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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 set arrange to send in their renewals in ample time reach this office before expiration.
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 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.

THE OTHER DAY, happening to notice a part of an open old trunk that was used as a receptacle for nails and tools on the farm, we became highly interested in reading the ancient newspaper with which it was lined. It was an old copy of the Examiner, published in New York seventy years ago, during the war with England, and treated of the topics current at that time. The frigate President had been taken and a committee of inquiry was investigating how it happened to be captured by the enemy. There were many items of uncommon interest on all sides and ends and on the lid of the venerable relic, and it well repaid a few minutes study. As to the age of the old trunk we have no idea. Where the piece of trunk came from we cannot say, but it carried the reader back to early days of the century when our country was at war, or near its conclusion. It was interesting, too, to see the look of a New York newspaper seventy years ago and compare it with the present crowded news columns of 1884. The most interesting fact in that connection was to realize that at that time the Mississippi valley was sparsely settled and all west of the Mississippi was an Indian country only, the country west of the Rocky Mountains being unknown territory only peopled by Indians and used as a hunting ground by the fur companies. How much has happened since that old newspaper was new and since that old trunk was made!

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE NEEDED.

The results of the late election being known the political schemer has already set his wits to work to manipulate matters so as to elect his especial favorite to the United States Senate. From now until the election is made by the Legislature in January all efforts will turn on this question: who shall be the next Senator? We hear several men named in that connection, but we do not care to follow up the rumors current in political circles. Our object is to set up the standard that the people, irrespective of party, have asserted their determination to maintain and urge the members elect to stand by the popular sentiment. We have had in Senator Slater a man who has manifested independence of money control and proper repugnance to monopoly; in many respects he deserves to have the respect of the people of Oregon. We hope that the Republicans who constitute the legislative majority will not choose as Senator Slater's successor a man who possesses less independence and less regard for the popular fear of monopoly control. A Senator, who shall for six years wield an important influence in national politics and be an arbiter of American destiny, should be chosen for something more than the favor of political factions, or from the workings of the political machine. He should be a statesman, a man of high principle and strong convictions and an advocate of great measures rather than a narrow-minded partisan. If the legislative caucus, that is so often cocked and primed ready to go for a partisan favorite, is to nominate the Senator, then we may expect the machinery of politics will be brought to bear in favor of some politician who owes more to corporations than to the people and will be certain to pay the debt with interest. There is a vast difference between the man who is disposed to treat capital fairly and respect the rights of corporations, and the one who belongs to corporations body and soul and lives to do their bidding. The people have no use for the last named. We suggest that all through Oregon friends of true principle shall

assert themselves and make plainly understood to the Representatives and Senators elect that we expect them to elect as Senator a man who shall be a reliable representative of popular sentiment. The time has come when inter-State commerce should be regulated by the National Congress and that too by laws that shall firmly hold corporations in check and protect the people from imposition. Our next Senator must be a man we can depend on to assist in such legislation. There must be no hesitation, or qualification, or doubt on his part, and we must know that he can be depended on. Say to your representative: to avoid the caucuses; to stand firmly for the people; that the name of Oregon must be honored for its representatives in the National Legislature, and above all must not pollute the halls of Congress by the presence there of mere tools of politics and creatures of capital. If we send men there who consider they were put there to speculate on their opportunity we deserve no better than to have the world's contempt and scorn poured upon us. Let the coming Legislature elect for our next Senator a man who is identified with the people and true to his and their conviction. And further: their vision should be broad enough to see merit in some man who lives outside the charmed circle of the corporate limits of Portland.

NOTHING BUT COMMON SENSE.

Since last October the price of stocks has decreased in New York so that the depreciation of values amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars. Banks and bankers fail, brokers and speculators go in with a crash, confusion reigns on the Stock Exchange and yet—strange to relate—the actual condition of the country is unchanged and its railroad property is practically worth as much as ever and pays regular dividends as usual. Speculation had run its wild career and imparted fictitious values to all these properties. Watered stock, that cost nothing, like the common stock of all the Pacific roads, was held at almost full face price without paying dividends. The time came when common sense got into the stock market and went to work to wring out the water from this immense quantity of fictional stocks. As a result Northern Pacific common that Villard paid over 40 for sells at 14. O. R. & N. Co. sells at 62 that was once at \$1.65, or higher; all other stocks are in proportion and hundreds if not thousands, are losers of large sums at which they held their stock. They can hold them yet to as much profit as before but they cannot speculate on them so well.

This cyclone of common sense has cleared the atmosphere of the financial world, and while it has let down the wild aspirations of some it has really benefited us all, and we trust that the firmness of purpose of the American people will prevent any rallying of such fictitious properties to their former figures. It is time we as a people manifested our intention to protect ourselves from all unjust exactions, such as permitting these corporations to realize dividends and profits on pretended capital. The true anti-monopoly principle should be firmly laid down and made the basis of all political action. If a party doesn't announce its allegiance to these principles we should not vote for its nominations. Radical action must come from the people and without they lay aside the old-time prejudice and take up instead the true principles of public interest and elect only to office men we can depend on to carry those principles out, we shall see the power of politics pass into the hands of those who will be sure to oppress us.

MIXED FARMING.

Experience shows that it is profitable to extend the sphere of farming operations. Two years ago it was a doubtful question if planting new hop yards was a safe business but we see now that the good prices of 1883 will be supplemented by better prices still in 1884. The consumption of hops increases and in old countries the vines are subject to blight and vermin that causes an occasional failure. Our country—its soil and climate—seem especially suited to hops as a reliable crop and it is probable that they can be successfully and profitably grown on all good soil, though the very rich bottoms may be more profitable than other soils. As we have demonstrated that hops pay us well we may as well put out more hop yards. Many a man can take care of five acres of hops and carry on his farm besides. That will give him seven to ten thousand pounds annually that will bring him from \$800 to \$1200 a year from a small plot of ground. Orcharding should be made a more reliable business than it is. We have fourteen acres of plums, prunes and Bartlett pears that will probably net us \$150 an acre this year and will

probably average and may exceed that for twenty years to come. They may do much better, but we submit if that is not enough to pay well. Pears do remarkably well here and should be extensively grown for shipment to the East. All sorts of fruits will pay well if cultivated well, but we have discovered that there is much to learn concerning fruit culture. We shall take pleasure in giving expression to the experience of others. Fruit growing should be extensively increased and so encourage canneries to be established through the country.

Stock raising offers another resource for farm profits. Good stock pays best. All cannot be breeders of fine stock but all can make stock profitable who have means to own them and take care of them. This is a broad field for discussion and we introduce it without following it up in detail, simply saying that the field is broad and success comes with prudence. We devote some ground to feed growths—grass and grain for working stock and for winter feeding. Then we need pasture, and there is where the greatest profit is possible. Constant cropping to wheat is ruinous, for the price we shall realize this year will not replace the soil we depreciate. Why then grow wheat? The only reason is that at some price or other wheat is money. If you average twenty-five bushels to the acre and realize \$17 an acre for it this year you will do well, but the average yield will not be twenty-five bushels. Wheat will not average \$15 an acre through this valley unless prices advance abroad. It costs \$10 to raise it and harvest and warehouse it and \$5 an acre is small profit in view of the depreciation of soil. Put your land in pasture and put sheep on it and you will do much better at 15 cents per pound for wool, for your land will not diminish much in value when cropped by stock.

Corn is a crop we could raise to some advantage. Farmers say they can raise twenty-five to thirty-five bushels to the acre, which is better than wheat. Corn and sorghum can be grown to good advantage to make ensilage and experience proves that this sort of fodder realizes all that has been expected of it. When we get to farming and stock raising properly we must put up ensilage.

Flax succeeds well here and can be grown for both seed and fiber to advantage, while the lint flax can be grown here as well as in Ireland. Eventually we must come to growing and manufacturing flax in Oregon and can equal the world in so doing. If the labor question comes up we can get cheap labor from Asia and we hold it to be better to use Chinese labor than not to have factories. The encouragement to high class white labor will be considerable if we have factories manned chiefly by Chinamen, as the leading operatives would be necessarily white people.

After all, the most important question is: What grass can we depend on for summer and winter pasture? Of course we can put up hay for winter but must have summer grass. In this dry summer climate it is necessary to find some grass that will grow and keep green from July 1, to October. Mr. Wm Townsend says Lincoln grass does so. People east of the Cascades say the evergreen millet will do so, that it comes late and makes a heavy growth from May 1, to the first frost. If it will do well in this part of Oregon our farmers can have a small field of it and use only for summer pasture, and have ordinary grass—say orchard grass, Lincoln and rye grass—for the spring, fall and winter. If any of our readers have experience as to good varieties of grass for summer pastures we shall be glad to give them a hearing.

Our excuse for taking up again this question of mixed farming is that it is the most important of all questions pertaining to the farm and the prosperity of the farmers as a class. They must abandon wheat as a chief dependence and do almost anything else instead. Our soil has remarkable strength and keeps on, year after year, paying out of its wonderful reserves, good crops, but these are not what they were and, in time, if we do not change our methods we shall find its virtues gone past redemption. Farming to be truly successful, must be conducted on scientific principles. Science covers most of the work of the world and scientific farming is only farming on natural principles. Science is the true development of natural laws, nothing more or less. Farming that does not conform to natural law is sure to be a failure. The close observer of nature farms in accordance with his observations of the nature of things and his success depends on the fidelity with which he conforms to Nature. Mixed farming to be successful must conform to the laws of nature for sustaining the soil and if they so accord the farm is a source of profit. Many dread this word science but it is merely common sense. True, scientific

deductions often go beyond our comprehension because all cannot follow Nature out to her ultimate conclusions, but so far as the farmer can conform to the practical workings of science his success will be assured.

HAY HARVEST.

The hay harvest is close at hand and some are already cutting down volunteer growths. It is a common and crying evil that hay is cut too ripe and that animals are fed woolly fiber instead of the preserved growth of succulent plants. We hear of blind staggers and indigestion in horses as a consequence of this feeding of over ripe grass that is turned to wood and cannot be masticated well or digested easily and certainly is no substance to work stock upon. Timothy hay is especially objectionable when over-ripe and is often left too long in the field. Some other grasses may not grow so woody as timothy does. As that is the best grass for hay that grows it is all the more necessary that it should be cut and cured well. Some cut it in the first bloom when all the pollen turns to dust and makes it unpleasant to handle and not good for the horse. When cut in the second bloom it is claimed that it is in perfect condition for hay, as the seed has none of it ripened and the strength that makes the seed is then in the juicy stalk. This is probably the correct theory and should be carefully followed. All hay should be cut in its vigor before the seed can ripen. Grasses and clover have great value when cut and dried properly and at the right time. We see where a man certifies that he cut and stored his clover in the mow when it was green and it cured there perfectly. Some of his neighbors did the same. It is certainly true that grasses are left to bleach a long time in the sun which injures the quality of the hay.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The late election resulted in the election of Mr. Hermann, Republican, to Congress over Mr. Myers, Democrat, by over 2,000 majority, while ex-Governor Thayer was elected Supreme Judge by several hundred majority over Flinn, Republican.

The total vote of the State was about 50,000, which is four times the vote cast for President in 1860. The woman's suffrage amendment received less than one-fourth of the total vote and its greatest vote was in the middle Oregon counties, given to stock raising. Its worst defeat was in our valley counties.

The Legislature will stand 36 Republicans to 24 Democrats in House and 16 Republicans to 14 Democrats in the Senate. Republican majority on joint ballot, 16.

The Democratic counties are Baker, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Linn, Union and Umatilla. The counties that elect divided legislative tickets are Clatsop, Tillamook, Wasco, Polk, Yamhill and Jackson; the remainder elect Republicans. Marion is supposed to have elected a Democrat to the House, but the Standard credits Marion with all Republicans.

BOOK TABLE

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for July has a valuable contribution, giving a history of the origin and growth of the Ku-Klux Klan with its disbandment. A fine portrait of John Bright illuminates the first page. The engraving of places and things made famous by Nathaniel Hawthorne's writing are most interesting to every one who is familiar with his romances. In fiction there is the usual amount of love and romance. Lady Barbarnia is concluded in this number. The story was based on the marriage of an American gentleman to an English lady of rank. The Century should find a place on every table; it takes first rank among the literature of the day.

THE MODERN AGE is only one dollar and sixty cents a year—it is well edited and is a welcome visitor to the editors table. It fails to advertise itself sufficiently to give the number of the place of publication. The stories are exceptionally good, and displays talent in every department.

We have received a copy of Song Worship from Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston. It is a new compilation of songs suitable for Sunday School use. It is entirely new and seems desirable.

Popular Quotation contains a thousand good things; prose and poetry. Price only 25 cents. From Ogilvie & Co., 31 Rose street, New York. It is a convenient book for reference.

THE ANTIQUARIAN is published at Chicago, a monthly, at \$4 a year. It is a valuable work and receives contributions from this coast. It is well to gather all the knowledge possible of the aboriginal

races, before they and their traditions are completely gone. The book is invaluable to any one who is interested in past ages.

St. NICHOLAS is the very best magazine published for children and youths. The best talent is interested in editing this book. There is much solid, instructive matter. All of its contributions are of an elevating character calculated to cultivate a high standard of morals. Nothing sensational is inserted. Every family should remember the children's rights to have a magazine of their own.

Struck Water.

Down in that magnificent bunch-grass region known as "Horse Heaven," where a large number of land claims have recently been taken, the only serious question that has presented itself has been with reference to the possibility of securing plenty of water for domestic purposes. The country slopes gradually for many miles from the Yakima toward the Columbia, and with the exception of a few springs the entire country is destitute of surface water. The presence of such a heavy growth of grass indicates, of course, that the ground is moist and it is a well-known fact that rain-clouds passing up the Columbia are precipitated in copious showers by coming in contact with this elevated region; but whether water could be obtained by digging has been until recently an unsettled question. Last week, however, one of the settlers in that country started in to dig a well and had not gone more than thirteen feet when he struck a large, copious flow of water of excellent quality. This fact will greatly enhance the value of that country.—Yakima Signal.

W. B. Gray, Sheriff of Franklin county, is under bonds for complicity with the \$18,000 robbery of N. P. Express Co. last March.

NEW THIS WEEK.

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A Boarding and Day School for Young Women and Girls.
 The SIXTEENTH YEAR opens September 3d. The Rt. Rev. B. Wistar Morris, Rector. Thorough instruction in English, Art, Languages, and Music. A corps of fourteen teachers. For catalogue, address: MISS RODNEY, Principal, 4/Jul3m Box 6, Portland, Oregon.

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 April 1883

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Midnight	10 A M
Oregon, Thursday	June 5 Columbia, Sunday, June 8
State, Tuesday	10 Oregon, Friday
Columbia, Sunday	15 State, Wednesday
Oreg n, Friday	20 Columbia, Monday
State, Wednesday	25 Oregon, Saturday
Columbia, Monday	30 State, Thursday
Oregon, Saturday	July 1 Columbia, Tuesday
State, Thursday	July 2 Columbia, Sunday
July 3 Columbia, Tuesday	

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Dalles and Upper Columbia	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM
Astoria and Lower Columbia	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM
Dayton	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Corvallis and intermediate points	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Tacoma and Seattle daily at 1 P. M.						
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