also. The plan we have named is not without claims to consideration and having heard it argued in conversation we have outlined it and present it for consideration of Oregon readers.

CROPS AND PROSPECTS.

The prospect for crops throughout the entire Pacific Northwest is simply as good as possibly can exist. All the winter and spring months were just what the seasons indicated. Wheat will be grown in immense quantity if nothing unlooked for happens. Wool will be an extra clip both as to quantity and quality. The price of our great staples may be lower than common, yet the profits from growing them may reach a handsome figure on account of the large yield we seem sure to realize. Besides these regular staples we shall have great value in many other products. The fruit crop promises to be immense. If the mining districts to the eastward of us really are ready to become customers for our orchard products we can furnish them heavy shipments. California realizes more millions for the products of her orchards and vineyards than we ever have for our wheat crops. Judging by their success we have reason to expect a good market for our fruits. There, people stand ready to purchase orchards as they stand, paying a sum agreed on for the products of that year, and then use them as profit may direct. Matters are not yet so systematized here as to make such bargains common but they may soon take such a form. The arrival of fifty thousand or more immigrants among us, all of whom have some means and many of whom bring large sums to invest, will have its influence on the times and assert the business of the country as well as create more or less market at home for our farm products. The hop product will no doubt secure a fair profit for the hop yards that are in bearing. The various products of the farm will see an advantage in the growing population. Every thing indicates a prosperous year. It is encouraging to see improvement both in the wheat and wool market. Farmers have a right to be encouraged but they must practice strict economy in all their expenditures. While a certain amount of farm machinery is necessary for the conduct of a farm many are sure to buy more than they can pay for. If some co operation can be established between neighbors by which only the machinery necessary to do the work of that neighborhood shall be purchased it will prove of advantage to all. The sums paid out for farm machinery do much to keep some men poor, and they had best hire or go partners in buying rather than incur obligations greater than they can reasonably meet.

CEUR D'ALENE MINES.

News from the mines shows that the new steamer is running and passengers are taken through from Rathdrum to Eagle City for \$17.50. The trail from the boat landing to Eagle City is good and passengers are taken on horseback over it. Passage from Portland to Rathdrum is \$23.35, from Portland to Eagle City \$40.85. New discoveries have been made of quartz and carbonates of silver and are found in connection with galena. This is believed to insure permanence to the ore veins. The whole region around the mines is a net-work of quartz veins. Placer mining has commenced in some creeks but many are yet overflowed and cannot be worked. Reports are made of clean-ups in different diggings that show the existence of fine gold in good paying quantity. Much work is being done to open the diggings and no doubt there will be a great deal of gold taken out through the summer. It was said that 2,000 men were waiting at Spokane Falls and as many more at Rathdrum, for the weather to moderate, when they will make their way to Eagle City. The extent and reliable richness of the placer diggings cannot be known until the water lowers so that miners can get their claims opened.

NEW THIS WEEK.

DRY GOODS.

Our Weekly Arrivals

NOVLETIES

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

Will not fail to please the most fastidious.

OLDS & KING,

186 First Street,

PORTLAND, OR.

The greatest care taken in filling Orders by mail.

The Imported Carriage Stallion KING TOM

Will make the season of 1884 as follows:
 Sublimity.—At G. S. Downing's, two miles north of Sublimity, on Mondays and Tuesday forenoons.
 Silverton.—Tuesday afternoons, and Wednesdays forenoon.—At Ford & Mintz's stable, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
 TERMS: Season, \$20; Insurance, \$20. Mares bred by season payable at last two rounds. Insurance when the mare is known to be with foal, or the animal is disposed of or traded off. Parties disposing of mares bred by insurance will be held responsible for the insurance money. Every care taken to prevent accidents but responsible for none. Pasturage for mares from a distance at reasonable rates.
 DESCRIPTION.—KING TOM is a bright bay with black points; 16 1/2 hand high; weight 1400; free from blemish; fine carriage horse; sure foal getter.
 PEDIGREE.—KING TOM was foaled in 1877; he by Old King Tom. Old King Tom is a bright bay, and stands 16 hands; bred at Woodford Farm, Kentucky; foaled in 1860; got by Lexington; 1st dam, Tokay by Imp. Yorkshire; 2d dam, Miss Martin, sister to George Martin, by Garrison's Figure; 3d dam, Gabriel, by Sir Archie; 4th dam, Irvy's Sally; by Bellars; 5th dam, Irvy's mate (the dam of Woodpecker, Laurel, Imp. Hob or Nob) 10th dam, by Imp. Jolly Rodger; 11th dam by Vainant; 12th dam by Tyrall, by Imp. Traveler out of Blazell.
 The dam of Young KING TOM was sired by Seneca; he by Sir Tatton Sykes; grand dam, by Doherty's Royal George; he by Black Warrior.
 For further particulars address:
 E. W. ROSSITER, Whitenaker, Ogn.

Bee Keepers Supplies!

The undersigned has for sale at fair prices nice comb foundation for both brood nest and surplus boxes. Bee hives of the most approved style—with both broad and narrow frames—also surplus boxes and other "fixings" bee men require. I am also prepared to receive orders for Italian Queens—the same being bred from choice imported mothers and warranted purely mated. Price of Queens, in June, \$3. In sending orders for foundation state size of sheet, and whether heavy or light is required. Price sent upon application.
 E. Y. CHASE, Salem, Or.

STRAYED.

From South Salem, on Wednesday, April 23, a black filly belonging to S. A. Clarke. She is 15 hands high, two white feet; had a poke on her neck. A reward will be paid for her return to this office or leaving word where she may be found. She is unbroken but very gentle.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

OCEAN DIVISION.

Between Portland and San Francisco. Leaving Astoria Wharf at midnight, as follows:
 FROM PORTLAND. 10 A. M.
 Columbia, Tuesday, Mar 2 State, Wednesday, March 28 Oregon, Sunday, 30 Columbia, Monday, 31 State, Friday, April 4 Oregon, Saturday, April 9 Columbia, Wednesday, 9 State, Wednesday, 9
 Through Tickets sold to all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

RAILROAD DIVISIONS.

Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash Street wharf, Portland, daily, at 7:30 P. M. The Pacific Express arrives at Portland, daily, at 6:30 A. M.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA, WILLAMETTE AND YAMHILL RIVER DIVISIONS.

Leave Portland for	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Dalles and Upper Columbia.....	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM
Astoria and Lower Columbia.....	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton.....	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM
Victoria, B.C.....	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Corvallis and intermediate pts	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM

General Ticket Office—Cor. Front and B Sts. C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager.
 A. L. STOKES, Acting Gen'l Pass. Agent.
 A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

Singer Sewing Machine \$15
 New York
 A. L. STOKES, Acting Gen'l Pass. Agent.
 A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

KNIGHT & RICE, Horse Shoeing & General Blacksmithing.

HAVING FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP UNDER the above name we inform the general public that we are now prepared to do all kinds of iron work. We repair Hacks, Buggies, Machinery, etc. The best of Horse Shoeing. **WAGNER & BROS.** (Incorporated) Opposite First National Bank, Salem.

BEE HIVES!

We would be pleased to call all persons interested in Bees, to the many good qualities of the **MONARCH HIVE!** The BEST now in use. It gained highest diploma at last two State Fairs. We have plenty on hand; all orders on demand. Correspondence solicited. Address or apply to **A. F. MILLER, Salem, Or., or MILLER BROS.,** Seed Store, 209 Second Street, Portland, Oregon.